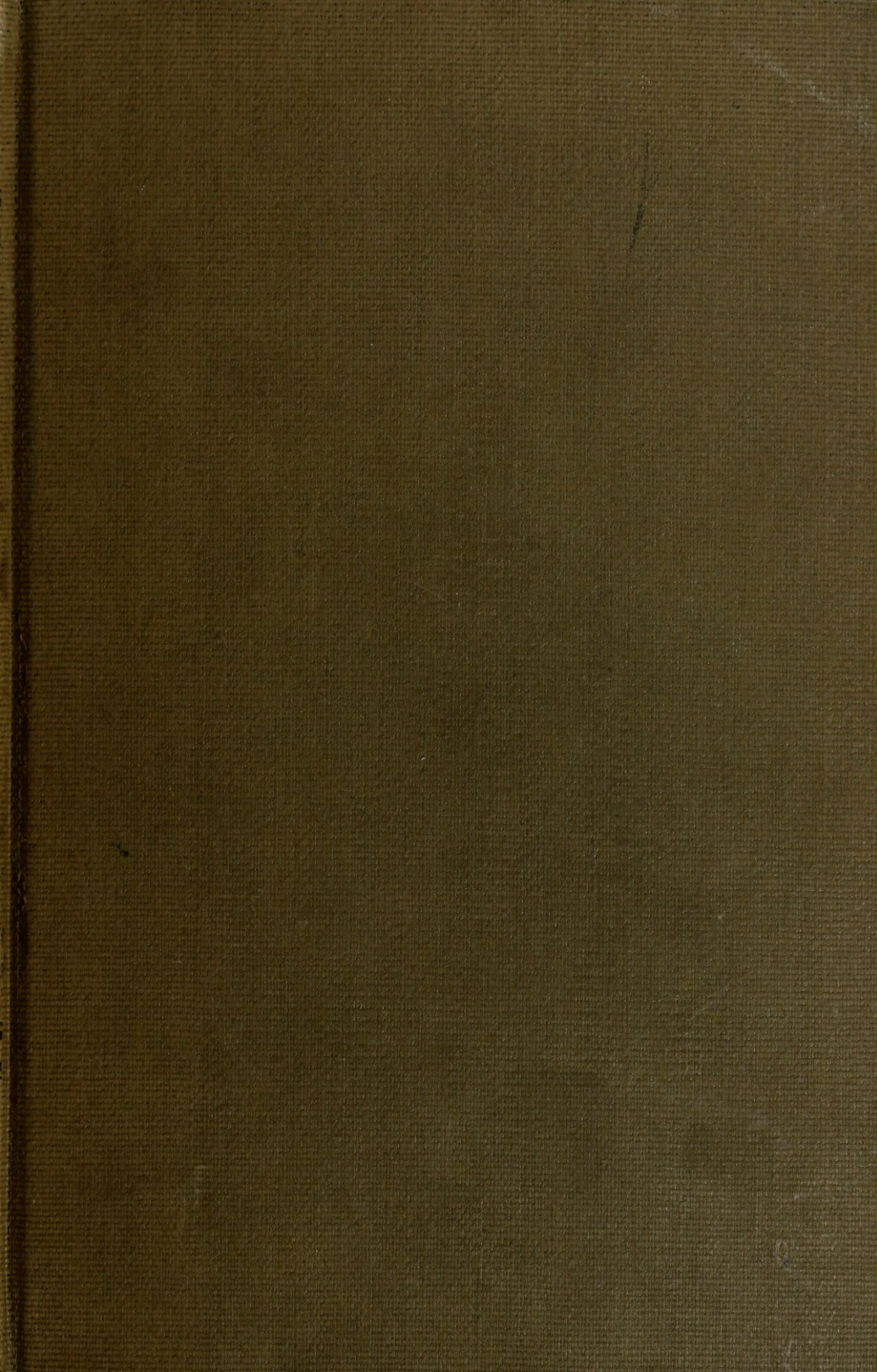
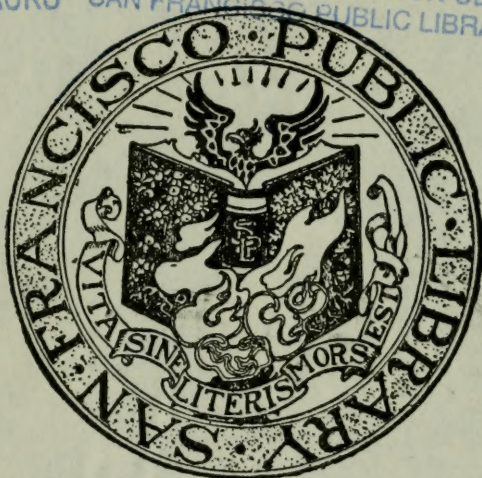




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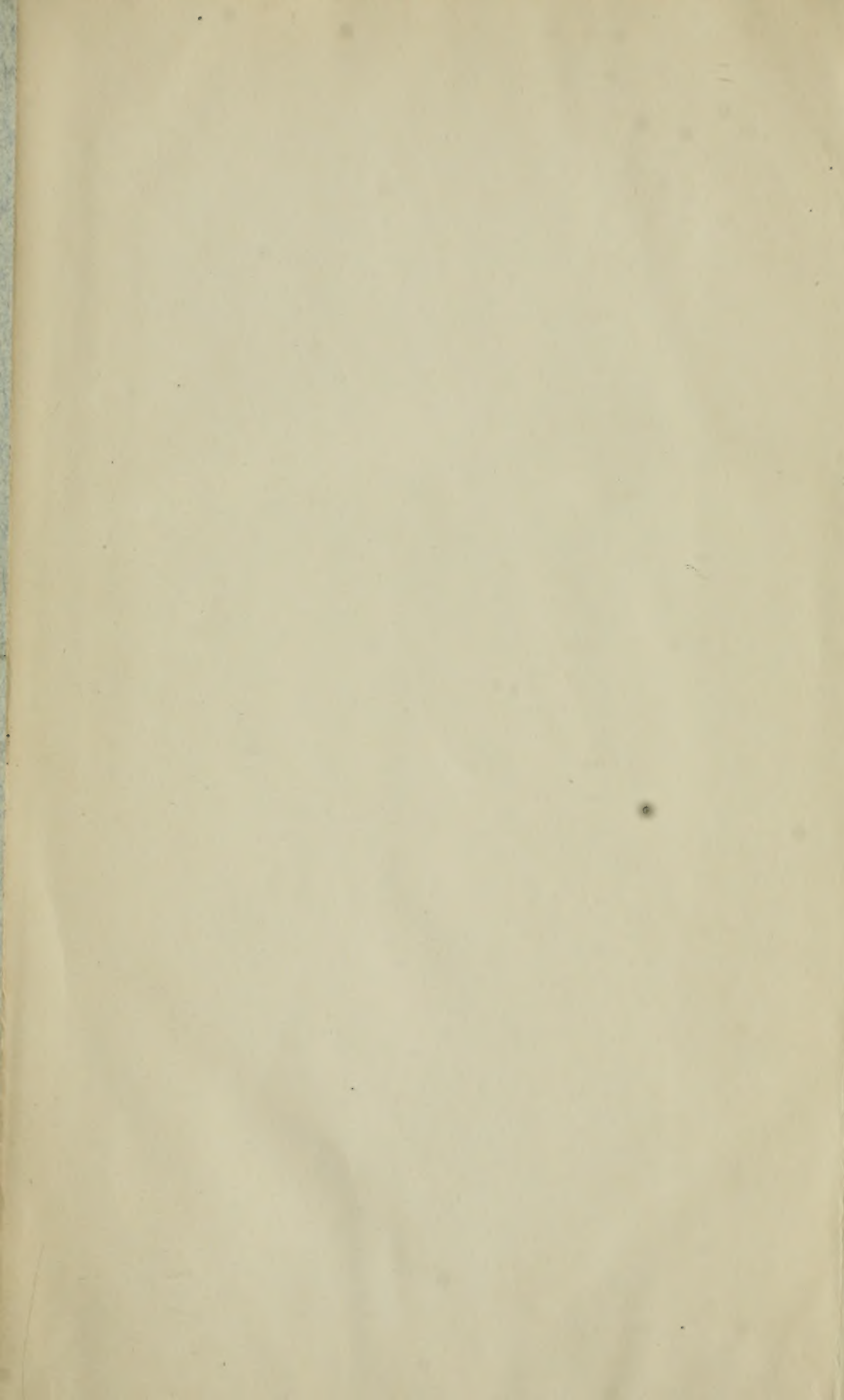
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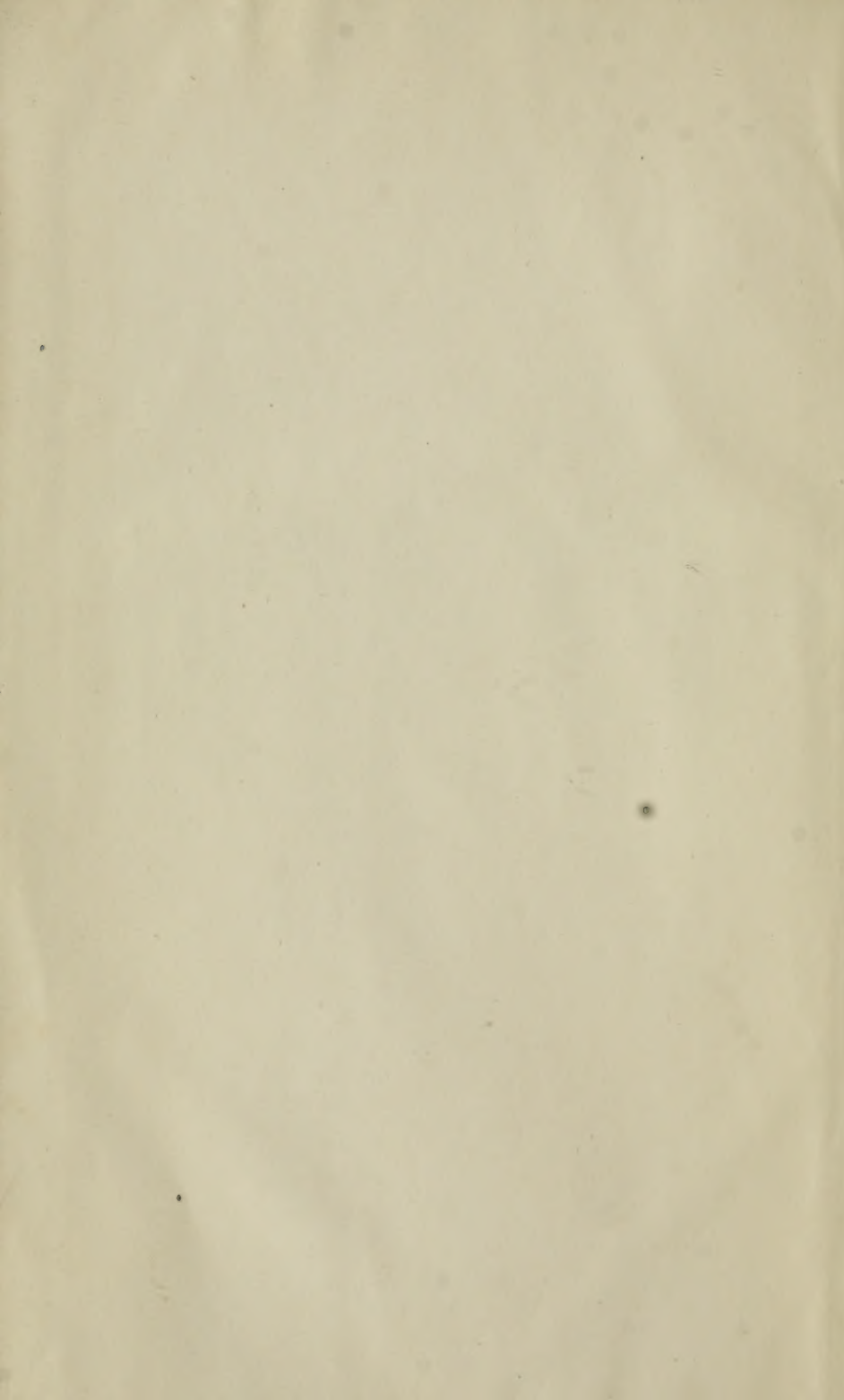
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APPENDIX

TO

Journals of Senate and Assembly,

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

VOLUME III.



SACRAMENTO:

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

1870.

THE NEW YORK

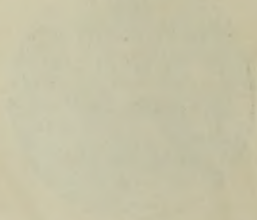
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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

State Agricultural Society

DURING THE

YEARS 1868 AND 1869.



SACRAMENTO:

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

1870.



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R E P O R T

OF THE

State Board of Agriculture

FOR

1868 AND 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

R E P O R T .

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

SIR: In obedience to law, we submit for your consideration the following report and suggestions:

We are happy to record the fact that during the last two years all the agricultural industries of our commonwealth have been highly prosperous. Providence has smiled on the efforts of the husbandman, and the generous earth has bountifully repaid him for his labor.

Being nourished and fed by agriculture, as the great fountain head of all other industries, manufactures and commerce, in all their modifications, have enjoyed a season of prosperity unprecedented in the history of our State.

For these blessings upon our commonwealth—entering, as they have done, into every household, and increasing the enjoyment and happiness of every family and individual in the land—unreserved gratitude is due to Him at whose hand we have received them.

THE SOCIETY.

In connection with the other evidences of prosperity which everywhere surround us, it gives us great pleasure to state the fact that since the organization of the State Agricultural Society, by Act of the Legislature in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, it has never been in a better condition, financially and otherwise, than at the present time.

Pursuant to the objects for which the society was organized, the Board have held two annual fairs since their last biennial report. These fairs, considering the comparatively small population of the Pacific coast, from which they necessarily had to draw their chief patronage and support, were well attended by all classes of the community, and we have reason to believe, have proved a general benefit to all the various industries of the State.

The following abstract from the Treasurer's books shows the receipts from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes, during the past two years:

RECEIPTS.		
Receipts for 1868	\$27,107 15	
Receipts for 1869	28,497 85	
Total receipts for two years.....		\$55,605 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Disbursements for 1868.....	\$27,107 15	
Disbursements for 1869.....	28,326 07	
Total disbursements for two years.....		\$55,433 22
Balance on hand		\$171 78

During the first nine years of the society's existence, though of great benefit to the State, in directing the development of her resources, like most other public beneficiary institutions of those early days, it proved a financial failure, and a large debt accumulated against it, amounting, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to over twenty-six thousand dollars. For the past six years, however, under a different system of management, it has been more successful in this respect, and to-day it does not owe a dollar, and has, as will be seen by the above exhibit, a small sum on hand with which to begin the work of another year.

While encumbered with indebtedness, and the creditors anxious for their pay, the Board will frankly acknowledge that they have deemed it prudent, and, indeed, have considered it a duty, to manage the affairs of the society with an eye to the speedy payment of the debt, believing that in this manner they could the sooner open for it a field of more extended and permanent usefulness.

The pecuniary embarrassment under which the Board have labored, and the desire to free themselves of this embarrassment, has rendered it necessary for them to plan and conduct the annual fair in the past in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible income with the least expense. The necessity for this course, we believe, has not been generally understood, and hence there may have been heretofore an *apparent* reason for complaint that some of the industries of the State were made more prominent at the fairs of the society than others. The debt having been paid, and leaving the society in possession of means too small without assistance to be of much service to the industrial classes, it is suggested that an appropriation of at least five thousand dollars a year for the next two years is necessary to enable the Board to carry out those improvements in management they desire to make. This sum is small compared to what could most profitably be used by Board in offering premiums for strictly agricultural products. The present unhealthy condition of our agriculture, as we shall hereafter show, calls for the introduction and cultivation of a greater variety of products. These changes and improvements can only be brought about by offering inducements to individual enterprise and experiment. Money appropriated to societies like the one we represent is only loaned to the people, and if judiciously distributed, will soon be returned to the treasury with interest. The Board are necessarily to some extent the servants of those who the most liberally sustain them and furnish them means ;

but they are now, as they ever have been, ready and anxious to put the society in a position the most effectually to serve the best interests of agriculture in all its branches, and to lend a helping hand to all other industries in the State.

And now that the society is in condition, with the assistance above asked, to be rendered comparatively free from the necessity of catering to the public taste, whether good or bad, for the purpose of accomplishing a pecuniary end, it is hoped that that assistance will be cheerfully granted.

The Board would also extend to the representatives of every industry in the State a hearty invitation to come forward and give them an earnest and efficient support, and on their part they will promise equal consideration to all. Let every one bring forward for exhibition at our annual fairs samples of the products of whatever industry he may be engaged in, and he may rest assured that he will receive, at the hands of the officers of the society, a hearty welcome, and his exhibition that degree of attention and consideration its merits may deserve. It has been too much the custom of our people to come to our fairs empty-handed, preferring the leisure and freedom of a visitor to the care and trouble of an exhibitor. To this thoughtless and unwarrantable custom among the industrial classes must be attributed, more than to any bad management on the part of officers, the lack of that general interest so necessary to render these exhibitions of that value to the State which a different course might and ought to make them.

To this custom, more than to any other cause, must also be attributed the reason why the agricultural fairs throughout the country, as well as in this State, have for years back been leaning too much to exhibitions of stock, and trials of speed on the race course, rather than to the more useful and more really interesting general exhibition of the productions of all the industries. With the people, more than with the managers of these institutions, rest the responsibilities of the past, and with them also will rest the changes for the better in the future. If such changes are desirable, the present period in the history of our State is most auspicious for their inauguration.

There probably has never been a time since the organization of our State Society, when so many circumstances combined to render its opportunities for benefiting the commonwealth so numerous and conspicuous as at present. The watchword of California to-day is the rapid and healthy development of those vast and varied resources which her own citizens have long known she possessed, but the existence of which the outside world are but just beginning to realize. The fact that California was introduced to the world through the discovery of her gold mines, and the striking contrast between her climate and seasons and those of the countries from which her first settlers came, for a long time blinded even her own people as to the value of her agricultural and other industrial resources, aside from mining. To correct these first impressions and convince our own citizens of the value and importance of those resources, has furnished a constant field for the labors of the society in the past. As much, and perhaps more has been accomplished by correspondence, by the collection, publication and distribution of facts and statistics, by urging the introduction and prosecution of new and varied industries, by calling attention to the superior profits to be realized by the production of one article or set of articles over another, than by the holding of annual fairs.

The publication and distribution of the volumes containing the trans-

actions of the society, embracing, as they have done, a vast amount of information upon nearly every industry prosecuted within the State, has been attended with very beneficial effects, both at home and abroad, where they have found their way by exchange and otherwise. These reports are sought and read with interest by almost all classes of the community, and are almost daily being called for by the intelligent people of other States and countries, who are anxious to learn of the advantages and resources of our State. Some of the later issues are complete, exhausted, and it may become advisable to reprint additional volumes. But the isolated position our State has heretofore occupied has been a serious obstacle to the full realization of the fruits of the labors of the society, except among our own people. Now, however, by the completion of the continental railroad, and the consequent competition between it and the steamship lines from the Atlantic States and our own, we are brought nearer to the great centres of the population of the world, and a much wider field is opened up for the labors of the society, in inducing and assisting to supply to our State a desirable and valuable

IMMIGRATION.

We have repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting some measures by which to induce a larger immigration from the Atlantic States and Europe. In our last report we referred to the subject, and will repeat here a portion of what we then said :

For the last ten years it has been evident to all who have given the subject a careful thought, that nothing would contribute so much to the advancement of our prosperity as a commonwealth, as the influx of a large immigration of industrious citizens. Every class of the community experiences the want of labor. Every department of industry needs the stimulus only to be found in a plenty of labor adapted to its wants.

Our resources are so much greater than our ability to develop, that the demand for immigration may be said to be universal.

There is no principle in political economy more thoroughly established or more generally acknowledged than that a State cannot come up to its natural standard of prosperity without sufficient labor to develop and husband its resources.

When we see a farmer, a miner or manufacturer, attempting to do three or four times as much work as he can command means and labor to accomplish, and accomplish well, we do not expect to see him succeed, and he never does succeed, but generally makes a disastrous failure. The present condition of our State, possessed as we are of a great variety and abundant resources, without a corresponding amount of labor and means, is just calculated to induce our enterprising and energetic citizens to this very course.

Our most enterprising men frequently fail in their undertakings, simply from the fact that they cannot command sufficient labor, at reasonable rates, to carry through to a successful conclusion their enterprises.

We need not cite proofs of the necessity of immigration to our State. The proposition is universally acknowledged. The only questions now open for discussion are: How shall we secure the most valuable immigration in the shortest space of time and in the most economical manner? Many plans are proposed, many schemes are advocated—some purely

and disinterestedly for the public good ; others with evident designs for private and individual speculation more than for the benefit of the State. All parties, whatever may be their favorite plan, and whatever motives may prompt them to the advocacy of this plan, know full well that legislative sanction and aid for the furtherance of their object is much to be desired. As a general rule, the Legislature will find those plans which are designed most for the benefit of individuals and least for the benefit of the State will be advocated with the greatest apparent disinterestedness, but at the same time will be clung to with the greatest tenacity and urged with the greatest importunity by individuals who, either for themselves or for their friends, expect special and peculiar benefits. While, therefore, we would thus counsel caution, we would at the same time most earnestly urge action on the part of the Legislature in this matter.

There is undoubtedly a great lack of information as to the real position, advantages and resources of California, even among the people of the Atlantic States, and particularly so among those of European countries from which our immigration would be most desirable.

Then, the first point to be accomplished should be to reach those countries and those people with correct information in regard to every department of industry in California. We want to show them, in an authoritative and reliable manner, through some channel upon which they could and would depend and rely for correct information, the extent of our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources ; the extent to which they are already developed ; the facilities for continuing to develop them, and the liberal remuneration, both to capital and labor, which can be secured by those who will come and assist in their development.

We want to show them more in detail the quality of our soils, the nature and advantages of our climate, the kinds and quantities of the necessities and luxuries of life that can be produced here, and when and at what prices those necessities and luxuries can be sold, and what are the means and expenses of their transportation to such market.

We want, in fact, to show them, as we can, that California is the best place in the world for the industrious rich man to increase his riches, and the industrious poor man to become rich—the best place in the world for all classes of industrious people to live easy and happy. Now, how shall this information be conveyed to these people ?

THE STATE FAIR OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY.

While we would not in the least place any impediment in the way of any judicious and well intended effort by individuals or associations to induce and assist an immigration of desirable people to this State, we would call the attention of the Legislature to one of the best opportunities for accomplishing more in this direction, with the least expenditure of money, and without any danger of imposition either on the State or on the immigrants, than ever has been, or probably ever will again be presented. The completion of the railroad across the continent the past summer, has induced many of the business men of the Atlantic States, including representatives of nearly every branch of industry, to visit our coast for the purpose of personal observation, and to acquire reliable information as to our advantages and resources. As a general thing, they returned well pleased with what they saw here, and have become so many additional witnesses as to the superior advantages here offered to labor and capital. Many of our own people have visited their old

homes and friends at the East, and have no doubt assisted to increase the desire there among all classes, at least to visit us, if not to become permanent residents among us. What is wanted now is some move on our part to keep up and increase this desire, and to assist in its realization. We propose, as a medium for the accomplishment of this object, the State Agricultural Society; and the particular occasion, its fair of eighteen hundred and seventy. We all know that it is useless for us to tell the people of the Eastern States, or any other country, of the wonderful products of our soil. They treat our plain and truthful statements as extravagant exaggerations. Nothing will bring them to a full realization of the facts but actual observation. Such we propose to give them the opportunity of making.

If the Legislature will treble or quadruple its annual appropriation to this society for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, we believe that a greater immigration of the most desirable classes of people can be secured within the year, than can by the expenditure of double the amount of money in any other way. With such assistance, and on such an occasion, the Board could make such an exhibition of the products of California as has never been made by any State in the world.

They would first take steps to interest and stimulate all classes of our own people to make the proper effort, and to carefully and judiciously direct those efforts to a successful result. They would next secure the most ample and favorable arrangements with railroads and steamship companies, for the conveyance of people and goods from all parts of the country to California. They would then send reliable and competent agents to all advisable points in the East, to publish the necessary information to induce people to come and see what California can do, and how much better they can do here than any where else in the world; this information to be of such a character as would tend to bring families to make this their permanent residence thereafter, as much as possible. In the interest of such, proper favorable discriminations in many respects might be made. Particularly, special cheap fare for families and transportation of goods could be arranged, no doubt, with the Pacific Railroad Company. In carrying out this plan, many details would be suggested, not necessary to mention in this report. We would recommend this subject for the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and would also suggest that early action on the subject would greatly conduce to a realization of its greatest advantages.

PERMANENT IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

The above plan to induce and assist immigration would, of course, be but temporary. It would, however, be very useful in opening up the subject and introducing it to the world, and preparing the way for the effectual operation of a permanent organization. The advantages of such an organization to the State, if properly conducted, cannot be doubted by any person who knows and appreciates the condition of California.

In the formation of such an organization, great care should be taken to avoid weak points, and to secure for it the confidence of all the people of the State. Especially should such an organization have the perfect confidence of those who are most interested in its success, for to them it will have to look for a larger share of its support. It should also have the sanction and assistance of the State, to give it confidence and character abroad. It should be neither local, political or sectional in any

sense. All portions of the State should have an equal voice in its management, in order to secure an equal chance in its benefits. All the industries should have a share of its consideration, in proportion to their present and prospective importance. Hence agriculture, being the great industry of the State, and being the one likely to attract by far the greatest number of immigrants, should have a proportional share of representatives on the Board of Managers. It would not be improper that the principal officers of the prominent agricultural associations should have a place and voice in such organization. This idea would tend to divest it of any seeming personal or private character, and to give it the confidence of all classes. The agents and appointees of such an organization, who are likely to come in contact with the people, especially with immigrants, should be selected for their integrity and competency. They should know California, and be able to present her advantages of every character, to the world, in a clear and forcible manner.

KIND OF IMMIGRANTS.

The class of immigration we most need in California is such as will come to make permanent homes for themselves and families. We want, above all others, persons skilled in a great variety of agricultural pursuits. We want persons skilled in the culture and manufacture of silk, in all its departments. We want vine growers and wine makers. We want beet raisers and sugar manufacturers. We want tea culturists and fruit preservers. In short, we want people skilled in the production of all the necessities and luxuries of life, for we have a State possessed of all the requisite conditions for their successful cultivation. We want such as will bring with them sufficient means, energy and capacity to enter upon business for themselves. Such as will buy land and become citizens and practical and prosperous farmers, or build shops and factories, and follow some mechanical or manufacturing occupation. In order to induce this class of persons to leave their homes and business in the Atlantic States and come here to reside, we must promise them opportunities for making better homes and better business here. Are we prepared in good faith to make such promises? And, having made them, are we prepared in like good faith to fulfil them? So far as natural advantages, such as climate, soil and location are concerned, we are prepared to answer both these questions in the affirmative. We may also say there are millions of acres of arable land, much of it as good as any now cultivated in the State, lying idle and unoccupied, and that by the completion of railroads already projected, and many of them now being built, much of this land will in a short time be brought within easy distances of good markets for products that may be raised upon it. There are, however, some clouds which throw a shade over the picture we might present to the immigrant. One of these, and perhaps the most difficult one to remove, is found in the fact that a large portion of this unoccupied and idle land has already passed from the hands of Government into the hands of capitalists and corporations, who purchased it in anticipation of selling at a large advance to immigrants, whom it was expected the completion of the Pacific Railroad would bring into our State. This fact becoming known abroad, has operated and is still operating to prevent such immigration, so that while the landholders have failed in their anticipated sales and

profits, the State has been seriously injured and is still being injured. It is undoubtedly within the province of the Legislature to do much towards correcting this evil by enforcing an equalization of taxation, and by asking such action on the part of the General Government as will put a stop to this concentration of so much of our public lands in the hands of speculators.

Another drawback to an immigration of the producing classes is found in the ruling high rates of interest on money in our State. By the increased facilities of trade, our farmers and mechanics are brought into direct competition with the farmers and mechanics of the Atlantic States, and as many of them are compelled to do business on borrowed capital, the high rate of interest demanded by capitalists here operates as a direct discrimination in favor of the Eastern producer. This evil is brought home to the immigrant with greater force when he attempts to purchase land here. If he finds himself unable to pay down the whole of the purchase money for the quantity of land required, the high rate of interest demanded for the balance of the purchase money discourages the investment, and thus is worked another serious injury to the prosperity of our State. Capital, when properly invested and used to assist labor, is a good and necessary thing in any country, and especially in a new State, with boundless undeveloped resources like ours, but when allowed greedily and blindly to oppress labor and cramp the development of those resources, it becomes an evil of the most dangerous character, and like any other evil, should receive the attention of the Government.

The high rates of fare and freight demanded by some of our railroad companies, where competition does not tend to correct the evil, may be cited as another drawback on the development of the country. They also have their influence to retard immigration. Intelligent people inquire how much it costs to move the products of a country to market, as well as how much and what that country can produce, and what those products will sell for in the market. All new States have had these same evils, in a greater or less degree, to contend with. A few straight forward and judicious laws enacted touching these subjects, would doubtless be attended with good results, both as to the development of the country and in inducing immigration. In forming such laws, however, care should be taken not to drive capital from the State or to discourage its coming here for investment. The object of such legislation should be rather to induce it to come in greater quantities, and to show it opportunities for investment, where the profits being more certain and secure, will not necessarily be required to be at so high a rate per cent. If capitalists can see greater inducements for the investment of capital in agricultural and manufacturing enterprises, than in land for speculative purposes, or in holding it for high rates of interest, they will not hesitate as to what course to take. If they can see a growing business for additional railroad enterprises, they will not hesitate to build competing roads, thus reducing the fares and freights on all by increasing the business, and without lessening the certain profits of all.

We would here mention a practice among our capitalists, which has already done a great injury to the State, and which, if continued, cannot but work a direct injury to capital itself. We refer to the discrimination made by our money loaning institutions, in favor of city and against country borrowers. The cities cannot prosper without the country is developed. If any class of men should be favored by capital, that class should be the producers of the country, for they, more than any other

class, give value to the country and the cities, and create the opportunities for the profitable investment of capital everywhere. Laws to facilitate and reduce the expense of securing money loaned in the country would prove beneficial.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE.

Probably no equal portion of the earth's surface is so well calculated, from its great variety of soils and climate, to sustain a diversified, and hence, profitable agriculture, as California. All the products of the temperate and many of those of the tropical climates, flourish here with equal luxuriance. Nature seems to have marked out this country as the special paradise of the agriculturalists, and yet the great curse of our agriculture and the State is the sameness of production—the over production of a few agricultural products. It is a stigma upon the intelligence and enterprise of our farmers, that very many of the common necessities of life, and those, too, for the production of which our State is most peculiarly adapted, and which would yield the greatest profit to the producer, are constantly imported. The very money received by our farmers for their grain, sold at a low figure in consequence of over production, is, much of it, exported from the States to pay for these same necessities consumed by themselves. It is a shameful and deplorable fact, that many of the naturally best grain-producing portions of our State have been cropped every year for from ten to fifteen years in succession, with grain, and in many cases with one single unvaried crop—wheat. The result has proved just what the farmers have time and again been told it would bring about, a complete exhaustion of the soil. In many localities, where once the land yielded from forty to sixty bushels of wheat per acre, it now yields scarcely enough to pay for the labor of sowing and harvesting. What is still worse, many of these improvident grain farmers are disposing of their exhausted lands and moving to other sections to find a virgin soil, which they, in turn, will in like manner exhaust. This practice of constant cropping with a single product, and thus exhausting much of the best soil in the State, cannot be too severely discountenanced. It is more suicidal and vicious, if possible, in its effects upon the prosperity and good name of the State, than that half civilized vandalism which would recklessly and uselessly destroy the growing timber on our public lands, and thus lay waste the greatest redeeming feature of our climate. The exhaustion of the soil is not the only evil resulting from this pernicious and unnatural practice of farming—we cannot dignify it by the name of *husbandry*.

Like all great violations of the laws of nature, it recoils, in its effects, upon those guilty of the violation, but not upon those alone, for its evil effects are felt by our whole population. In planting, harvesting and marketing a single crop of grain, not over one-half of the year is necessarily consumed by our farmers. Thus, throughout our great agricultural districts, there is a season of active labor for all and a season of idleness for all. As a result of this mismanagement of the agricultural industry of the State, there is lost to these districts, and to the State at large, each year, the profits of nearly half the agricultural labor of the State. As another result, all that large class of persons who depend for a livelihood on daily labor upon our farms are, during all this idle season, thrown out of employment, and are consequently deprived of the means of subsistence, and to compensate them for this idle season, they are compelled to demand of their employers proportionately high wages

while they do labor. The employers, from the exigency of their position in the busy season, are, in turn, compelled to comply with this demand. Thus it turns out, that for the year's operations the farmers themselves realize but about half what they should realize, and the labor they employ, though receiving double price for the time actually engaged, is but poorly paid. Hence, too, we find all these same laborers, during the balance of the year, running up and down through the State, with no money in their pockets, looking for employment. Such is their condition at this present time, as every farmer and every hotel-keeper in the country can testify.

Again, frankness compels us to take another and still worse view of this ugly subject. Idleness is the mother of crime; hence we see so many persons of dissipated habits in our land; hence we hear of so many robberies on our public highways and in the streets of our cities; hence so many burglaries and petty thefts during the fall and winter months—the idle season in the agricultural districts. This picture is not overdrawn. As unpleasant as it is to be compelled to publish it, as damaging to the fair fame of our State as are its ugly features, still it does not even present the wretchedness of the reality.

It becomes us, then, as the representatives of the industrial classes, as the friends of the laborers and employers of our State, to inquire into and suggest the remedies for the evils as they exist. These remedies do not lie in any eight-hour laws, or any other laws restricting the hours for a day's labor. Nor are the remedies to be found in laws excluding labor of any kind from the State, or in placing burdens of any kind upon that labor. Neither will it remedy the evil by attempting to legislate for the protection of white or black, or any other colored labor.

In this report we wish to be understood that we represent no political party, being of all parties, and that we favor no political ideas whatever, except those suggested by true political economy and the best interests of the State. Weighed in this balance, the laws above referred to, and all legislation of that character, will only make the matter worse, as they can have no other effect than to create ill will and ill feeling between the different classes of laborers, and suspicion and distrust between laborers and employers. Such laws do not recognize, and consequently do not aim, at the real cause of the trouble.

This cause, as we have shown, affects the employer as much as the employed, and the remedy must be one that will reach and mutually benefit both. We have a plenty of work in our State for all the labor there is here, and a hundred times as much more. We have resources here sufficient for the profitable occupation of all the master farmers and mechanics there are here, with all the capital they can employ, and would have, if there were a hundred times as many, commanding a thousand times as much capital.

To admit any other proposition would be, indirectly, to assert that we want no more population—that we want no more immigration; in short, that our resources are already being developed as fast as they can be rendered remunerative. These positions are too absurd to require a moment's consideration; and yet all laws of the character above referred to are founded upon these positions as their basis, and, if spread upon our statute books, will have a tendency to place us before the world in this extremely absurd and false position. What we want, above all things, to give us universal prosperity and constant and remunerative employment for all classes, is a diversified agriculture; an agriculture so varied in its products and so constant in its operations that it will require about an

equal amount of labor every month in the year; an agriculture that will produce not only all that a dense population would require for home consumption, but one that would furnish for export products a thousand times more valuable than would be all the wheat our State could produce, if every acre of land within its borders, adapted to its cultivation, were to yield a hundred bushels a year. That nature designed California for an agriculture as diversified in its character as are the soils and climates of her thousands of valleys and innumerable mountain and hill sides, and as valuable as the world has ever known, cannot be doubted.

What we need now, more than anything else, to secure to our State to the fullest extent the benefits of such an agriculture, is that degree of governmental encouragement as will induce judicious and careful investigation and experiment with new and valuable products. In a Government like ours, where every citizen is a sovereign and has an equal interest in the prosperity of the country, every new industry introduced tending to increase that prosperity inures to the benefit of all. Hence, it is but right and just that the expense of proper experiments to test the practicability of the successful introduction and profitable prosecution of new industries should be borne, to a certain extent, by all. This just and equitable principle has been recognized by every enlightened and prosperous Government known in the history of the world, and in proportion as this principle has been acted on by the different Governments, just in that proportion have those Governments increased in power and prosperity. To the intelligent encouragement given by the first Napoleon to certain agricultural industries, silk and beet sugar, France is indebted to-day for the advanced position she occupies among the powerful nations of the earth. England, by the protection and encouragement of her manufactures and commerce, has grown to be the first manufacturing and commercial country in the world. Our own General Government acted upon this principle in the establishment of an Agricultural Department, under the direction of which the introduction and cultivation of new products are being experimented upon at the public expense. The donation by the National Government of public lands to the several States, for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural colleges, is another act recognizing the same principle. It is for the introduction and encouragement of new and valuable products at the public expense that every enlightened and prosperous nation in the world has established agricultural and other industrial societies, and appropriated to them money for the payment of bounties and premiums. It is upon this same principle that copyrights are secured to authors and patents to inventors by the different nations of the earth. Subsidies to steamship lines and great national railroad enterprises are prompted by the same enlightened policy as premiums and bounties to individuals for the introduction and cultivation of new and valuable agricultural products. Indeed, the justice, the policy and the manifold advantages of governmental encouragement to individual enterprise for the development of the resources of a country are so well established by reason, and have been so favorably tested by precedent, that we deem it unnecessary to dwell longer upon the subject.

We believe that the present unfavorable condition of the agricultural and other industrial interests of California furnishes one of the strongest arguments ever presented to the Government of any State in favor of the most liberal encouragement of experiments in the introduction and cultivation of a variety of new products, and we most earnestly hope the present Legislature will give this subject their most careful consideration.

If we were to particularize, we would call attention to the following articles, some of which have been partially tried in our State, and if thoroughly tested, we believe all could be proved most valuable additions to our agricultural products :

BEET SUGAR.

California imports annually about thirty million pounds of sugar and about five hundred thousand gallons of molasses. The sugar costs our people about four million five hundred thousand dollars, in gold ; the molasses, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; in all, four million seven hundred and fifty-thousand dollars. This amount of gold is shipped from the State annually to pay for these two articles. On the sugar we pay an import duty of an average of four cents per pound, equal to one million two hundred thousand dollars ; on the molasses we pay a duty of about five cents per gallon, equal to twenty-five thousand dollars ; making our annual duty on sugar and molasses, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This last sum is simply a tax on the consumers, which is paid by them in the proportion to the amount consumed, and hence it falls upon the poor much more heavily than upon the rich.

Now, we believe all this sugar and molasses can just as well be produced within our State as any where else, and thus save within the State the annual sum of four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be distributed among our own people, and principally among the day laborers, for labor performed during the winter season—the idle season. We all believe this, and yet we do not know it. Capitalists will not take their money from investments where it pays them from twelve to eighteen per cent. per annum to invest in uncertain experiments, unless some extra inducement is offered them. Nor is it right that they should be asked to do so, for every citizen in the State is to some extent interested in the experiment, and should, therefore, pay a proportion of the expense of making such experiment. Now, suppose the Legislature were to offer a premium of two cents a pound, one-half the tax we are now paying on imported sugar, for say the first one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds produced from beets within the State. The whole amount of this tax, if the sugar were produced, would be twenty-five thousand dollars, the amount we now pay annually as duty on molasses. This sum, we have no doubt, would be sufficient to induce people to enter into the business with energy and capital sufficient to secure success, and, within five years, to produce all the sugar and molasses we consume.

Then, what would be the financial operation resulting to the people of the State? Simply this: That, by the payment of twenty-five thousand dollars to our own people, and principally to laborers, they would have added to the working capital of the State the sum of four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And while the premium would only be paid once, four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars would be added to the capital of the State each year, so long as the production of sugar and molasses should equal the present consumption ; and if the production should be doubled, as it probably would be in a few years—for we could always find a ready market for all we could produce—the saving to our State would be at the rate of nine million five hundred thousand dollars per annum, and so on, in an increasing ratio.

We are glad to be able to state that the Sacramento Beet Sugar Com-

pany, whose farm and experimental factory are located on the south side of the American River, some four miles from Sacramento, have proved beyond all doubt the practicability and success of this industry in our State. They have secured, in their first experiment, with new, rough and imperfect machinery, and from beets of very poor quality, a product of sugar equal to seven per cent. of the beets experimented on. This is within about one per cent. of the average product in Europe, where experiments in every department of the business have been in operation for years, with a view to increase the per cent. of product in the greatest possible ratio.

This we consider an exceedingly good and promising beginning, under the circumstances. The land on which their beets were grown is by far too wild and rich for the production of beets for this purpose. The beets grown on it are too rank and too large, containing too great a proportion of water to secure the greatest yield of sugar. Experience has proven that the best sugar land is that which will produce the best wheat or secrete a good supply of saccharine matter in grapes. No one would select an alluvial soil, already as rich as nature could make it, covered with a recent deposit of sediment, either for wheat or grapes. Nor is such soil at all adapted to the production of beets for sugar. When the proper quality of soil shall be selected, and the manufacture of sugar in our State shall be commenced under favorable circumstances, we have no doubt it will prove as successful and profitable here as in any other part of the world.

TEA CULTURE.

The tea consumed in California costs the consumers about two million dollars annually. In our last report, we called the attention of the Legislature to the generally entertained opinion, among persons who had visited the tea producing portions of China and other Asiatic countries where the plant is cultivated, that the western slope of the Sierras, running the whole length of the State, is as well adapted to the production of this article as any of the countries named. We now call attention to the fact that, since that time, a company of Japanese tea culturists have come to our State for the purpose of engaging in this industry. They have located in El Dorado County, where they have purchased a considerable tract of land and planted a small tea nursery. Though their arrival here was quite late in the season, and their commencement, consequently, was made under very unfavorable circumstances, their experience so far gives them great encouragement and promises final success. We entertain strong hopes that the effort to introduce this new and rich industry among us may not be allowed to fail for want of any necessary encouragement, and that we may, at no distant day, be able to produce enough for our own consumption and contribute no small share of the forty-five million pounds of tea annually consumed by the other States of the Union.

It could, by the same process of reasoning, be shown that judicious bounties, offered for the production of tea, would be followed by the same beneficial results to the State as in the case of sugar from beet root.

RAISINS.

We have frequently called the attention of our people to the cultivation of this fruit, and pointed out the peculiar advantages our climate offers, not only for the growing of the grape but curing of the raisin.

Experiments in many portions of the State, on a small scale, have proved the correctness of our views, and have also, in our opinion, shown that the industry could be so managed as to be very profitable. The importation of raisins into our State is about fifty thousand boxes a year, at a cost of from one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dollars. The importations of the United States average about one million five hundred thousand dollars in value. The process of making raisins is as simple as drying apples or any other fruit. When the grapes are thoroughly ripe they are picked and spread on tables, or on the ground, cleaned and prepared for that purpose. Two or three weeks exposure to the sun, and turning once or twice, perfects the process, and the raisins are ready for boxing and market. The black Corinth grape flourishes in our climate as well as any other variety, and the Zante currant has been made from it to some extent and of very superior quality. This is a most useful and delicious fruit, and its general introduction and cultivation would be a great acquisition to the fruit product of the State.

THE MINING COUNTIES.

The decline of the mining interest has reduced the population and wealth of these counties within the last five or six years very materially, and it seems to be a serious question how this depopulation and growing poverty is to be checked. It has been well suggested that the land embraced in these counties, both mineral and agricultural, be surveyed and sold to actual settlers. This portion of the State is in extent some three hundred miles long and twenty miles wide, and a very large proportion of it is known to be very superior for the cultivation of nearly all varieties of fruit, and particularly for the culture of the grape and production of raisins, wines and brandies. It is no doubt also peculiarly well suited to tea and silk culture. By carrying out the above suggestion, and offering proper inducements for the cultivation of these valuable products, and encouraging immigration from the countries in the middle and south of Europe and Japan, these counties could at no distant day be densely populated by a people skilled in these industries. Thus a portion of our State now going to decay would be rendered one of the most productive, healthy and inviting portions of the world—enriching the State and the nation.

RICE CULTURE.

It is one of the strangest things in the history of California agriculture that the cultivation of this grain has never been undertaken. We have thousands of acres of land, on the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, eminently suited in every respect to the successful and profitable cultivation of rice. Probably the best explanation for the neglect of this product is found in the general and chronic indisposition of the American—and particularly the Californian—agriculturists to step out of the old grooves and routines of cultivation learned by the examples of their fathers.

We import and consume from forty million to fifty million pounds of rice annually, in our State, at a cost of about two million five hundred thousand dollars. We have a large population among us well calculated for this industry, and many of them are already skilled in its management. By directing their labor into this channel, it might be

made to contribute very materially to the wealth of the State, while, at the same time, the success of the enterprise would tend to stimulate the reclamation and utilization of the hundreds of thousands of acres of tule lands now comparatively worthless.

SILK CULTURE.

Through the successful experiments and untiring exertions of the late Louis Prevost, a Frenchman by birth, assisted by a few friends, also adopted citizens from the silk producing countries of Europe, this industry was, some four or five years since, brought prominently before the public. The conviction that our State was eminently adapted to the culture of silk, and that its extensive cultivation would prove of great benefit to the commonwealth, by increasing the labor and general prosperity of the country, as well as by inducing a most valuable immigration, became very general—almost universal.

The Legislature, at its sessions of eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, passed laws offering premiums for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the production of silk cocoons. These laws have had the desired effect. They have not only induced a considerable number of our native born and then resident adopted citizens to engage in the business with energy and zeal, and with most gratifying results, but they have attracted the attention of that class of foreigners which they were intended to reach, and have already introduced into our State a large number of most valuable immigrants, skilled in all the various departments of this rich industry, and have also laid the foundation for still greater valuable additions to our present population. Owing to an unfortunate difference between the popular construction of these laws, which was received and acted upon by those whom they induced to engage in the business, and the construction lately placed upon them by our Courts, we fear that very many of the benefits intended by the Legislature and reasonably anticipated from the liberal execution of them will be lost to our State.

The persons who were induced to go into the business were generally agriculturists of small means, and in anticipation of promised assistance in time of need, and relying with implicit confidence upon such assistance, they incurred expenses and contracted obligations which now, without such assistance, it will be hard for them to meet.

Thus they are not only crippled in the prosecution of the business in the future, but are to some extent disheartened and discouraged. Particularly is this the case with those of foreign birth, through whom, by their influence with their friends in the old countries, it was anticipated we should acquire a large immigration of valuable skilled labor.

We are credibly informed that the very extreme of claims that would have been made on the State, under the most liberal construction of these laws, as understood and acted upon by the claimants, would not have exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars—a sum trifling when compared to the benefits the people are likely to receive from the enterprise which has, by the inducements held out, been introduced. We are also informed that if this sum were granted to and distributed among the claimants, it would at once be added to the capital already invested in this valuable industry, thus encouraging its recipients to renewed exertion, and securing, beyond a peradventure, the early and permanent

establishment of an industry in our State more valuable than were ever our gold mines or ever will be some of the now leading agricultural productions.

Considering the great value of our silk trade and consumption, the successful cultivation of silk in California becomes a matter of the greatest moment, and the State would make money by dealing liberally with those who, in the true spirit of enterprise, have taken the lead in that cultivation. The United States import, on an average, over thirty million dollars in value, of silks, per annum. The import duty on the same is over sixteen million dollars, being a little over fifty per cent. on cost of invoiced prices. It will be seen, therefore, that the annual export of gold from California to pay for foreign silks imported can not be less than two million dollars. This sum is taken from the industry of our own people, and goes to enrich foreign capitalists and to pay foreign labor.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The fact that California can raise the raw material successfully and profitably is no longer a question. We have already a large number of trees growing in the State and a goodly number of people engaged in the business, and we must not let it fail. It is too valuable an industry. But the mere production of the raw material is but of small consideration compared to the manufacture of this material into the various forms of fabrics for general use. It is the manufacture of silk that gives labor and capital profitable employment to a much greater extent than the cultivation. France is a very large producer of silk, but she is also a large importer of silk in its unmanufactured shape; while England is the largest manufacturing country of silk goods in the world, she does not raise a pound. All is imported, and her profits are made from this branch of the industry. We are highly favored. We can both produce and manufacture and reap the profits of the industry in all its branches. A continuance of the encouragement of the production of cocoons, and a liberal inducement for the establishment of factories, by legislative action, we believe would result in great benefit to the State.

FLAX AND HEMP.

We would call the attention of our farmers to the cultivation of flax and hemp. Both these plants are natives of our State, and experiments in their cultivation show that they may both be very successfully cultivated in the rich alluvial soils of all our river bottoms and valleys. Formerly, there being no factories here for working up the flax seed, or for converting the fibres of these plants into cloth, there was no market and no inducement for engaging in this branch of agriculture. Now, there is a market for both seed and straw. The oil factory in San Francisco is using all the flax seed produced in the State, and importing largely to keep the factory running. The cultivation of flax for the seed alone would prove much more remunerative than wheat or barley on our river bottoms. It may be sown after the water of the rivers has subsided, and mature well. An acre of ground will produce, on an average, two thousand pound of seed, which is worth four cents a pound, giving eighty dollars as the product per acre for seed alone. The yield of straw will be from two to three tons per acre. This, in the Atlantic States, is worth from twenty dollars to thirty dollars per ton. The immense demand for bags and bagging material on this coast, estimated

at not less than one million dollars in value annually, has induced some of our woollen factories and the cotton factory to turn their attention to the manufacture of burlaps and other bagging material from flax and hemp straw, and that the latter is now offering twenty dollars per ton for the straw of the farmer. At these prices, then, land may be made to yield at the rate of over one hundred dollars per acre. This branch of agriculture has been sadly neglected. From official reports we learn that the value of flax and hemp, and goods manufactured from them, imported into the United States in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, was twenty-four million one hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars. This is about the average of the annual importation, and it does not show well for a country of unsurpassed natural advantages for the culture of these products and their manufacture. As a redeeming feature, however, there was in the same year imported machinery expressly for the manufacture of these articles, of ninety-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars in value. While this machinery should also be made in the United States, as it will be, still it shows that the industry is commanding increased interest throughout the country, and we hope the farmers of California will give it their attention.

CASTOR OIL BEAN.

The soil and climate of our State is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the castor bean. The plant here, in good localities, becomes a perennial tree, bearing its annual crop like our fruit trees, and the average yield per acre, by the actual experiment of the few who have engaged in the business, is from one thousand five hundred to two thousand pounds per annum. The oil factory at San Francisco pays for the beans four cents per pound, making the crop average from sixty dollars to eighty dollars per acre. The small bean only should be planted. The tree of the large bean grows too large for gathering the crop, and is not so good a bearer.

RAMIE OR CHINESE GRASS.

This is a fibrous plant of the nettle species. There are a number of varieties, known by different botanical names, natives of China and other countries and islands in the south of Asia. Grass cloths have long been manufactured by the Chinese, from the different varieties of these plants or grasses. Ramie, or the variety botanically named *Boehmeria tenacissima*, was introduced into Calcutta from Bencoola, as early as eighteen hundred and three. In eighteen hundred and fourteen it was experimented on in England to a considerable extent, and with favorable results as to the beauty and strength of its fibre. The difficulty of separating the fibre from the gummy substances prevented its being used for practical manufacturing purposes to any extent, until eighteen hundred and forty-nine. At that time a process was discovered, of soaking the stalks in cold and tepid water, and then boiling them in a solution of alkali for twenty-four hours, and again washing in cold water and subjecting to a high pressure of steam. This discovery removed, to a great extent, the difficulty of practically using the fibre in manufacturing, and since that time it has been used to a considerable extent in some of the factories of England, in connection with cotton. With cotton it makes a fine, lustrous, silky cloth, strong and durable. In eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the British imports of this fibre equalled sixty-five thousand two hundred and eight pounds, and it was worth nineteen

cents a pound, while cotton was worth twenty-one cents a pound, and the import of the latter was one billion two hundred and sixty-two million five hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and twelve pounds. This fact is mentioned to show its relative value in the commercial and manufacturing world at that time. Ramie seed was brought from Jamaica in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to the United States, and it has since that time been cultivated in the experimental gardens at Washington, with good success. In eighteen hundred and sixty-seven it was introduced into the vicinity of New Orleans, by M. Roezl, and a great excitement was created in regard to its cultivation. Single roots sold at a dollar each. A writer in the Agricultural Report of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, says: "Exaggerated representations have been made, and it is feared that the ardor of experimenters may be cooled by disappointment." That it is a rapid grower cannot be doubted, as it is asserted that from a single root more than one thousand plants have been obtained in a single year. That the rich bottom lands along our river borders are well adapted to its cultivation, and that it can be produced here in immense quantities, there is no doubt. We would recommend its introduction and experimental cultivation by our farmers, in these districts, to test the question whether it can be made to pay as a staple product. The plant is grown and propagated by a division of the roots, by layers and by cuttings. The second year the stalks, in good soil, grow to the height of six or eight feet, and by harvesting the first growth when mature, it will again shoot up from the roots and produce the second crop, equal to, if not greater than the first. With facilities for its manufacture, which will doubtless be supplied if the product proves a success, we think the whole industry might be rendered satisfactorily remunerative.

GRAPE CULTURE.

It seems like repeating an old story to recapitulate the advantages of the soil and climate of California for the cultivation of the grape. The prevailing disposition of our agriculturists to produce but a single leading staple—grain, apparently without inquiry as to whether other products could be rendered more profitable, justifies a frequent reference to and discussion of this subject. There is scarcely an acre of good wheat land in the State that is not also good grape land; the exception being on the coast, in the range of prevailing fogs. On the other hand, there are thousands of acres of the most excellent grape land in the world which is valueless for wheat or other grain. This latter quality of land will be sought for and highly prized in a few years, by those who propose to make a specialty of grape, silk and tea culture. We refer to the foot-hills of the Coast and Sierra ranges of mountains. But what we want at present is to impress upon our grain farmers the many advantages of cultivating a variety of products, instead of depending, as they do now, almost solely on grain. They will, in this way, find farming not only a much more agreeable and attractive, but a far more lucrative employment. We have taken considerable pains to inquire into the relative profits from land devoted to grape culture and that of wheat, in some of the grain producing sections of the State. Yolo County, for instance, is one of the best wheat producing counties, and one that has the best facilities for moving that wheat to market. For a few years past, some of the more enterprising farmers in this county have been planting vines, until there are now a number of valuable vineyards interspersed with

the wheat fields, and a good opportunity is thus here presented for this investigation. We will state it here, as a fact, that the grape crop throughout the State, for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, was much less than for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and other former years. The season was one of the most unfavorable for this crop ever known. In Yolo County the yield was but one-half—the average this year being about three tons per acre, against six tons last year. The entire grape crop of the county this year is estimated at a thousand tons, about four hundred tons of which were sold at twenty dollars per ton, and were taken from the county for distilling purposes. The balance were made into wines and brandies within the county, and sold or used for other purposes. Taking those sold as the average value of the crop, we have sixty dollars per acre as the gross proceeds of the vine. The gross proceeds of the wheat crop per acre, on the same quality of soil, did not exceed twenty-five dollars. This shows a decided advantage of grape culture over wheat, even when the grape crop was but one-half its usual quantity and value. This great advantage of immediate profits is not the only consideration in favor of grape culture over wheat. While the cultivation of wheat exhausts and depreciates the soil, grapes tend to recuperate and enrich it. While the wheat crop grows less and less annually, that of the grape is constantly on the increase. While wheat requires annual planting, grape vines, once planted, will continue to bear fifty or more years.

Again, our product of wheat is already largely in excess of home consumption, and we are obliged to seek a foreign market for the surplus and pay heavy freights, interest and insurance before it reaches the consumer. Not so with the products of the vine. Of these we are still large importers to supply our home consumption. The value of wines and liquors imported this year reaches nine hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Another consideration: The most valuable commerce is that between different portions of our own country. Thus our own country will reap all the benefits, and there are no duties, either import or export; while the market for our surplus wheat is in foreign countries, we will have a market for all our surplus wines and brandies for a long time to come in the Atlantic States.

In the above estimates we have considered the grape product only with reference to its value for wines and liquors. The culture of the best varieties for the table and for the Eastern markets will be found much more profitable. This year the Muscat of Alexandria vines, within an easy market distance from San Francisco, have netted their owners at the rate of from three hundred dollars to six hundred dollars per acre. The Flame-colored Tokay have netted, in one instance, over one thousand dollars per acre, while the Black Hamburg, Black Malvoisie, Golden Chassales and White Tokay have netted over four hundred and fifty dollars. The great vineyards of the common California grape have paid their owners at the rate of one hundred dollars per acre clear.

In this connection we would remark that no more favorable time for commencing vineyards has ever been presented in California. By the railroad overland our market for the best table varieties has been increased a hundred fold, and, as our wines become more generally known, they will be more generally used, to the exclusion of those of foreign brands. We would say, then, to those who have land adapted to the culture, plant vineyards.

FRUITS.

California is one of the best fruit producing countries in the world. The quality of our fruits is unsurpassed, and we grow as great a variety as any other portion of the earth embraced in an equal area of territory. The common varieties—such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots and nectarines—are produced in quantities more than equal to home consumption, and yet we are large importers of dried fruits of some of these same varieties. Our importations of dried apples for this year will not be less than six thousand barrels. And this in the face of the fact that hundreds of thousands of bushels of apples, far superior in quality to the imported, were allowed to go to decay under our trees. Such facts are not much to the credit of our orchardists, and we hope for better management in the future.

EXPORTING GREEN FRUITS.

All fruits in the Atlantic States seem to be decreasing both in quantity and quality. The cause of this fact can only be explained on the supposition of a gradual change of climate, unfavorable to fruit culture. These facts, in connection with the fact that fruits of the same varieties ripen earlier in our State than there, may be turned very much to our advantage if we can lay ours down in the Eastern cities in good order and at cheap freights. This experiment has been tried this year, with varied success. Some shipments have gone through in fine condition, and have paid well, while others have been almost an entire loss to the shippers. There has been about three hundred tons of pears, apples, grapes and plums sent out of the State for the East, by railroad. The opinion of shippers is, that fruit of all kinds, for so long a trip by rail, should be packed in smaller boxes. Say for pears and apples, packages from ten to fifteen pounds, and for grapes not exceeding five pounds should be used. While pears and apples should be picked and shipped before they are quite ripe, grapes should be fully ripe before taken from the vine. Pears and apples should be picked in the middle of the day and exposed to the sun at least one day before packing. Grapes should also be picked in the middle of the day and allowed to lay in heaps until they have passed through a sweating process, and then thoroughly dried and exposed to the sun at least a day before packing. With care and experience we have no doubt the business may be made highly remunerative, and will encourage the greater production of varieties adapted to this trade. The average price netted for pears in good order was about fifteen cents a pound. Grapes of Muscat of Alexandria, Flame-colored Tokay, and Black Hamburg varieties, netted thirty cents, while the native California grape brought twenty cents a pound.

ORANGES, LEMONS, LIMES AND OLIVES.

All these fruits, of excellent quality, have for many years been produced with good success in the south coast counties of the State. A few isolated trees of all these fruits have, within a few years past, come into bearing in many other localities. The quality of the fruit and the bearing habits of the trees show conclusively that nearly all portions of the State are well adapted to their successful cultivation. These fruits can all be shipped great distances without injury, and it is believed that they can be cultivated here for the markets of the Atlantic States with good

success and profits. Compared with other fruits, the trees are slow in coming into bearing; but when once grown, they live and bear to a great age. The oranges, lemons and limes produced in Los Angeles are mostly natural fruit, and the trees bear at about seven years of age. At ten years they bear on an average, about one thousand five hundred specimens of fruit each. They are worth, in the orchards, from two to three dollars a hundred. About one hundred trees are generally planted on an acre of land. By this statement it will be seen that the product of an acre of land planted with oranges or lemons is about four thousand five hundred dollars a year.

It would probably take California fifty years to supply the demand for our own and the Atlantic States, and the States constantly coming into existence in the interior of the country, if her fruit growers were all to enter into the business with energy. The subject is worthy the consideration of our people.

BERRIES.

The cultivation of the different varieties of small fruits is being engaged in, in some portions of the State, very extensively, and with satisfactory results. It is estimated that the product of the different varieties for this year is as follows: Strawberries, one thousand tons; blackberries, two hundred and ten tons; raspberries, one hundred and sixty tons; currants, two hundred tons. The average price of strawberries and blackberries has been about ten cents per pound to the producer; that of raspberries and currants, about thirteen cents. At these rates, the value of the product of the State has been about three hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Alameda and Santa Clara Counties are by far the largest producers of these berries, and San Francisco is the principal consumer, though they are shipped to nearly all portions of the State accessible by railroad. The foot-hills, both of the Coast Range and Sierras, are well adapted to the cultivation of these berries, as well as most of the valleys. The berries of the foot-hills are, however, much higher flavored and more delicious fruit than those of any of the valleys. It is a notable fact, that while these excellent and healthful berries are among the products of agriculture, the farmers of the State, as a class, are among the smallest consumers. Every farmer should and could raise his own fruits and berries of every description, and enjoy them.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

We believe that this valuable berry has never been cultivated to any extent in our State. There is no doubt, however, that their cultivation can be made a successful and very profitable business. The cranberry requires an alluvial soil, with water near the surface, and flourishes best in a mixture of peat or vegetable mould and a coarse washed sand. In the Atlantic States the best mould is found and prepared by working and levelling, and then the sand, frequently from a great distance and at great expense, is carted onto and mixed with it. In our State we have thousands of localities, embracing thousands of acres, where this work is already done by the washing of the very best quality of sand from the mines over marsh holes and soft tule beds. Good land in the Atlantic States for the cultivation of the berry is worth from one to three thousand dollars per acre, and a single crop of berries has, from one acre, been known to yield to its owner the nice sum of one thousand dollars,

the fair average yield being from three hundred to five hundred dollars in value. The cranberry crop of New Jersey for this year is valued at two million five hundred thousand dollars. We cannot state the annual consumption of our State, but it is very large, and its supply by home production would be an item of profit to individuals and value to the State. The cultivation is being commenced in Alpine County, and should be in many others.

VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.

It is the pride and boast of every Californian that our markets are well stocked with vegetables of nearly every description known and valued in the world, and of the most superior quality, every month in the year. It is one of the highest recommendations of our climate and State, that these vegetables are all grown in the open air, and are afforded at prices so low as to be within the reach of all. With the exception of potatoes, they are produced mostly by our foreign population, such as Portuguese, Italians, Germans and Chinese, in the vicinity of the towns and cities, who make gardening a specialty. They are picked each day, and are brought into market in the early morning, when fresh and inviting and healthy. Potatoes are grown extensively in the coast counties, in the river bottoms and in the mountain districts. The best potatoes in the State come from the Sierra Nevadas, at about the altitude of Dutch Flat, or three thousand five hundred feet.

One of the most remarkable features connected with California agriculture is the almost entire absence of vegetable gardens in the best agricultural districts. Farmers, whose tables, above all others, should and could be well supplied, the year round, with the greatest abundance of delicious vegetables, fresh each day from their own gardens, are notoriously the poorest supplied with these luxuries of any other class of people in the State; and, strange to say, what they do have generally come from the vegetable dealers in the towns and cities, and are stale and uninviting. Vegetable pedlers buy their supplies in the towns and cities, and make their regular trips among the grain raisers in the country to sell them. This anomalous state of affairs is brought about by two causes—first, that the soil of our grain land is not so well adapted to the production of vegetables as grain, and next, to an indisposition on the part of the farmers themselves to cultivate in the garden. Time to do so is certainly not wanting, for garden work could and should be done in the winter here, and early spring, when the other work of the farm is slack. Half an acre of ground, properly prepared and judiciously cultivated in a variety of garden produce, would yield more real profit to the farmer than five times that amount sown to grain. It would employ his idle moments, stimulate him to useful experiments, and be the means of bringing up his boys to habits of industry, besides furnishing his table with a constant supply of health producing luxuries, to which, under the present system of management, it is a stranger. The man who cultivates a garden well insensibly becomes a good and successful farmer, and he who neglects to cultivate any garden at all, just as insensibly, but surely, becomes a slovenish and unsuccessful farmer. Besides, if there was no other reason why our farmers should all have gardens, both for flowers and vegetables, attached to their houses, the fact that they contribute so much to the general home appearance and beauty of a place, and to the country at large, would be a sufficient argument in their favor. They would enhance the value of land in the

country, and give the appearance of thrift and happiness, where now their absence is indicative of negligence and discontentment. A good garden is an index of a good farm—a key to agricultural prosperity. Could we induce our farmers to cultivate gardens, we would have some hopes that the day of burning straw and stubble had passed, and that the time had come when a diversified and prosperous agriculture was about to be inaugurated in our State.

CALIFORNIA GRASSES.

At the time of the great influx of people into California, her vast plains were covered with wild oats, annually volunteering and producing an abundance of food for stock the year round. Along the river bottoms not covered with timber the soil was well covered and sodded with native nutritious grasses, so that the whole country was well calculated for the purposes to which it had been most exclusively devoted—stock raising. Cultivation has destroyed the oats on the plains and the grasses on the river bottoms to such an extent that when not under crops, weeds are the natural and almost the only product of the soil. The long dry seasons recurring every summer kill out all ordinary varieties of grasses and clovers, such as timothy, red top, red and white clover, etc., whose roots do not extend deep enough into the soil to place them beyond the effects of the annual drouths. Hence it has been a matter of great moment to find and introduce some varieties of grasses that can be substituted for the original prevailing native grasses of the country. It was very desirable to find varieties that would take deep root and thus become perennial. Experiments have been going on by some of our enterprising farmers and scientific men, encouraged and assisted by this Board, with many different kinds, both native and foreign, but generally with but poor success, the annual drouths proving too severe for a continuous growth and even for perennial life, except as to one variety, the seed of which was imported from Chile and hence called

CHILE CLOVER, OR ALFALFA.

This clover seems to be especially adapted to the peculiarities and wants of the country. It has been thoroughly tested for years, both on the rich alluvial soils of the river borders and on the higher lands of the plains, and has proved satisfactorily successful in all localities. Its roots strike deep into the soil, in the form of what we generally term tap roots. On the borders of some of our rivers they have been known to penetrate seventeen feet below the surface. On the uplands, deeply plowed and well tilled, they will find constant moisture sufficient to produce rapid growth the year round. For hay this clover, when cut in proper condition, when in bloom, is of good quality for stock of all kinds, and especially for milch cows.

It will produce three and four crops a year—say in April, May, June and July—averaging from a ton to a ton and a half at each cutting. After the last crop it continues to grow rapidly, and furnishes a very large amount of feed for stock, as pasturage, the balance of the year. We have the testimony of good dairymen, to the effect that cows taken from the native grasses, and pastured on fields of Chile clover, will increase in the product of milk and butter, or cheese, from sixty to

seventy per cent. Also, that one acre of land, well seeded with it, will produce more pasturage in a year than ten acres of the same quality of land will in the native grasses.

It is the opinion of our best sheep raisers, that sheep grazed on this clover, in a constant green condition, as we have seen it may be kept, will not be troubled with the diseases of the skin so prevalent among the flocks of this country, when allowed to roam over our dry plains for a scanty subsistence during the summer months; also, that upon such pasture the practice of semi-annual shearing may be dispensed with. This practice has been adopted here for the purpose of remedying the diseases referred to, and if it can be dispensed with, it will add materially to the value of the wool clip of the State, and dispense with half the present cost of shearing. Our wools now, besides being rendered less valuable, from the shortness of the fibre, arising from the practice referred to, suffer materially in quality, from the poor condition to which our flocks are annually reduced by scarcity of pasturage. This may be remedied, also, by seeding down their ranges with this ever-green clover. Comparatively a small area of land will be required to feed our present flocks, so that, by adopting the course suggested, our sheep raisers could curtail their ranges or proportionately increase their flocks, while, at the same time, they would increase the condition and profits of their flocks. We submit the above facts and considerations for the benefit of all classes of agriculturists. The grain grower may find in them an inducement to cease the exclusive production of wheat, and turn a part of his land and a part of his attention to the dairy business and wool and mutton growing. By so doing he may restore his exhausted soil to something like its normal state of productiveness, and, in the meantime, add very much more to his individual savings and to the general wealth of the country. To the dairymen they may suggest the readiest means of increasing their own incomes, by appropriating to themselves a part of the immense sums of gold now shipped from the State to enrich their Eastern competitors. Our importations of butter and cheese for the past ten years have cost us over a million and a half of dollars annually, and, now that the railroad has brought us into more direct competition with the dairymen of the Eastern States, we must go into the business with more energy, and conduct it with better tact, or their share of its profits will increase and ours decrease.

Our wool clip for the past season is, in round numbers, fifteen million five hundred thousand pounds, an increase since eighteen hundred and sixty-seven of about fifty per cent; but our pasturage is growing short and our ranges are being curtailed by the occupancy of lands for other agricultural purposes. Our sheep men must decrease their flocks or adopt a change in management.

The following facts indicate that something of this kind is becoming necessary: The increased production of wool for the five years, from eighteen hundred and sixty-three to eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, was at the rate of one million five hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and forty-two pounds per year, while the increase of the clip of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, over eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, was but five hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred pounds. This want of increase in the last year is not owing to a want of increase in the number of sheep, but rather to an insufficiency of food.

In considering such change, the facts above presented may be of benefit.

DISEASED CATTLE.

In our last biennial report we called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and suggested, that as it was well known that there had existed for several years back a disease among the cattle of Texas, called the Texan fever, that this disease was very destructive wherever it spread, and that there was danger of its being introduced into our own State with droves of Texan cattle, proper legislation should be had to avoid the danger. We repeat those suggestions, and would now enforce them by stating as a fact what what we then could state only in anticipation, viz: That large droves of cattle are already arriving in this State from Texas. Though no disease is reported among them, yet, coming from an infected country and being in the hands of those whose interest it would be to keep such reports from the public if disease did really exist, they should be watched with vigilance. While we cannot interfere with commerce between the States, we can protect ourselves or our property, our cattle, from exposure to contagious disease, and when danger exists it becomes our duty to do so.

FISH BREEDING.

In some of the New England and Middle States the breeding of fish in artificial ponds or lakes has become not only a very pleasant but valuable industry. In some instances it has been so profitable that the land covered by the water of these lakes, and devoted to the production of fish, has yielded, within two years from the time the lake was made and fish introduced, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per acre a year.

California presents almost an endless number of localities where lakes can be very cheaply made, and stocked with the finest varieties of trout from our mountain lakes and elsewhere, and a profitable business thus introduced. Such localities may be found all along the various natural and artificial water-courses leading down through the foot-hills of the coast ranges of the Sierras. Artificial lakes or ponds for this purpose may also easily be made in those valleys where artesian wells furnish a constant flow of living spring water.

TREE AND FOREST CULTURE.

We have frequently called the attention of our agriculturalists to this subject, and have at different times urged action in its behalf by the Legislature. No more important subject can be named for legislative encouragement or for energetic action on the part of our people. We are all interested in whatever affects the comforts of individuals and the prosperity of the country. The subject of a plentiful supply of lumber and wood for the various purposes of life is one that we cannot much longer neglect. Whoever takes the trouble to look this subject fully in the face, and reflects upon the future of California, must feel as we do, that something should be done, and that immediately, looking to the substitution of new forests in the place of the old ones in our State, now so rapidly being consumed and destroyed. A full discussion of this subject cannot be entered into in the short space allowable in a mere report, where so many subjects of interest claims attention. But we propose to notice some facts, and make some suggestions, which may lead to further investigation, and we hope to energetic action.

THE TIMBERED PORTIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

We have become so accustomed to speak of the forests of our State—of our “Big Trees,” as the grandest and most majestic in the world; we hear so much of the vast quantities of timber and lumber being shipped from those forests, to supply the nations of the earth with masts and other heavy timbers for ship building and other purposes, that we have thoughtlessly come to regard our supply of these materials, and of materials for fuel, as practically inexhaustible. The facts are quite different. Although the forests we have are properly a subject of State pride, they are as properly a subject of State protection. California is far from being a well timbered country. Nearly all the timber of any value for ship and general building purposes, or for lumber for general use, is embraced within small portions of the Coast Range or the Sierra Nevada districts. Redwood, the most valuable timber in the State, and probably in the world, taking all its qualities into consideration, is principally confined to the counties of Mendocino, Sonoma and Santa Cruz. Monterey, Santa Clara and San Mateo contain but small tracts each, covered with this valuable timber. Humboldt, Trinity, Klamath and Del Norte embrace nearly all the balance of the timber of value in the Coast Range. It mostly consists of an inferior or hybrid redwood, spruce and pine. The lumber district of the Sierra Nevada is principally embraced in the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas and Siskiyou. Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa contain only scattering clusters of valuable timber, though some of the largest and finest trees in the world are found within their borders. The timber of this district is mostly different varieties of pine, spruce and cedar. The other mountain counties of the State afford very little timber of any account for building purposes or for lumber. The agricultural counties, as a general thing, have only narrow strips of timber along the water courses, consisting mostly of scrub oak, cottonwood, sycamore and willow, of but little general value, except for wood. The surface of our best timbered counties is not, in general, half covered with valuable timber. It is therefore safe to estimate that not over one-twentieth of the surface of the State is covered with forests containing trees valuable for timber or lumber.

THE CONSUMPTION AND DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

It is now but about twenty years since the consumption of timber and lumber commenced in California, and yet we have the opinion of good judges, the best lumber dealers in the State, that at least one-third of all our accessible timber of value is already consumed and destroyed! If we were to continue the consumption and destruction at the same rate in the future as in the past, it would require only forty years, therefore, to exhaust our entire present supply. This, in itself, seems like a startling proposition, but let us look a little further and we shall find truths and considerations more startling still. In the twenty years to come we will probably more than double our population, but let us assume that we will only double it. As a general rule, in a new country, the consumption of timber increases in about double the ratio of population. Thus while the increase of population of the United States, from eighteen hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred and sixty, was thirty-five and fifty-nine one-hundredths per cent., the increase of the consumption of lumber was sixty-three and nine one-hundredths per cent. Upon

this basis and rule, the whole available lumber of our State will be consumed and destroyed in twenty years, instead of forty.

We must also take into consideration, in this connection, the fact that we are now just entering upon an era of active public improvements, all requiring the use of heavy timber and lumber.

The building of railroads, bridges, warehouses, wharves, factories, bulk-heads and the timbering of mines, will probably consume ten times as much lumber within the next twenty years as has been consumed for these purposes in the past twenty. The building and equipping of railroads may be considered a new and special element in the increased consumption of lumber, as this business in our State has really but just commenced.

One of the worst features of the settlement of new countries by Americans is the useless and criminal destruction of timber. In our State this reckless and improvident habit has been indulged in to an unprecedented extent.

Thousands upon thousands of the noblest and most valuable of our forest trees in the Sierra Nevada districts have been destroyed without scarcely an object or a purpose, certainly with no adequate benefit to the destroyer or to any one else. This practice cannot be condemned in too severe terms; it cannot be punished with too severe penalties.

TIMBER NORTH AND SOUTH.

South of California, on the Pacific coast, there is but very little timber or wood of any description. The Pacific South American States are, in fact, dependent on us, and the coast States north of us, for nearly all their lumber. They have been drawing heavily from these sources to rebuild their wharves and public works destroyed by the earthquakes of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. On the north, Oregon, British possessions and Alaska are generally well timbered. We have, for the past five years, been obtaining large quantities of lumber from these countries, and now that the Central Pacific Railroad has advanced the freight on lumber from our own mountains fifty per cent. over former prices, our trade in this direction will still increase.

While these countries contain a large supply of very excellent timber, this supply is by no means exhaustless. At this time almost the whole world is drawing its supply of heavy timber from the Northern Pacific coast.

England, France, Australia, China, Japan, South America, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands are all, more or less, engaged in securing their wants for ship building and other heavy works from these valuable forests. With the heavy drafts on these countries, added to their home consumption, it is not probable that the supply will hold out much longer than that of our own State.

HARD TIMBER.

In the above statements and estimates, we have only taken into account such timber as is fitted for building and for lumber for general purposes. As to hard wood, fit for wheelwright purposes and agricultural and other machinery, we may say there is none of it on this coast. We have always either imported the machinery or the material to make it of, from the Atlantic States. For ornamental work we have a limited supply, the California laurel being very superior.

TIMBER FOR FUEL.

After what has been said above, we hardly need to comment on the scarcity of timber in the State, for the general purposes of fuel. Taking all the agricultural counties in the State together, including the cities and towns within them, and considering the probable increase of population, it is very doubtful whether, under present management, they will be able to supply their own demands for fuel for ten years to come. While it will pay, in case of necessity, to freight lumber and heavy timber great distances by land, and to ship it by water half way round the globe, it becomes very burdensome and oppressive to all classes of the community to be compelled to convey wood, for domestic and manufacturing purposes, comparatively but small distances. To illustrate this proposition, we need only to mention the fact, that while there is within an area of twenty miles from either of the cities of Marysville, Stockton or Sacramento, a plenty of wood for a year or two's supply, and it costs but two dollars a cord to have it cut, yet the present price of wood in each of these cities is about ten dollars a cord. Even at this high price, the owner of wood land thirty miles from Sacramento, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, can make that wood net him only one dollar and a half a cord, delivered in the city. These facts show how extremely expensive and oppressive it would be to undertake to supply the cities of the State with wood from the distant mountains. And yet what other resource will be left, a very few years hence? California should, at no distant day, become one of the greatest manufacturing States of the Union, but where will we obtain the fuel with which to generate the steam that propels the machinery? Again, a new element of calculation on this subject has just been introduced among us, and will grow rapidly in the future. We refer to the consumption of fuel by the railroads. There is now in the State, completed and in operation, about seven hundred miles of road. In a year from now, it is safe to say, there will be over a thousand. Call it one thousand even. It requires one and three-fourths cords of wood, with an ordinary train, to drive an engine twenty-five miles. Now assuming that an average of ten trains a day will then be running over this one thousand miles of road, for three hundred and twenty days in the year, and we have a distance of three million two hundred thousand miles travelled in the year. As each twenty-five miles of distance travelled will consume one and three-fourths cords of wood, the consumption of one thousand miles of road will be two hundred and twenty-four thousand cords per year. In twenty years we will probably have four thousand miles of road completed, averaging twenty instead of ten trains per day, and consuming one million seven hundred and ninety-two thousand cords of wood per annum. This, added to the increased consumption for all the other purposes of life, will make rapid inroads into the few sparsely wooded portions of our State, if there should indeed be any trees left standing at that time.

EFFECTS OF SCARCITY OF LUMBER AND WOOD.

The first effect of a scarcity of lumber and wood will be to enhance the cost. We have already noticed the high price of wood delivered in our cities. Lumber has not enhanced very much in value for the last ten years, but indirectly. The cost of cutting, manufacturing and getting to market has been decreasing, while the cost to the consumer has remained the same. It is the opinion of dealers that it will soon appre-

ciate in value very materially. It cannot be otherwise, as we have shown that the demand will increase rapidly and the supply decrease. Even now the cost and scarcity of these articles is having an oppressive effect on every industry in the State. The expense of agricultural implements and tools here, over their cost in the Eastern States, is already operating as a serious drawback upon the thrift and profit of our farmers, brought in close competition, as they now are, with their neighbors of the Western Atlantic States. The cost of lumber for building and fencing, in most of our agricultural districts, obtained, as it is, at a distance of hundreds of miles away, is even now so great that our farmers are among the poorest housed people of any agricultural community in the Union, where the country has been settled an equal length of time. Their crops and stock are but poorly sheltered, if at all, and their farms are worse than poorly fenced. To the expense of lumber, more than to any other cause, must be attributed the general dilapidated appearance of our agricultural districts. Efforts to improvement in these respects lead to a forced system of farming; too frequent cropping, and little or no nursing of the land; to that sameness of production which we have had cause so severely to condemn. The cost of lumber and of wood is already discouraging every mechanical, every manufacturing, and every commercial industry of the State, for the use of these articles is in some way an important element in them all. The advancement of all our towns and cities in building and improvement is being even now retarded very much, directly and indirectly, by the cost of these necessary articles of life. The cost of houses enhances the prices of rent. The price of rent and cost of wood add materially to the general expenses of living, and these in turn enhance the price of labor of every kind, and consequently decrease the production and retard the general prosperity and improvement of the cities and country. If this be the case now, when we are so young and our population so thin, when the demand for these articles is increased twenty fold and the supply decreased in the same ratio, who can depict the condition of our State?

CLIMATIC EFFECTS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

We have estimated that not over one-twentieth part of the surface of our State is now covered with heavy timber, and we believe we are within the bounds of truth when we state that not over one-eighth of the entire surface is covered with trees of any description whatever. It is the opinion of the best judges, founded on historical facts, and a long series of observations and experiments, that at least one-third of the surface of any country should be forests. That this relation between forest and cultivated land will secure the most advantageous conditions of climate and the greatest amount of productions for the sustenance of human and animal life. Fire has undoubtedly been the original and active cause of so great a proportion of prairie or untimbered land within our borders. Being once destroyed, the consequent climatic condition of the country has prevented a re-production of the original forests. Nature now, unassisted by man, can never effect that re-production without some great physical revolution that will change the whole face and features of the country. That the nakedness of the earth's surface is the cause of the extreme wet and dry seasons in our State, and particularly of the destructive floods to which the valleys are subject, can not for a moment be doubted by any one at all acquainted with the laws of nature and the agency of those laws in the production and modification of

climates through the forests of a country. For want of space we cannot enter into a full discussion of this important branch of this subject, but will only state a historical fact in the language of one of the best authors who has ever written on this subject.

Hon. G. P. Marsh, speaking of the effect of the destruction of forests upon the different countries of the earth, says: "There are parts of Asia Minor, of Northern Africa, of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe, where the operation of causes set in action by man has brought the face of the earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the moon. The destructive changes occasioned by the agency of man upon the flanks of the Alps, the Appenines, the Pyrenees and other mountain regions in central and southern Europe, and the progress of physical deterioration, have become so rapid that, in some localities, a *single* generation has witnessed the beginning and the end of the melancholy revolution."

Words could not more truthfully describe the effects produced by similar causes in some portions of our own State. Mr. Marsh continues: "It is certain that a desolation like that which has overwhelmed many once beautiful and fertile regions of Europe awaits an important part of the territory of the United States, unless prompt measures are taken to check the action of destructive causes already in operation." This last remark applies with greater force to a large share of our own State than many of us are aware of.

NATURAL REPRODUCTION OF FORESTS.

In countries where rains are of frequent occurrence during the summer season, keeping the surface of the soil moist, vegetation, however delicate and tender, once started in the spring of the year, continues to grow until checked by the succeeding autumn or winter. By this time the roots have obtained such a hold on the ground as to secure continued life, unless destroyed by artificial causes. Not so in our State. The dry season here follows so rapidly after the wet and germinating period, that, without irrigation or cultivation, tender and delicate plants, like young trees of all kinds grown from seed lying on the surface, as they fall from the parent trees, are almost always dried up and destroyed before they are four months old. Hence it is that a section of country once stripped of trees and shrubbery, in our State, always remains naked. Once a prairie always a prairie, until art comes to the assistance of nature. Hence it is that wheresoever our forests have been cut down and cleared away, allowing the rays of the sun to fall directly on the soil, so few young trees, or trees of the "second growth," are to be found.

REMEDIES FOR EXISTING AND IMPENDING EVILS.

The remedies for existing and impending evils, some of which we have briefly noticed as growing out of the consumption and destruction of our forests, are two fold. The one preventive and the other restorative. Much may be done in various ways and through various sources, to discountenance and prevent the useless and careless destruction of timber and wood. Whatever can be done should be done at once. No means and no opportunity to use persuasion, argument or law to put a stop to this evil should be neglected. The influence of individuals, of associations, of the various industrial organizations, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, should be exerted in calling attention to this subject and

warning the people of all classes and in all portions of the State of the impending consequences of the useless and improvident destruction of timber and wood. The press should take the matter up, and every newspaper in the State should give it special attention, and endeavor, by the presentation of facts, by argument and persuasion, to lead the people to think on the subject, and to teach them prudence and economy in this particular. The Legislature should exert its utmost influence and authority to dissuade and prevent the continuance of practices so threatening to the prosperity of the commonwealth. It should call the special attention of the General Government to this subject, and ask it to protect the timber and wood on the public lands within the State from unnecessary destruction. If any timbered lands belong to the State or should come into its possession, such as the school lands in the timbered and mining districts, special care should be taken to see that waste be not committed thereon. All laws upon the subject of fencing should be framed with an aim to do away with the necessity of using timber for this purpose as much as possible. By these means much good may be accomplished in checking the rapid destruction of our forests and wood lands, but a still greater field for the exertion of the same influence is to be found in the inauguration of a system of reproduction by the extensive cultivation of

ARTIFICIAL FORESTS.

Individuals who feel and see the importance of the subject, and who have or can procure the land, can do much by example and by pressing the matter on the attention of their neighbors. Industrial societies, by calling the attention of the people to the importance of planting shade and forest trees, and offering premiums and bounties for the same, can do more. The press, too, can exercise a powerful influence in this direction by showing its importance in the amelioration of climate, the enhancement of productions, and in beautifying and adorning the country, as well as by presenting the forcible arguments in its favor, of convenience and profits. But the Legislature can, by proper legislation, accomplish more in this important work than can be accomplished by all other influences combined, and to this source principally must we look for the inauguration and accomplishment of this great work of reproduction of forests and woodlands within our borders. Liberal bounties or premiums should be offered for the cultivation of forests and woodlands on every farm or homestead throughout the agricultural portion of the State, and means should be taken to secure the reproduction of the native forests of the mountains. We most earnestly urge that ready action on this subject be had, that the important work may be commenced the present season, for while it will require thousands of years to reproduce a full-grown forest tree, the present generation will probably witness the destruction of all we have left of those magnificent forests with which Nature has provided us. Other States are engaging in this enterprise with energy and success, and that, too, when the necessity is not half as great as is ours. New York, one of the best timbered States in the Union, and one that has furnished the world with more lumber than any other State, is offering premiums and bounties, through her agricultural societies, for the cultivation of trees in artificial forests. Iowa has already fully inaugurated the important enterprise, and beautiful and luxuriant groves of forest trees may now be seen ornamenting a large portion of

the farms throughout nearly every county in the State. Nebraska, too, by legislative action in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, offering bounties for rows of ornamental shade trees along her highways, and for groves of forests planted by the acre on private lands, is encouraging this valuable industry, while the Constitutional Convention of Illinois is discussing the propriety of engrafting provisions in the fundamental law, requiring its encouragement by the several counties of the State. On the continent of Europe the several Governments have taken hold of this subject and made it a national interest. There already the artificial forests rank among the most valuable Government property. If we are not careful, Europe will, in a very few years, own larger forests of our valuable redwood trees than California ever could boast of. Germany alone has already exported from this State thousands of dollars worth of the seeds of these valuable trees, and the young forests growing from them are the pride of that country.

VARIETIES OF TREES.

Upon this subject there are various opinions as to what kinds should be planted. It is probably well that this variety of opinion exists, as it will likely lead to the planting of a greater number of kinds of trees, and this is just what will lead to the greatest benefits. Experiments have already fully demonstrated that nearly all varieties of trees found within the extensive and varied territory of the United States can be successfully grown in any particular locality. Trees from the extreme South grow thriftily in the latitude of Boston, though not known in the native forests there, and so the contrary. The different varieties of pines from the summits of the Sierras grow well in our valleys, and the trees of the valleys do well in the mountains. The sugar pine from Siskiyou, the big trees from Calaveras, the redwood from Santa Cruz, and the laurel from Mendocino, may all be seen growing with equal luxuriance in the different gardens of Sacramento. Nearly all the varieties of trees found on the Eastern continents or in South America, have, by actual experiment, been proven to flourish well here, so that artificial forest culture has the advantage of concentrating all the useful varieties of trees in the world, and will thus save the great expense of freight on lumber of particular kinds from one country to another. It is also a mistaken idea that valuable varieties of hard woods grown here will be less valuable than when grown in their native countries. Locust and white mulberry trees grown within two miles of Sacramento are, and have been so proven by experiment, as valuable as when grown in New York or Michigan.

In the commencement of a forest, we would only recommend that those varieties of seeds or cuttings of plants that can be readily obtained be planted at once, so as to make a beginning—to form a nucleus, and as others can be procured, let them be added.

The seed of the redwood and of the different varieties of pines and cedar, as well as of all nut-bearing trees, can be gathered in almost any quantity desired, in their season. The cottonwood, the different varieties of mulberry and poplars, can now be obtained in great quantities, and at cheap rates, or they can be propagated from slips and cuttings.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The probabilities are, that before the Legislature assembles again

there will be held, somewhere within the United States, an international exhibition of the products of the earth. Such an event should be made the occasion of California, and no pains or money should be spared to place before the world, on such an occasion, a truthful exhibition of the products and resources of our State. We would suggest that proper provision be made by the present Legislature to secure this object; also, that provision be made for the appointment of a competent person as a State Commissioner, to visit such exhibition on behalf of the State, and see to and explain our exhibition, and to represent the interests of the State in an industrial point of view generally. Also, to report on the progress of the industries of the world, as shown at the fair. The results of such a course on our part could not fail to be greatly to the advantage of our State in many ways, and not the least of such advantages would be the impetus it would give to a desirable immigration to our State.

CONCLUSION.

We have endeavored, in this communication, faithfully to point out some of the defects of our present system of agriculture, though in doing so we have been compelled to say some unpleasant things of some of our farmers and some things disparaging to the credit of our State. We have also endeavored to suggest what we believe to be the true remedies for the defects and evils, as they exist. One particular object has been to show the great advantages to be derived from a diversified agriculture and to call attention to the introduction and cultivation of new and valuable products. We now ask the Legislature to give these matters the benefit of their moral influence and the impulse of material encouragement. We will also suggest that this policy, properly commenced and faithfully carried out, will prove to be the most effectual and most economical method of increasing the population of the State, and the surest and best way of rendering that population, when here, of service to themselves and of benefit to the commonwealth.

A great variety of paying industries will most assuredly attract a valuable immigration and guarantee their prosperity and the prosperity of the State.

In the volume of transactions of the society for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine will be found much valuable information, and we recommend that provision be made for publishing the usual number for the use of the members and for free distribution.

Respectfully,

C. F. REED,
President State Board of Agriculture.

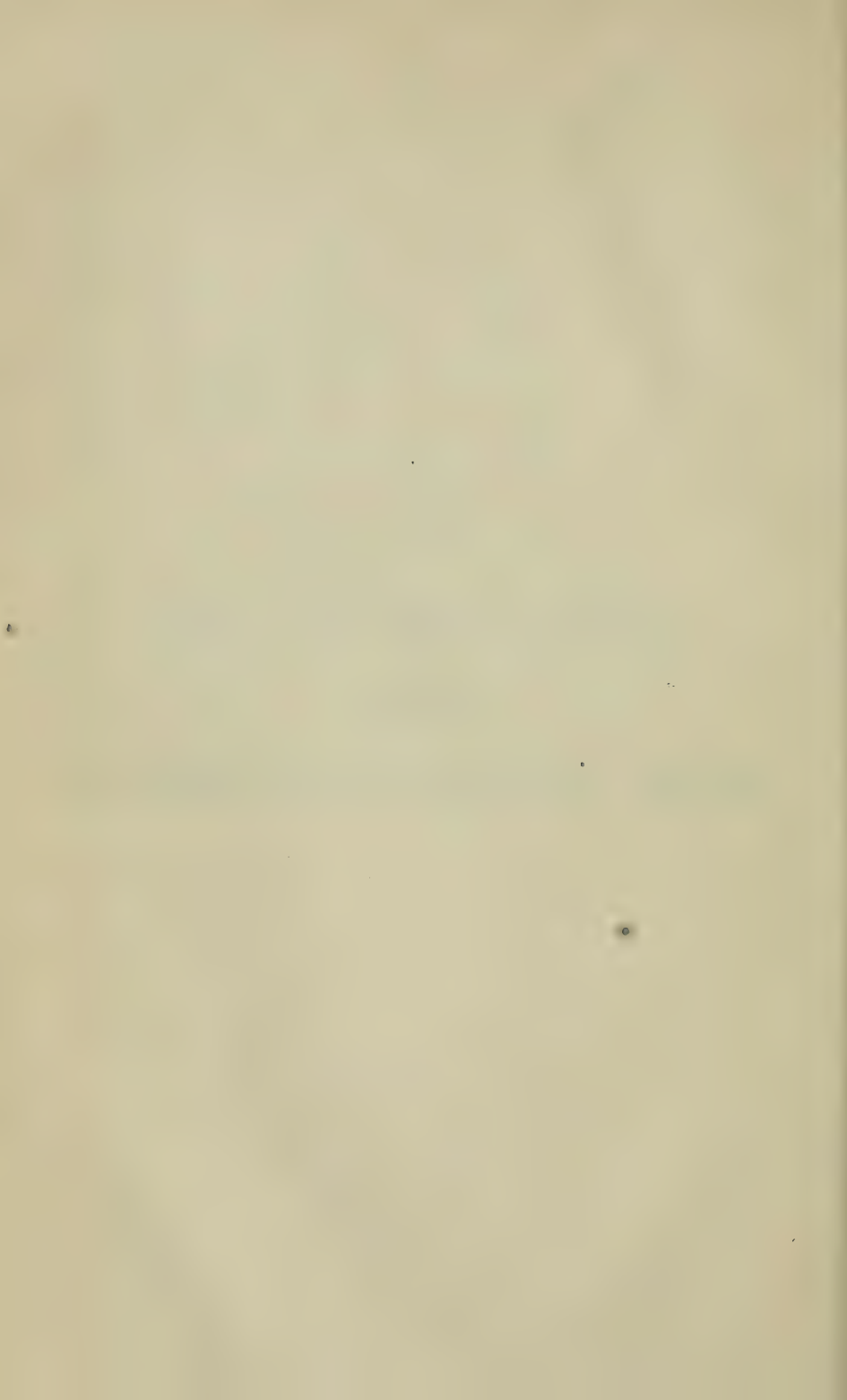
ROBT. BECK, Secretary.



COMPILATION OF LAWS

RELATING TO THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



A COMPILATION

OF ALL THE LAWS NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO OR
AFFECTING THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND APPROPRIATE
MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do
enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a society to be known and designated by the name and style of the "California State Agricultural Society," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain and establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the good government of said society, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs; *provided*, that said laws, ordinances, rules and regulations shall not be contrary to any provision of this charter, nor the laws and Constitution of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the society shall, by its name aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding four sections, and may sell and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said society for the sole purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting inclosures, buildings and other improvements calculated and designed for the meeting of the society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical and domestic manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes.

And be it further enacted, That if, from any cause, said society shall ever be dissolved, or fail to meet within the period of two consecutive years,

then the real estate held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold by execution, and the proceeds deposited in the State treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

AN ACT

SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, APPROVED MAY THIRTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR, AND AMENDED MARCH TWENTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The general prudential and financial affairs of the society shall be intrusted to a Board of Agriculture, to consist of a President and nine Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

[Amended section.]

SEC. 2. Said Board of Agriculture shall be elected at a general State Agricultural Convention, to be held at the Capital of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the month of March, and in the month of January every year thereafter, to consist of the life members and annual members of the State Agricultural Society and four delegates from each County Agricultural Society within this State, incorporated under the general laws of this State for such corporations, and an equal number from each District Agricultural Society, also incorporated under the general laws of this State for such purposes; said delegates to be chosen at the annual fair or annual meeting of each such society next preceding the State Agricultural Convention; *provided*, said convention to be held in March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, may admit any person or persons representing any of said County or District Agricultural Societies, as the convention may determine by a majority vote, whether such persons shall have been elected by their respective county or district societies, as provided in this Act, or not.

SEC. 3. The Board of Agriculture shall, at its first meeting after its election, be divided by lot into three equal portions (omitting the President), one portion to continue in office one year, one portion two years, and one portion three years; one-third of the number, together with the President, to be elected at the State Agricultural Convention annually thereafter. The Directors to hold office three years.

SEC. 4. The Board of Agriculture may, in the absence of the President, choose one of its other members temporary Chairman. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board, prescribe their duties, fix their pay; and the said Treasurer and Secretary shall be subject to removal at any time by a majority of said Board.

SEC. 5. The Board of Agriculture shall use all suitable means to collect and diffuse all classes of information calculated to aid in the devel-

opment of the agricultural, stock raising, mineral, mechanical and manufacturing resources of the State; shall hold an annual exhibition of the industry and products of the State; and, on or before the first day of January of each year in which the Legislature shall be in regular session, they shall furnish to the Governor a full and detailed account of all its transactions, including all the facts elicited, statistics collected and information gained on the subject for which it exists; and also a distinct financial account of all funds received, from whatever source, and of every expenditure, for whatever purpose, together with such suggestions as experience and good policy shall dictate for the advancement of the best interests of the State; the said reports to be treated as other State documents are.

SEC. 6. The Board of Agriculture shall have power to appoint a suitable number of persons to act as Marshals, who shall be, from twelve o'clock, noon, of the day previous to the opening of the exhibition, until noon of the day after the close of the same, vested with all the powers and prerogatives with which Constables are invested, so far as acts or offences committed within or with reference to or in connection with the exhibition are concerned.

SEC. 7. The Board of Agriculture may, in its discretion, award premiums for the best cultivated farms, orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc.; *provided*, that said Board shall not audit, allow, or pay an amount exceeding one thousand dollars in any one year for travelling expenses of Visiting Committees, in examining said farms, etc.; *provided* further, that no person, except practical agriculturists, shall be appointed on said committees.

SEC. 8. It shall be optional with any to whom a premium is awarded to receive the article named or its equivalent (as affixed) in coin.

SEC. 9. The State Agricultural Society shall have power, at its first annual meeting after the passage of this Act, to make such alterations in its Constitution as shall make it conform to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. All Acts or provisions in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.



CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



CONSTITUTION

OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

SECTION 1. This society shall be called "The California State Agricultural Society."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the object of this society to encourage the cultivation of the soil and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State.

SEC. 2. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts calculated to increase the happiness of home life.

SEC. 3. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and mining interests.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Annual Members.*—Any person who has, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or who shall, during this year or any subsequent one, pay into the funds of this society the sum of five dollars, may become a member of the same; such membership to expire on the thirty-first day of the following December.

SEC. 2. *Life Members.*—Any person may become a member for life, by the payment of fifty dollars; or, if already a member, by the payment of forty dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

SEC. 3. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—Any person whom the Board shall propose may be elected an honorary or a corresponding member, and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the society, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 4. *Privileges of Members.*—Any citizen of this State, being a member of this society, shall be eligible to office, entitled to vote, and enjoy the free use of the library, under the rules of the same, and have free admission, accompanied by his wife and minor children, to all the exhi-

bitions of the society, and shall be permitted to compete for premiums in any or all departments.

SEC. 5. *Expulsion of Members.*—Any member who shall present for exhibition any article or animal which he is not entitled by the rules of the society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the society, may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the society; *provided*, always, that no member shall be expelled unless written notice of the alleged offence shall have been served on him, or left at his usual place of residence, at least twenty days previous to the action.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this society shall consist of a President and nine Directors, who shall constitute a State Board of Agriculture, five of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board. They may also appoint annually, as officers of the Board, a chemist, a botanist, a meteorologist, a geologist, a metallurgist, an ornithologist and an entomologist, and define the duties of each. They may appoint such committees on the various departments of agriculture, mining and manufactures, either generally or for specific purposes, as they may deem important for the best interests of the State, and require such committees to report the results of their investigations to the Board at such times as may be named by them.

SEC. 2. *Duties of President.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and of the Society; shall have power to call special meetings of the Board, when necessary, and at the written request of ten members, may call extra meetings of the society; shall appoint all meetings not otherwise provided for; shall vote only at the election of officers, and in case of a tie; and shall sign all financial and official documents emanating from the society not otherwise provided for. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the Board or society, any Director may be called to the chair, and during such meeting, and for the completion of any business transacted or ordered at the same, shall have the same powers as the President.

SEC. 3. *Duties of Secretary.*—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society, keeping in a separate book copies of all letters written in the name or on behalf of the society, holding the same free to the inspection of any member of the society, at any regular meeting of the same. He shall also receive and file all letters addressed to the society, holding the same subject to the Board of Directors. He shall attend all meetings of the society and the Board, keeping a full record of the doings of each in a separate book, and shall furnish a copy of the proceedings of each meeting to the Committee on Publication within five days after the close of such meeting. He shall prepare and publish all notices of meetings; shall keep a roll of all standing committees, and call the same (noticing absences) whenever desired to do so by the Chair; shall sign all certificates of honorary and corresponding memberships, and forward the same to those entitled to receive them. He shall keep, in a book prepared for that especial purpose, the name and address of every member; shall prepare and sign all gratuitous or complimentary cards or tickets of admission; shall countersign all diplomas, certificates of merit, etc., awarded by the society, and forward the same to their respective claimants. He shall be ex officio Librarian; shall keep the seal and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc., belonging to the society,

and shall cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may from time to time be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, plants, seeds, books, etc., and arrange, prepare or distribute the same, under the direction of the Board. He shall prepare all reports to be made by the Board to the society, and all reports to be made by the society to the State. He shall receive all moneys due or payable to the society and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; shall hold all bonds filed by officers of the society for the faithful performance of their duty, and all vouchers for every class of expenditure. He shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and all certificates of annual and life membership, and keep an account of the same, in a separate book, as they are issued, and shall, in December of each year, prepare a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the society, according to the law incorporating the same. For which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall decide to pay.

SEC. 4. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, bonds, notes, deeds, or other evidence of debt or possession, belonging to the society, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of the same, only by direction of the society, or by a written order of the Board. He shall, within ten days after his election, file with the Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Board, and to be in a sum equal to twice the combined amounts of the funds on hand and the estimated revenue for the year, and shall, at the annual meeting, make to the society a detailed report of all his doings, for which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall, from time to time, decide to pay.

SEC. 5. *Duties of the Board.*—The Board of Managers shall have the general and financial management of all the affairs of the society in the interim of annual meetings. It shall fill all vacancies occurring between elections, and shall make the necessary preparations and arrangements for all meetings, fairs, exhibitions, etc. The Board shall also have power to make its own by-laws (not inconsistent with this Constitution) and arrange the time and place of its own meeting.

ARTICLE V.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. *Committee of Finance.*—The Committee of Finance shall consist of three (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to audit the Treasurer's account, to examine and approve all bills before they are paid, to have a general supervision of the finances of the society, and to report their doings in full to the Board, whenever called on so to do.

SEC. 2. *Library Committee.*—The Library Committee shall consist of three (the Secretary being one), whose duty it shall be to have the general supervision of the library and cabinet, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same (said rules and regulations being subject to the approval of the Board), to suggest such means for the safe keeping and enlargement of both the library and cabinet as they may deem expedient, and to make a full report of their doings, together with the state of the department under their charge, at each annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine all farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, field crops, mining claims, ditches, mills, etc., which may be entered for competition, and which shall require examination at other times and places than the annual fair; to award premiums for the same, according to the schedule, and recommend such gratuities as they may deem proper, and make a full report to the Board at least one day previous to the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. *Committee of Publication.*—The Committee of Publication shall consist of three (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend, under the direction of the Board, all printing and publishing necessary for the prosperity of the society.

ARTICLE VI.—DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

SECTION 1. All donations, bequests and legacies to this society, designated by the donors for any particular purpose embraced within the objects of the society, shall be with strict fidelity so applied; and the name of each donor, together with the amount and description of such donation, and the object for which it was designated, shall be registered in a book, kept expressly for that purpose.

ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show in the City of Sacramento, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the Capital of the State, at such time, during the month of January in each year, as the Board may designate; at which time all the officers from whom reports of the preceding year's service are required shall present the same, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 3. *Special Meetings, how called.*—No special meeting of the society shall be called but upon thirty days notice in the columns of a newspaper published in each of the Cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville and Stockton; nor without a request signed by at least ten members.

SEC. 4. *Proxy Voting.*—It shall not be admissable for any member to vote by proxy in any meeting of this society, or its Board of Managers.

SEC. 5. *Quorum of the Society.*—At any meeting of this society, fifteen members (a majority of whom shall represent counties other than the one where the meeting shall be held) shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.—OFFICE AND ROOMS.

SECTION 1. The office, rooms, library and cabinet of the society shall be permanently located at the Capital of the State.

ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Amendments to this Constitution must be presented in writing at an annual meeting, when, if unanimously agreed to, they shall be adopted; but if there be objection, and a majority consent thereto,

they shall be spread upon the minutes and lie over until the next annual meeting, when they shall be read, and if, after due discussion, two-thirds of all the members present vote for the amendments, they shall be adopted and become a part and parcel of this Constitution.

ARTICLE X.—EFFECT.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the California State Agricultural Society, as amended by unanimous consent at the annual meeting of the society, held on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

ROBERT BECK, Secretary.



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1868.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES F. REED Grafton, Yolo County.

DIRECTORS.

C. T. WHEELER.....Sacramento.
JOHN H. CARROLL.....Sacramento.
EDGAR MILLS.....Sacramento.
B. R. CROCKER.....Sacramento.
T. L. CHAMBERLAIN.....Placer.
WILLIAM P. COLEMAN.....Sacramento.
H. M. LARUE.....Sacramento.
H. R. COVEY.....San Francisco.
R. S. CAREY.....Yolo.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Secretary.....I. N. HOAG; P. O., Sacramento.
Treasurer.....R. T. BROWN, Sacramento.
Chemist and Metallurgist.....Dr. R. OXLAND, F. C. S., San Francisco.
Geologist.....Prof. WILLIAM P. BLAKE, San Francisco.
Meteorologist.....T. M. LOGAN, M. D., San Francisco.
Zoologist and Entomologist.....H. W. HARKNESS, M. D., Sacramento.
Botanists.....A. KELLOGG, M. D., San Francisco; Prof. H. N. BOLANDER, San Francisco.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

SACRAMENTO, January 28th, 1869.

The regular annual meeting of the California State Agricultural Society took place this afternoon at the Pavilion, corner of Sixth and M streets.

The meeting was called to order at three o'clock by the President, Charles F. Reed, who stated the objects of the meeting to be the election of a President for the ensuing year, the supplying of the places of three members of the Board of Directors, whose terms of office had expired, the rendering of the annual reports, and the transaction of such other business as might come before the society.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The President announced that the first business in order was the reading of the annual report of the Board of Directors.

The Secretary, I. N. Hoag, then read the following report :

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Members of the California State Agricultural Society :

GENTLEMEN: It has been customary at our annual meetings for the Board, in addition to the report of the transactions of the society for the year, to enter at some length into a discussion of agricultural subjects generally. At this time we shall depart from this custom, and only in brief speak of matters relating more immediately to the interests of the society, leaving the more general subjects for discussion in our report required by law to be made biennially to the Legislature. We feel called upon, however, to congratulate the members of the society and the people of the State upon the fact which we all feel a pride in, that never before since the admission of our young State into the Union has California, as a State, or the Pacific coast as a whole, advanced so much in permanent and substantial prosperity as within the last twelve months. Agriculture, in all its departments, has been universally successful; and, as a consequence, all other industrial pursuits have been well sustained and have shared in a season of general prosperity and improve-

ment. How much the course of this society, through its officers, has had to do in bringing about this general improvement in the affairs of the industries of the State, we will leave the members of the society and the business men of the State to judge. We have felt the responsibility of the position we have held, and have endeavored to do our duty to the people and to the State. As in the conduct of all human affairs, time has been with us the great teacher, showing us frequently where errors have been committed in the past, and suggesting improvements for the future.

Since we have been charged with a part in the management of the affairs of the society, it has been struggling with pecuniary and other difficulties, which have to a great extent controlled the policy and directed the course of that management; and in judging of the administration of its affairs it must be remembered that we have always been under the necessity of doing what, under the circumstances, could be done, rather than what, under other circumstances, should have been done. When, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, a majority of the present Board accepted the positions they now fill, it was difficult to find any one in the community who would accept of the position and undertake the performance of the thankless duties involved. Nothing but the very straightened circumstances of the society at that time, and the limited influence it was able to exert upon the industries of the State, induced the members of the Board to accept the positions which were then urged upon them, and they did so with the distinct understanding—among themselves, at least—that they would stand by each other, circumstances permitting, until the last obligation of the society was discharged, and until the society was able to exert that controlling influence over the industrial pursuits of the State that its original founders intended it should.

The first of these conditions would have been wholly fulfilled before the present meeting, but for the damage done to the buildings at the Park by the unusually high winds of last winter, rendering it necessary to expend a large amount of money for the repairs thus made requisite. By an analysis of the disbursements of the present year, it will be found that over three thousand dollars was laid out on these repairs, while the whole of the present indebtedness of the society is three thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars. The receipts of the last fair were very large—amounting in all, for the year, to twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seven dollars and fifteen cents, while the expenditures were also very large, being, to date, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seven dollars and fifteen cents, including four hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-three cents paid on the old indebtedness.

The last fair was continued ten days, but we would not recommend the continuance of this custom in the future. Such a custom would, in our opinion, not be for the interests of the society in a financial point of view, and, so long continued, the interest in the exhibition lags.

We would call the attention of the members to the provisions of the Constitution in reference to the privileges of members. As the Constitution now reads, any member has free access to all the exhibitions of the society, "accompanied by the ladies and children of his family." Under this provision, many well-meaning members think it no wrong to consider all his friends and their children members of his family for the purpose of going to the fair, and by this very liberal construction of this provision the society is deprived of a very great income each year, to which it is properly entitled. To obviate this difficulty we would recom-

mend a change in the Constitution, so that a member can only take in his wife and children under ten or twelve years of age.

Another matter connected with this subject is the practice of transferring of tickets by members to those who are not members. Those who have given this subject much attention have come to the conclusion that this practice prevails to a great extent, and that the receipts of the society are considerably less than they should be on this account.

It is difficult to meet this practice and prevent this imposition. The Constitution provides that for this offence the member guilty of it shall forfeit his membership; but the trouble lies in the difficulty of detecting the fraud. It is suggested that the membership tickets be printed on the face in large letters, "A transfer of this ticket forfeits membership;" and if this caution does not answer the purpose, it may become necessary to do away with membership tickets and substitute daily tickets instead, all of which shall be given up at the gate or door. Similar societies in the Atlantic States have been driven to the adoption of this latter plan for the same purpose.

In closing these brief remarks we congratulate the farmers of the State upon the excellent prospects of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

I. N. HOAG,
Secretary.

On motion, the report of the Directors was accepted.

It was moved that a Committee on Finance be appointed by the Chair, to consist of three members, to examine the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed C. H. Swift, L. A. Upson and N. A. H. Ball as such committee.

On motion, the reading of the financial report of the Secretary was dispensed with.

After considerable discussion, Section four, Article three, of the Constitution of the society, was amended, by striking out "the ladies and children of his family," and inserting "his wife and minor children." The section, as amended, reads as follows:

Any citizen of this State, being a member of this society, shall be eligible to office, entitled to vote, and enjoy the free use of the library, under the rules of the same, and have free admission, accompanied by his wife and minor children, to all the exhibitions of the society, and shall be permitted to compete for premiums in any or all departments.

The President announced that the next business in order was the election of a President for the ensuing year.

Charles F. Reed, of Yolo, was nominated.

[J. H. McKune in the chair.]

It was moved and carried that the nominations be closed.

On motion, the Chair appointed as tellers, Leonard Goss, Henry Miller and George Rowland, who reported C. F. Reed unanimously re-elected President.

[President Reed in the chair.]

On again assuming the chair, the President returned his thanks to the members of the society for the appreciation shown of his efforts to fulfil the duties of his office, and guaranteed that his record in the future would be as good as in the past.

The President stated the next business to be the election of three Directors.

The following nominations were made :

C. T. Wheeler, Edgar Mills, Robert Hamilton, Robert Watt, J. H. Carroll and J. S. Woods.

The President appointed as tellers, Leonard Goss, Paul Morrill and George Rowland.

A ballot was then taken, as follows :

Whole number of votes cast.....	150
Necessary to a choice.....	76
Edgar Mills received.....	98
C. T. Wheeler received.....	81
Robert Hamilton received.....	62
J. H. Carroll received.....	58
Robert Watt received.....	45
J. S. Woods received.....	30
L. A. Upson received.....	1
— Cox received.....	2

Edgar Mills and C. T. Wheeler were declared elected members of the Board of Directors.

The names of Carroll, Watt and Woods being withdrawn, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Robert Hamilton, who was accordingly declared unanimously elected.

The President and Board of Directors were authorized and instructed to examine the claims of several parties for premiums.

There being no further business before the society, on motion, at a quarter before five, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
1868.	CASH RECEIVED.	
January 4..	Cash for engine	\$1,000 00
Jan. 7.....	Allen, for rent of Park.....	129 15
Jan. 27....	For membership.....	370 00
Feb. 15....	Allen, for rent of Park.....	129 00
April 13 ...	Borrowed of D. O. Mills & Co.....	1,000 00
"	Allen, rent of Park for March.....	129 25
April 14...	Allen, rent of Park for April	129 25
May 9.....	Allen, rent of Park for May	129 00
June 8.....	Allen, rent of Park for June.....	129 00
August 17..	Borrowed of D. O. Mills & Co.....	1,000 00
Sept. 4 ...	A. Bullard, for privilege at Park.....	610 00
Sept. 14 ...	Memberships sold	180 00
"	Memberships and rent	135 00
Sept. 15....	Receipts at Pavilion.....	1,197 50
"	Receipts at Park	1,509 00
"	Rent for room at Park	75 00
Sept. 16....	Rent of Park for Sunday.....	200 00
"	Entrance fees to races.....	460 00
"	Tickets and membership at Park.....	1,099 00
"	Receipts at stairs.....	147 00
"	Collected at gate.....	31 00
"	Receipts at Pavilion.....	1,613 00
Sept. 18....	Tickets and memberships at Park.....	935 00
"	Receipts at stairs.....	133 50
"	Entrance fees to races.....	210 00
"	Receipts at Pavilion.....	923 00
Sept. 19....	Tickets and memberships at Park.....	787 00
"	Receipts at stairs.....	134 50
"	Entrance fees to races.....	180 00
"	Receipts at Pavilion.....	676 00
Sept. 20....	Receipts at Pavilion.....	554 00
"	Tickets and memberships at Park.....	452 00
"	Memberships sold.....	100 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 20.....	Receipts at stairs.....	\$137 50
"	Received at gate at Park.....	179 50
"	Entrance fees at races	195 00
Sept. 21.....	Tickets and memberships at Park.....	698 50
"	Receipts at stairs.....	152 00
"	Entrance fees to races.....	285 00
"	Receipts at Pavilion.....	633 00
Sept. 22.....	Tickets at Park.....	554 50
"	Memberships	25 00
"	Receipts at gate.....	207 00
"	Receipts at stairs	226 50
"	Entrance fees to races.....	270 00
"	Tickets at Pavilion.....	586 50
"	Rent of soda fountain.....	136 50
Sept. 23.....	Tickets at Park.....	628 00
"	Receipts at stairs.....	155 75
"	Entrance fees to races.....	210 00
"	Tickets at Pavilion.....	464 50
Sept. 24.....	Tickets at Park.....	492 50
"	Entrance fees to races.....	365 00
"	Receipts at stairs.....	141 50
"	Tickets at Pavilion.....	384 00
Sept. 25.....	Tickets at Park... ..	213 00
"	Gate at Park	95 50
"	Stairs at Park.....	110 00
"	Entrance fees.....	45 00
"	Tickets at Pavilion.....	236 00
Sept. 26.....	Rent of cider privilege.....	76 00
Oct. 2.....	Balance rent at Park	50 00
Oct. 9.....	Balance State appropriation.....	2,000 00
Oct. 10.....	Premium returned by Patterson	15 00
"	Rent of bar.....	75 00
"	Premium returned by Poorman.....	30 00
Dec. 29.....	Rent of Park for September, October, November and December.....	517 75
	Total	\$27,107 15

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
1868.	CASH PAID TREASURER.	
Jan. 4....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	\$1,000 00
Jan. 7....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	129 15
Jan. 27.....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	370 00
Feb. 15....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	129 00
April 13....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,000 00
"	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	129 25
April 14....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	129 25
May 9.....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	129 00
June 8.....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	129 00
August 17..	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Sept. 4....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	610 00
Sept. 14....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	180 00
"	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	165 00
Sept. 15....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,197 50
"	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,509 00
"	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	75 00
Sept. 16 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	3,550 00
Sept. 18 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	2,201 50
Sept. 19 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,777 50
Sept. 20 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,618 00
Sept. 21 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,768 50
Sept. 22 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	2,006 00
Sept. 23 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,458 25
Sept. 24 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	1,383 00
Sept. 25 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	699 50
Sept. 26 ...	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	76 00
Oct. 2.....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	50 00
Oct. 9.....	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	2,000 00
Oct. 10	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	120 00
Dec. 29	R. T. Brown, Treasurer.....	517 75
	Total	\$27,107 15

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
1868.	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Jan. 25....	Paid I. N. Hoag, expenditures.....	\$26 50
Jan. 31.....	Edwards & Co., stationery.....	21 51
Feb. 8.....	Wells, Fargo & Co., freight.....	24 00
"	C. A. Stevens, services.....	25 00
Feb. 15.....	H. S. Crocker, printing.....	5 88
"	R. E. Draper, Directory.....	3 10
"	Turton & Knox, sand.....	6 00
"	D. Woods, labor.....	10 00
"	I. N. Hoag, salary.....	300 00
"	I. N. Hoag, expenditures.....	15 00
"	J. H. Pierce, filling diploma.....	7 50
Feb. 17.....	John Shellers, carpenter.....	70 00
Feb. 20.....	John Shellers, carpenter.....	40 50
March 8.....	Friend & Terry, lumber.....	400 00
"	John Shellers, carpenter.....	24 00
"	C. L. Knowles.....	10 00
March 7...	J. N. Andrews, lettering.....	21 95
March 17...	S. S. Carlisle, brick work.....	7 00
March 7...	McManus & Johnson, roofing.....	400 00
March 9...	John Adams, posting bills.....	5 00
March 19...	J. H. Pierce, lettering.....	6 75
March 20...	McManus & Johnson, roofing.....	150 00
"	I. N. Hoag, on salary for March.....	129 25
March 21...	Mr. Wilson, labor on stalls.....	8 00
April 13...	McManus & Johnson, roofing.....	102 60
"	A. P. Smith, transplanting trees.....	33 75
"	E. Conway, trimming trees.....	11 25
"	I. N. Hoag, salary April, balance March.....	170 75
"	F. J. Moore, hardware.....	53 68
"	Friend & Terry, lumber.....	202 11
"	N. L. Drew, lumber.....	119 43
"	C. H. Krebs, painting.....	162 75
"	Huntington & Hopkins, nails.....	9 25
"	T. J. McKim, cleaning boiler.....	8 00
May 29.....	I. N. Hoag, salary for May and June.....	300 00
"	H. Wachhorst, silverware.....	19 00
June 5.....	J. Merkle, premiums.....	40 00
June 28.....	I. N. Hoag, salary July.....	150 00
"	J. T. Roberts, labor.....	5 00
"	A. Fleck, repairing flag.....	2 50
August 3..	W. T. Crowell, Post-office stamps.....	10 00
August 10..	James Anthony & Co., advertising.....	5 00
August 26..	Benjamin Bullard, Jr., Post-office stamps.....	15 00
Sept. 2.....	M. R. Rose, work on pump.....	163 00
Sept. 7.....	J. H. Coffey, work on tank.....	164 00
Sept. 8.....	R. B. Gray & Co., gold medals.....	403 75
Sept. 19.....	W. T. Crowell, services.....	53 00
"	Chase & Boruck, advertising.....	60 00
"	L. J. Stevens, work on engine.....	22 50

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 19....	T. Rine, labor.....	\$15 00
"	J. Mela, labor as police.....	12 00
"	J. Newman, premium.....	100 00
Sept. 25....	Purses for fifteenth instant.....	450 00
"	Purses for sixteenth instant.....	700 00
"	Purses for seventeenth instant.....	600 00
"	Purses for eighteenth instant.....	700 00
"	Purses for nineteenth instant.....	600 00
"	Purses for twenty-first instant.....	650 00
"	Purses for twenty-second instant.....	700 00
"	Purses for twenty-third instant.....	800 00
"	Purses for twenty-fourth instant.....	700 00
"	Purses for twenty-fifth instant.....	850 00
PREMIUMS PAID AT STOCK GROUNDS, BY WARRANT NUMBER SIXTY-ONE.		
Sept. 25....	Paid E. Jacobs.....	50 00
"	Thomas Edwards.....	40 00
"	John Hall.....	90 00
"	L. P. Marshall.....	30 00
"	John Hall.....	13 00
"	Theodore Winters.....	25 00
"	John Hall.....	20 00
"	R. T. Leet.....	15 00
"	J. G. McCracken.....	40 00
"	S. Treat.....	30 00
"	J. L. Clark.....	20 00
"	A. B. Burns.....	15 00
"	C. H. Shears.....	40 00
"	W. M. Allen.....	30 00
"	John Brewster.....	20 00
"	S. Treat.....	15 00
"	J. G. McCracken.....	10 00
"	C. B. Hoffman.....	40 00
"	D. France.....	30 00
"	C. B. Hoffman.....	15 00
"	Thomas Edwards.....	55 00
"	C. B. Hoffman.....	10 00
"	A. J. Rhoads.....	40 00
"	J. Zumwalt.....	30 00
"	D. Flint.....	20 00
"	J. W. Thompson (Poorman).....	30 00
"	A. Guerrero.....	30 00
"	A. F. Smith.....	20 00
"	A. Newbauer.....	15 00
"	J. C. Morrison, Jr.....	40 00
"	E. M. Skaggs.....	40 00
"	R. S. Carey.....	15 00
"	A. J. Rhoads.....	30 00
"	W. A. Boggs.....	20 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 25....	C. Gosling.....	\$20 00
"	L. A. Upson.....	15 00
"	C. Gosling.....	50 00
"	H. Wilsey.....	30 00
"	J. R. Northrop....	15 00
"	R. S. Carey.....	20 00
"	William Baudeen.....	15 00
"	W. B. Gibson.....	10 00
"	D. Flint.....	40 00
"	J. G. McCracken.....	75 00
"	Whipple and Teakle.....	100 00
"	R. T. Leet.....	75 00
"	John Hall.....	50 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	40 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	55 00
"	C. Luer.....	10 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	30 00
"	M. Wick.....	10 00
"	P. Burnes.....	15 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	10 00
"	A. W. Butler.....	30 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	20 00
"	P. Burnes.....	15 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	10 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	50 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	40 00
"	Seneca Daniels.....	40 00
"	Seneca Daniels.....	20 00
"	Seneca Daniels.....	20 00
"	Seneca Daniels.....	170 00
"	William Schaub.....	10 00
"	S. Poorman (Thompson).....	30 00
"	R. T. Leet.....	40 00
"	Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	20 00
"	T. McConnell.....	15 00
"	Thomas Cotter.....	35 00
"	Landrum, Butterfield & Co....	25 00
"	Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	20 00
"	E. Holland.....	15 00
"	E. Holland.....	15 00
"	Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	15 00
"	James Robinson.....	15 00
"	P. Burnes.....	15 00
"	James Robinson.....	30 00
"	Peter Burnes.....	5 00
"	A. Duval.....	5 00
"	P. Burnes.....	5 00
"	P. Burnes.....	5 00
"	Premiums at Hall, Warrant No. 62.....	68 00
Sept. 28....	D. L. Perkins, premium.....	22 00
"	Coffin & Standish, premium.....	300 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 28....	J. Henmann, premium.....	\$96 00
"	Thomas Winship, service.....	72 00
"	L. Provost, premium.....	25 00
"	M. W. Willis, music.....	800 00
"	H. T. Buckley, premium.....	50 00
"	J. D. Patterson, premium.....	215 00
Sept. 30....	John Shellers, labor.....	30 00
"	Frank Hamilton, labor.....	12 00
"	Joseph Dunkerly, labor.....	12 50
"	Charles C. Brown, labor.....	57 00
"	Edwards & Co., stationery.....	50 00
"	C. A. Stevens, Entry Clerk.....	52 00
"	G. Angells.....	6 50
"	G. P. Warner, Ticket Clerk.....	50 00
"	H. B. Warner, Assistant Ticket Clerk.....	30 00
"	E. K. Warner, Assistant Ticket Clerk.....	30 00
"	J. S. Barnes, police.....	40 00
"	A. S. Taylor, stairkeeper.....	42 00
"	J. S. McClary, services.....	26 00
"	Thos. Coleman, services.....	32 00
"	W. McCracken, services.....	30 00
"	J. T. Roberts, doorkeeper.....	25 50
"	Thomas O'Brian, labor.....	40 00
"	Robert Miller, watering cart.....	100 00
"	Samuel Deal, gatekeeper.....	44 00
"	International Hotel, board.....	30 00
"	J. Nickerson, police.....	39 00
"	C. L. Denin, labor.....	5 00
"	Charlotte Johnson, chambermaid.....	25 00
"	R. L. Bampton, stairkeeper.....	40 00
"	Isaac Galloway, labor.....	28 00
"	Griffitts & Co., merchandise.....	4 25
"	H. S. Beals, stairkeeper.....	40 00
"	M. Hala, labor.....	24 00
"	Fitzsimmons & Gleason, work.....	236 50
"	C. C. Barnes, labor.....	30 00
"	<i>State Capital Reporter</i> , advertising.....	51 50
"	H. Alvord, watchman.....	33 00
"	S. D. Smith, wood.....	9 00
"	A. C. Bidwell, wood.....	101 00
"	J. W. Taylor, gatekeeper.....	40 00
"	Robert McCarthy, doorkeeper.....	33 00
"	M. Gottshall, labor.....	58 50
"	Thomas Byrne, labor.....	76 50
"	Hiram Clock, labor.....	69 00
"	J. E. Smith, ticket clerk.....	50 00
"	Ed. Woods, carpenter.....	100 00
"	G. W. Whitlock, superintendent.....	58 50
"	E. & H. Astbury, wood.....	10 00
"	<i>Daily Bee</i> , advertising.....	15 50
"	T. C. May, drayage.....	78 25

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 30.....	J. Allen, on hay account.....	\$359 00
"	Mrs. G. D. Stewart, premium.....	20 00
"	Jos. Dunkerly, premium.....	15 00
"	A. Music, premium.....	45 00
"	E. Coggshall, premium.....	30 00
"	Marshall & McGowan, premium.....	35 00
"	R. H. Babbitt, police.....	21 00
October 2..	G. O. Perry, premium.....	3 00
"	I. S. Bamber, premium.....	8 00
"	J. C. Devine, premium.....	30 00
"	E. S. Aiken, premium.....	25 00
"	E. F. Aiken, premium.....	4 00
"	I. L. Merrill, premium.....	4 00
"	P. H. Murphy, premium.....	15 00
"	Thomas Thoman, premium.....	28 00
"	B. Dennery, use of dishes.....	19 75
"	L. C. Allen, straw.....	132 15
"	I. Allen, balance hay.....	253 14
"	Robert E. Draper, entry clerk.....	48 00
"	H. S. Crocker & Co., printing.....	233 74
"	State printing office, printing.....	175 00
"	S. A. Deuel, assistant ticket clerk.....	10 50
"	Deuel, Griffiths & Co., merchandise.....	18 63
"	Benjamin Reed, assistant engineer.....	56 00
"	J. Ward, stairkeeper.....	38 00
"	Benjamin Stewart, exit gatekeeper.....	30 00
"	O. W. Wallace, carpenter.....	14 00
"	Dale & Co., merchandise.....	5 75
"	M. Quinn, labor.....	50 50
"	A. M. Dennin, watchman.....	25 00
"	E. B. Ryan, entry clerk.....	50 00
"	G. W. Martin, hay.....	33 75
"	R. S. Carey, expenditures.....	155 00
"	Sacramento Gas Company, gas.....	400 00
October 7..	D. O. Mills & Co., interest.....	75 00
"	E. F. Patton, assistant ticket clerk.....	15 00
"	F. J. Moore, hardware.....	42 00
"	Friend & Terry, lumber.....	172 00
"	L. H. Gould.....	1 00
"	Hiram Clock, labor.....	26 00
"	George H. Baker, diplomas.....	95 50
"	William Mace, doorkeeper.....	40 00
"	S. Tryon, hay.....	20 80
"	Thomas Byrne.....	18 00
"	J. W. Avery, lumber.....	173 62
"	C. L. Knowles, carpenter.....	40 00
"	Hotchkiss & Co., sawdust.....	15 00
"	Lillie Hamilton, premium.....	3 00
"	C. W. Hoyt, premium.....	3 00
"	Mrs. W. E. Brown, premium.....	10 00
"	D. R. Hunt, premium.....	10 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
October 7.	Robert Williamson, premium.....	\$17 00
"	L. K. Hammer, premium.....	40 00
"	Kohler & Chase, premium.....	15 00
"	C. A. Burnes, premium.....	15 00
"	J. S. Harbison, premium.....	3 00
"	J. S. Harbison, premium.....	5 00
"	S. W. Blackwood, premium.....	2 00
"	B. N. Bugbey, premium.....	70 00
"	C. W. Reed, premium.....	15 00
October 10	D. Kendall, premium.....	6 00
"	Mrs. M. H. Herbert, premium.....	3 00
"	M. & A. Wilcox, premium.....	10 00
"	E. Walton, premium.....	3 00
"	C. A. Fargo, premium.....	10 00
"	T. Milgate, premium.....	2 00
"	J. W. Neff, premium.....	1 00
"	A. Dennery, tumblers.....	2 00
"	Whittier, Fuller & Co., work.....	78 12
"	B. R. Sweetland, merchandise.....	10 87
"	J. McGuire, blacksmith.....	6 00
"	A. Hamburger, merchandise.....	18 63
"	George Schmeiser, machine work.....	502 13
"	James Anthony, advertising.....	71 00
"	M. and A. Wilcox, pumping.....	62 83
"	M. Gottschall, labor.....	18 00
"	<i>Daily Record</i> , advertising.....	4 50
"	W. V. Frazier, drayage.....	7 25
"	J. M. Calvin, sign painting.....	4 00
"	Gillig, Mott & Co., merchandise.....	3 00
"	Huntington & Hopkins, merchandise.....	16 47
"	J. Isaacs, police.....	30 00
"	F. S. Malone, horse and buggy.....	60 00
"	W. H. Hoit, tinning.....	3 50
"	Mr. Harvey, police.....	2 00
"	J. Gillman, drayage.....	1 50
"	Ben. R. Crocker, expense.....	94 75
October 17	Mrs. J. P. Odbert, premium.....	15 00
"	J. H. Pierce, filling diplomas.....	5 75
"	D. W. Clark, gas fitting.....	251 48
"	Lipman & Co., merchandise.....	23 25
"	G. W. Whitlock, labor.....	23 00
"	F. Blackleach, merchandise.....	7 00
"	Casey & Crozier, casks.....	22 00
"	H. M. Bernard, wrench.....	3 00
"	I. N. Hoag, salary, August and September.....	300 00
"	M. O'Mara, labor.....	12 00
October 19	Stockton <i>Independent</i> , advertising.....	25 00
"	Marysville <i>Appeal</i>	20 00
"	<i>Evening Bulletin</i>	52 50

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
October 19	<i>Examiner</i>	\$32 50
"	J. C. Moore, posting bills.....	4 00
"	W. King, posting bills.....	5 00
"	Benjamin Wilson, posting bills	3 00
"	W. L. Sullivan, posting bills.....	3 00
"	C. B. Kenard, labor.....	16 00
"	J. H. Pierce, filling diplomas	3 00
"	Benjamin Bullard, Jr., Assistant Secretary	153 00
"	Casebolt & Kern, premium.....	25 00
October 24	L. Powers & Co., casks.....	16 00
October 29	I. N. Hoag, salary for October.....	150 00
"	P. Mezzara, premium.....	10 00
October 30	A. L. Greenlow, premium.....	15 00
October 31	W. P. Michener.....	88 50
"	T. H. Cook, wood	8 50
"	Lottie Hoffman, premium	3 00
"	W. W. Marvin, premium.....	6 00
"	Daniel Flint, premium.. ..	3 00
"	William Caswell, bill posting.....	15 00
"	F. Herser, labor.....	20 00
"	Mrs. H. Adams, premiums.....	8 00
"	John C. Carroll, grain.....	23 15
"	Mrs. J. Bassford, premium.....	2 00
"	L. Prevost, premium.....	25 00
"	Mission Woollen Mill, premium	86 00
"	Oakland Cotton Mill, premium.....	50 00
"	R. C. Terry & Co, premium	13 00
"	Gillig, Mott & Co., premium.. ..	5 00
"	Goodwin & Co., premium.....	5 00
"	N. P. Cole & Co., premium.....	41 00
"	Lansberger, premium.....	20 00
"	P. Schaubc, premium.....	20 00
"	J. R. Snyder, premium.....	10 00
"	Craig, premium.....	10 00
"	Eberhardt & Co., premium.....	40 00
"	Otto Schrader, premium.....	10 00
"	William Shew, premium.....	65 00
"	P. J. Devine, premium.....	10 00
"	Sacramento Gas Co., gas.....	10 80
"	F. M. Chapman, horse hire.....	250 00
"	J. Slaughter, labor.....	50 00
Nov. 21.....	I. N. Hoag, salary for November.....	150 00
"	A. Burgman, premium	14 00
"	C. H. Krebs, glazing.....	25 00
"	T. J. McKim, pulleys, etc.....	39 50
"	A. Hooper, bill posting.....	5 00
Dec. 5	George W. Chesley, cash.....	6 00
"	Locke & Lavenson, upholstery.....	128 40
"	Sacramento Gas Co., gas.....	8 80
"	H. T. Holmes & Co., lime.....	2 25
"	Thomas Cotter, premium.....	15 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Dec. 5	D. Elemendorf, bill posting.....	\$5 00
Dec. 12.....	I. N. Hoag, salary for December	150 00
"	C. Heinrich, premium.....	15 00
Dec. 16.....	I. N. Hoag, expenditures.....	26 00
Dec. 17.....	Charles F. Reed, expenditures.....	1,000 00
Dec. 29.....	N. L. Drew, lumber.....	432 54
"	Robert Allen's bill.....	517 75
1869.		
Jan. 23.....	W. P. Coleman, legal tenders.....	7 20
"	Goss & Lambard, removing machinery.....	59 00
"	A. Steiner, filling diplomas.....	90 75
"	D. McCarthy, labor.....	15 00
"	R. L. Robertson, premium.....	6 00
"	M. R. Rose, repairing wells, etc.....	87 00
"	E. Burden, labor.....	15 00
"	I. N. Hoag, expenditures as per bills.....	244 23
"	I. N. Hoag, salary for January, 1869.....	150 00
"	John G. Allmond, labor.....	20 00
"	J. Bithell, stationery.....	3 00
"	Sacramento Gas Co., gas.....	3 20
Jan. 28.....	R. T. Brown, balance of account of 1867	8 24
"	N. Greene Curtis, on old indebtedness.....	475 33
	Total.....	\$27,107 15

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SACRAMENTO, January 28th, 1869.

The Board met at the call of the President, at the office of W. T. Coleman, at seven o'clock P. M. There were present C. F. Reed, President, and Directors Covey, Carey, Larue, Wheeler, Hamilton and Coleman.

I. N. Hoag handed to the President the following communication :

SACRAMENTO, January 28th, 1869.

To the State Board of Agriculture :

GENTLEMEN : I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of your Board, and decline being a candidate for re-election. The reason of this step on my part is that my private business will not permit my giving the time required for the performance of the duties of the office.

I. N. HOAG.

On motion, his resignation was accepted.

There was a bill of the *Bee*, and one of H. Wachhorst and others, referred to Mr. Larue and the Secretary, and the Secretary was instructed to pay N. Greene Curtis the sum of five hundred dollars as soon as there were sufficient funds on hand.

The time of holding the next annual fair was fixed for the thirteenth of September, and to continue six days.

On motion of Mr. Carey, the Board proceeded to the election of Secretary.

Mr. Hamilton nominated Robert Beck, and on ballot he was elected, and his election made unanimous.

R. T. Brown was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

The President and Mr. Covey were elected a Committee on Speed Programme.

Messrs. Larue, Hamilton, Covey and Coleman were appointed a committee to revise the premium list.

Messrs. Carey and Wheeler were appointed a committee to confer with the lessee of the Park in reference to certain stables.

Standing committees were appointed as follows :

Finance—Mills, President and Secretary.

Library—Secretary, Ross and Coleman.

Visiting—Larue, Hamilton, Carey and Covey.

Publication—Secretary, President and Wheeler.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered the late Secretary, I. N. Hoag, for the able manner in which he has performed the arduous duties of his office for the past six years.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

OPENING ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER
SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

BY CHAS. T. REED, PRESIDENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the State Agricultural Society:

I hoped and confidently expected, when I had the honor to address you, one year ago, from this same stand, and on an occasion similar to the present, that some other and more competent person would have occupied my position here to-night; but your will, and not mine, has been done; and it becomes my pleasant duty once more to salute you with words of sincere gratification and thankfulness for our State's prosperity in the past, and of cheerful hope and abiding faith in her continued and increased prosperity in the future.

Since California became one of the members of the great republic—now about eighteen years ago—there never has been a period in which all our material industries have been so universally and substantially prosperous as the present year. Go where you will—among the sturdy yeomanry of our broad plains or fertile valleys, among the hardy miners, high up on the snow-capped Sierra Nevadas, or deep down in the cragged gulches, overhung by those lofty peaks, or, even deeper, in the almost bottomless mining shafts. Go among the toiling mechanics and skilful and painstaking artizans of our towns and cities. Go among each and every class of people in the entire State, and you will find all busily and profitably engaged; all contented and happy over present individual and collective successes; all buoyant and jubilant with the bright and cheering prospects in the immediate future.

Our farmers are not only doing well, and laying up a competency for themselves and families, but they are absolutely becoming rich. An abundance of crops and highly remunerative prices are filling their coffers with gold and silver, enabling them to improve and beautify their farms and homes, to build new and commodious dwellings and barns, to purchase and use the most approved labor-saving machinery in the cultivation of their land and the gathering and saving of their crops; to supply their families with all the necessities and luxuries enjoyed by older but less favored communities.

As prospers agriculture, the great fountain of all wealth, the great mother of all other occupations and promoter of all civilization, so prospers the towns and cities, the State and the entire people.

As a matter of State pride, it may be stated that the estimated product of three of our leading industries, for the present year, is twenty million

bushels of wheat, twelve million gallons of wine, and ten million pounds of wool. Other agricultural industries have all been equally favorable.

This is not a bad showing for a State which, but ten years since, was considered of no value but for the gold that could be dug from our mines. In consequence of this great prosperity of agriculture, and the consequent and corresponding prosperity of all other industries, an unusual and unprecedented impetus has been given to works of public improvement, and we find ourselves in the midst of an era of universal activity; every class in the community seems to have become impressed with the necessity of greater facilities for travel from point to point, in the State, and for the transportation of the products of the land from place to place, and from the points of production to the seaboard, from which they may find the markets of the world. New steamboat routes are being opened up and old ones improved and supplied with a better class of steamers. New railroad routes are projected to-day; and to-morrow, or almost before the communities through which the roads are to pass have heard of said project, the iron horse speeds through the country, announcing the completion of the work.

The great question of handling grain, whether in bulk or in sacks, which has interested all classes of the community, and especially the farmers, for years past, is now being taken hold of by a company of enterprising capitalists, and the present prospect indicates that the day is not far distant when this great drawback upon the profits of grain raising will be fully removed, and that our immense grain crops will be handled with the same facility, and with equal economy, as in the Atlantic States. The great crops of the West, and the necessity for economy in the mode of handling and sending them to market, has caused the introduction of a system of elevating the grain from steamers and freighting vessels, from cars and other means of conveyance, into warehouses and mills, by means of machinery run by steam, thus saving to the farmer a much better profit on the production than could be saved to him by the modes of handling formerly practiced there, and still practiced here. When we shall have introduced these facilities here, and brought them into general use, a very large per cent. of the profits of the crops, which now go to the middle men or jobbers, will be retained in the hands of the farmer, and will be laid out in the general improvements of the country.

Every year adds some new and important labor-saving machine to the list of agricultural implements and machinery. The present year is likely to be marked by an innovation, the importance of which to the prosperity of the country can be but little less than the invention of the steam engine, or the application of steam to the propelling of vessels or railroad cars. I refer to the invention of the steam plow. The subject of applying steam to the tilling of the soil has attracted the attention of inventors in nearly all civilized countries for years past; but a citizen of California is likely to be the first to succeed in the accomplishment of this grand achievement.

We have two competitors for the high honor of inventing and putting into practical use a travelling steam plow. One, it is true, has as yet only built a model, but the principle upon which it is constructed, and the simplicity of the application of the principle to the end required, gives good judges a high degree of confidence in its final success. The other has built a powerful working machine, said to be capable of plowing, sowing and planting from forty to fifty acres of grain per day. This latter machine was tried, to the entire satisfaction of many skilful mechanics and practical farmers, at the late fair of the Mechanics' Insti-

tute, at San Francisco, and I am happy to be able to announce that it has to day arrived in this city, and will be put to a practical test on the stock grounds, during the present fair.

Coming here, fellow farmers, as we are wont to do each year, and laying the products of our farms, our vineyards, our orchards, our silk plantations, our dairies and flocks upon the altar of improvement, and justly feeling a pride in view of our achievements, let us not forget, first, that we are indebted for all these blessings to an over-ruling Providence, who shapes and guides the destinies of nations and of individuals with the same certainty and by the same unerring laws of cause and effect as He brings day to succeed night and season to succeed season.

Let us remember that our State is comparatively new—that the soil we cultivate is virgin soil, which has laid untouched by man for thousands of years, accumulating, little by little, the very qualities for which we prize it—the very elements which renders it so productive. Let us remember that every crop we take from this land, every grain of wheat, barley, oats or corn we gather from our fields, takes away a certain quantity of their productive qualities—these elements of growth—and that unless we return an equal quantity of these elements, our land must inevitably deteriorate and finally become poor and unproductive.

Let us then learn wisdom in the days of our youth. Let us take lessons from the experience of our fathers. Let us shun the shoals upon which the ships bearing the rich first product of many a young State have been stranded. In the plain language of a farmer, let us give our soil manure and time to recuperate and keep it rich, as we give our farm horses grain and rest to invigorate and keep them fat. It has been well and truly said, that “he who makes a blade of grass grow where nothing grew before, is a benefactor of mankind.” It may with equal truth be said that he who wantonly and uselessly destroys the productive qualities of the soil which he, for the time being, is permitted to occupy, thus decreasing by thousands and tens of thousands the blades of grass, or grains or bushels of wheat which that soil is capable of growing, is a malefactor of mankind. He thus heedlessly destroys the capability of the earth for sustaining the lives of his own children and of generations in the future. The practice which has been in years past so much in vogue in this State, of burning the straw and stubble of our grain crops, cannot be too emphatically condemned. The only true system, to secure continued success, is that of summer fallowing and early sowing. This system gives the soil the necessary rest, and has the advantage of much greater economy in the cultivation. We refrain from following this subject further in the brief time allowable to an opening address. The able gentleman who is to deliver the annual address will doubtless discuss the various subjects connected with our agricultural resources and practices more in detail than it would be proper for me to do—and with more ability than I pretend to possess.

The most that I desire to do is to call attention to the leading evidences of our prosperity as a commonwealth. To do this we need not go beyond the exhibition which we have met here to-night to inaugurate. We have here striking evidences of this prosperity spread out before us. We see here a bird's-eye view of all the industries of the State. None but a prosperous people could make an exhibition like the one we here behold—none but a highly enlightened and intelligent people can appreciate the benefits or enjoy the advantages of such an exhibition. We see before us many evidences of high invention and mechanical genius. We discover the unerring proofs of most perfect operative skill—the

rough and raw materials directly from our mines and farms, the powerful machinery and useful inventions of our mechanics, the beautiful and useful fabrics of our manufactures, the rich, delicate, as well as magnificent works of art, are all here, arranged with so much skill and taste as to form a complete and perfect whole. Indeed, the grand display before us is in itself a most magnificent picture, the conception and execution of which gives evidence of a high order of artistic skill. We might dwell with pleasure and profit upon the special merits of individual exhibitions, but each and every exhibitor is entitled to so much credit that it would be invidious to discriminate.

There is one feature in this exhibition so particularly striking and so commendable to all the exhibitors, that I cannot refrain from speaking of it in terms of high praise and especial approval. I refer to the spirit of kindness and accommodation so manifest on every hand. However high the rivalry of different exhibitors in the same department may seem, I am satisfied that the same spirit which now obtains will be manifested to the close of the fair, and if so, the exhibition must be attended with beneficial results.

Improvement is the great object of all these industrial exhibitions. To accomplish the greatest good, with the means afforded them, has been and is the aim of the officers and managers of this society. To do even-handed justice between each and every exhibitor is the most ardent wish of every member and officer of the Board; and I now assure you that they will do all they can on their part to conduct the fair to a termination which shall be as satisfactory as its beginning is auspicious; and I know I need not call on those I now address to second their efforts in this respect. Thanking you, each and all, for the exhibitions you have been pleased to make, and particularly for the kind attention with which you have listened to the few remarks I have felt called upon to offer, I will bid you all a cordial good night.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER
TWENTY-FIRST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

BY JUDGE J. B. CROCKETT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

We of California are a "fast" people—not only in the slang sense of that term, but in its literal acceptation. When we speak of a "fast" young lady, we mean one who is not over modest; who delights in a flashy style of dress; who drives tandem or four-in-hand with the skill of a Jehu; who talks loudly at the opera, and is always doing things on the very verge of impropriety. When we refer to a "fast" young man, we mean one who sports the most delicate kids and the most impracticable necktie; who drinks none but the best brandy, and a good deal of it; who keeps a fancy team and several thoroughbred setter dogs; and who, when scarce of cash, either sponges on his friends or patronizes "free lunches."

It is not to be denied that we of California, as a people, are somewhat "fast" in this slang sense. We not only like to create a sensation, both at home and abroad, but we sometimes accomplish that result by methods of very questionable propriety. We delight to show the world that we can perform achievements at which older communities would stand aghast. Whatever is difficult of accomplishment has to us a peculiar fascination; and if other people deem it impracticable, that is a conclusive argument why we should immediately set about doing it. We are, emphatically, a people of extremes, and are not content to follow precedents simply because they are old. When we turn our attention to horse racing, nothing but the most thoroughbred and high priced stock will answer our purposes. Hence we import, at fabulous prices, Norfolk and Lodi, two of the fleetest racers in the world, and who compose the fancy team of that "fast" young blood, the public of California. In former days, when the continental railway was only beginning to dawn on our hopes as a bright vision of the future, we established a "Pony Express" across the Plains, which made the fastest "pony" time on record. I shall never forget the intense thrill of excitement which pervaded the busy crowds on Montgomery street, as the first pony, with his hatless rider, came dashing at full speed up the street, with dates from St. Louis less than fifteen days old. But the "Pony Express" was not enough for us. We needed a daily mail-coach line across the continent; so, one bright afternoon, we heard the coachman's horn sounding its most enlivening notes at the south end of Montgomery street, and,

immediately after, the first Overland coach, drawn by a spanking team, rattled past, with a mail from St. Louis less than twenty days old.

But the Overland Mail coach and the "Pony Express" have become obsolete institutions. They were too slow for so "fast" a people, and have dwindled into utter insignificance in comparison with our marvelous achievements in building railroads. We have not only invented a machine which will lay five or six miles of track per day, but have scaled the lofty summit of the Sierra with an engineering skill which has no parallel, and the beautiful echoes of Donner Lake and Tahoe, those gems of our mountain scenery, are now awakened by the bell of the locomotive and the whistle of the steam engine, whilst the great railway is being pushed across the sandy plains beyond with a celerity which almost outstrips the fancy. Thus it is in all things, we are a "fast" people. If we set about the building of a fine hotel, we decorate it more elaborately and furnish it more splendidly than any other hotel, as the magnificent structures of that class in San Francisco bear witness. The dining-room of the Lick House is said to be finest dining saloon in any public house in the world. So, too, in many of our private dwellings, all that art can contribute to luxury or comfort is invoked by this "fast" people.

In like manner, when our proclivities run in more vicious channels, they are equally indicative of our contempt for old precedents and of our rapid advance in the alluring paths of vice. If a man makes up his mind to become a gambler, he gambles on a grand scale; if a thief, he will steal every thing, from a pocket handkerchief to a grand piano; if a robber, he will garrote you for a quarter of a dollar, or rob an express messenger of fifty thousand dollars in bullion; if a swindler, he will cheat you out of anything, from a penny whistle to a gold mine; if a fraudulent bankrupt, he will fail for a million and pay his creditors five cents on the dollar.

Are we not, then, emphatically a "fast" people? Do we not, in some respects, bear a striking resemblance to the "fast" young lady who wears very low-neck dresses and very high heeled boots; who is particularly fond of champagne and terrapin stews, dresses in a "stunning" style, and is only deterred from smoking cigars because it might affect her breath; or to the fancy young man, with the irreproachable kids, whose chief occupation is to cultivate his moustache, drive a spanking team, and give expensive oyster suppers, to be paid for with money borrowed from his friends?

But if we are a "fast" people in the slang sense, it is not to be denied that we are also a fast people in the more literal and comprehensive meaning of the term. It was but eighteen years, on the ninth day of this present month, since California was admitted into the Union; and it is only about twenty years since Marshall found the first gold, in the American River, near the old saw mill. Has history, either ancient or modern, recorded any such progress as ours, in so brief a period? A becoming modesty, perhaps, should prompt us to leave to others the task of recording our achievements; but inasmuch as excessive modesty is not an American, and particularly a California virtue, I propose to trace briefly this wonderful progress back to its source, that we may thereby be enabled the more clearly to foresee the future.

It is, perhaps, but a natural feeling of gratified vanity which generally prompts us to take to ourselves more credit than we deserve for results which we have aided to achieve. In reviewing the brief but wonderful career of our favored State, we are but too prone to imagine that the

marvellous results which have been achieved are attributable less to natural causes than to our superior intelligence, indomitable energy and profound sagacity. To these I attribute a liberal share, but by no means the greater proportion of the immense progress which California has made, not only in material wealth, but in all the high walks of civilization.

The true secret of our rapid growth in all that constitutes the real greatness and grandeur of a State, lies chiefly in the fact that nature has furnished us with a genial climate of unparalleled salubrity; with a soil of unexampled fertility, diversified with beautiful plains, enchanting valleys, undulating hills and rugged mountains—the whole being washed on one side by the Pacific Ocean, with its healthful breezes, and intersected by navigable streams from the mountains to the sea. When we remember that these beautiful plains and valleys not only rival the delta of the Nile in their wonderful fertility, but far excel it in the variety of their products and in the salubrity of the climate, and that these rugged mountains are not only covered with gigantic forests of valuable timber, but contain within their rocky caverns hidden treasures which have long since put to an open shame the story of Aladdin and his lamp, it requires no profound political economist to disclose by subtle reasoning the real secret of our unexampled progress as a people. Where nature has been so prodigal in her gifts, tempting the husbandman with such generous returns for his labor, stimulating the enterprise of the miner with such enormous stores of hidden wealth, and infusing new energy into the merchant by spreading out before him the Pacific Ocean, with its sunny islands and its distant shores courting our growing commerce, the wonder is not that we have accomplished so much but that we have not accomplished more. The truth is, that we are so absorbed in the daily pursuits of business, in the fierce strife of politics, in the eager rivalry for wealth and in the frivolities of fashion, that we but seldom pause to contemplate the boundless resources of our favored State and to return thanks to God for the goodly heritage He has given us. Of all people who breathe the free air of heaven, we have the best reason not only to be satisfied with our condition, but to be devoutly thankful for the innumerable blessings which we enjoy. I say this in no spirit of exaggeration, but as a fact which is capable of complete demonstration. Let us see if it is so.

In the first place, good health is essential to the happiness of every human being. The poor invalid, pining on his bed of anguish, is blind to the beauties of nature, deaf to the "concord of sweet sounds," indifferent to all the appliances of luxury and art, and consumed with the longing, eager desire for renewed health. In no other country can there be found such assurance of good health as in California. With a genial, agreeable climate, subject to but few variations in temperature, with an atmosphere of wonderful purity, kept fresh and sweet by the trade winds from the Pacific, and with no summer showers to produce a putrid mass of decaying vegetable matter in the summer months, it is not a matter of surprise that robust health is the general rule, and serious sickness, except from constitutional or abnormal causes, is the rare exception. All strangers observe the beautifully developed forms, the rounded limbs, swelling bust and rosy cheeks of California children; and with a climate so favorable to sound health and muscular development, if we shall properly train the moral and mental faculties, the men and women hereafter to grow up in California will furnish the first types of the Anglo-Saxon race. The time is not distant when invalids from all parts

of the world will flock to California to avoid the extreme cold of Northern winters, the sultry heat of Southern summers, and to breathe the health-giving breezes of our mountains and valleys.

The great continental railway will soon bring us crowds of such visitors, who will pause amidst the sublime scenery of the Sierras to drink in renewed health by the shores of Donner Lake, or to fish for trout in the pellucid waters of Lake Tahoe; after which they will find their way to the world-renowned Yosemite, to the celebrated Geysers, to Calistoga, and other fashionable watering places. They will see our magnificent bay and our great commercial emporium. They will ramble through our beautiful valleys, and partake of our delicious fruits. They will pluck oranges and lemons, fresh from the trees, at Los Angeles; delicious peaches from the orchards of Yuba and El Dorado; luscious figs from the gardens of Sacramento; monster strawberries from the vines of Santa Clara; splendid grapes from the vineyards of Sonoma and Contra Costa; and magnificent plums and pears from any place at which they happen to be. They will drink pure soda water as it bubbles up from its native fountain at Napa, or at the Saratoga of the Pacific. They will feast on raisins made from California grapes, and grow merry upon wines from California vineyards. They will sleep under the finest blankets in the world, made from California wool, at California factories. They will replenish their wardrobes with splendid woollen cloths of California make; and, if need be, the ladies of the party can, ere long, purchase fine dresses, woven in California looms, from California silk. In travelling, they will be conveyed in fine coaches of California make, in magnificent steamers constructed in California, or over good railroads built at the rate of three miles per day.

Is this a mere fancy sketch? or is it not, on the contrary, the soberest of realities? We all know that there is not the least exaggeration in the picture; and another year will witness just such crowds of visitors as I have predicted—not only from the Atlantic States, but from Europe—who will come as invalids in pursuit of health, but will remain from choice when they shall have realized the true condition of affairs.

But our climate is not all that we have to be thankful for. On the contrary, we have a soil of such unexampled fertility, and capable of producing such a variety of useful crops, as to open up avenues of untold wealth in the future. Long after our mines shall have been exhausted, when quartz mills and crushers, "long toms" and rockers, flumes and sluices, amalgamating pans and roasting furnaces, shall, with us, be remembered only as things of the misty past, and cherished like some golden dream of childhood, our waving fields of grain, our vine-clad hills, our countless herds dotting the mountains and valleys, our groves of mulberry feeding many millions of the silkworm, our teeming orchards and blooming gardens, will present a scene of rural beauty and of agricultural wealth which no other country can rival. Only think of what we have already accomplished and are now doing in that respect. In eighteen hundred and fifty-three, flour at San Francisco was worth forty dollars per barrel, and we paid in one year six or eight millions of dollars for breadstuffs imported into this State. This was but fifteen years ago. In this year of grace, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, it is computed that our crop of wheat alone will amount to about twenty millions of bushels, more than one-half of which will be sent abroad at remunerative prices. Last year we shipped large quantities of flour to New York, and sold it at a profit, after paying three dollars per barrel for freight. Very large shipments of grain were also

made to Europe, with the same favorable results. Thus, in the great grain markets of the world California already occupies a conspicuous place, noted not only for the quantity produced, but for the excellence of its quality. Let it be remembered that we as yet have a population of only about five hundred thousand, whilst we have about sixty-five millions of acres suitable for agricultural purposes, less than two millions of which are in actual cultivation. When it is borne in mind that, owing to the amazing fertility of the soil and the variety of its products, a family can be maintained in comfort upon an area incredibly small, as compared with other countries, it requires no prophetic vision to foresee that, when our unoccupied millions of acres shall be reduced to cultivation, and improved methods of culture shall be introduced, we can not only support a population of many millions, but California must, of necessity, become one of the richest agricultural districts on the habitable globe.

It is, therefore, to the farmer, the honest tiller of the soil, that we must chiefly look for the highest development of our material wealth. And here let me inquire, what other country wears so captivating an aspect to the thrifty, enterprising, industrious farmer? His lands will produce from twenty-five to thirty bushels of grain per acre, with moderate care; and the next year he will get a good volunteer crop of twelve or fifteen bushels to the acre, without sowing. His grain is free from weevil, but seldom damaged by rust or smut, can be harvested without fear of rain, and then thrashed and piled up in the field until sent to market. The winters are so mild that but little fuel is required, and, for the same reason, stock demand but little feeding. When we add that all kinds of stock thrive and grow beyond precedent, comparatively free from disease, and that the most delicious fruits and the finest vegetables abound on every side, we complete the picture of this farmers' elysium. But why need I repeat facts which you all know better than I? Why weary you with dry details, which are as familiar to you all as the days of the week? Suffice it to say, that whilst these millions of acres remain untilled, let no ungrateful wretch complain that he can find no work for his hands to do in California. Instead of loafing about the cities earning a precarious living, often by questionable methods, and daily complaining of a lack of employment, let him go into the country and rent, if he cannot buy, a small piece of land. If he will then go to work upon it with courage and industry, abstain from vices, deport himself honestly, and thank God that his lot has been cast in so goodly a land, he will soon have cause of gratitude to me for this advice. If unmarried, he will soon be worthy to become the husband of some honest girl, which, if he be a sensible man, he will consider it his bounden duty to do.

But it is not in agriculture alone that the future wealth and grandeur of California are to find their culminating point. Much of the raw material we produce must be fashioned by the cunning skill of the artisan into new forms of beauty and utility. Our wool must be woven into cloths, carpets and blankets; our silk into beautiful fabrics, to adorn our wives and daughters, and to lend an additional grace to fair women in other lands. The rough marble in our quarries must be hewn into forms of grace and beauty, to adorn our dwellings, or perchance to perpetuate our names by means of urns and obelisks. Our fine woods must be carved and polished into shapas of symmetry for use or ornament, whilst our coarser woods are transferred into clipper ships or ocean steamers. In short, manufacturing and mechanical skill is the twin sister of agriculture, and the two have thus far advanced in California like two young

maidens, hand in hand; at first, with timid, faltering steps, as if doubtful whether to proceed; but later, with the firm, elastic tread of two coquettish damsels who feel well assured of an easy triumph. In fact, the struggle is already ended and the victory won. A State with only a half million of inhabitants, which can raise in a single year twenty millions of bushels of wheat, ten millions of pounds of wool and twelve millions of gallons of wine, is already on a firm and stable footing, as regards its agricultural interests; and when it can build such steamboats as now ply on our waters, manufacture such woollen fabrics as we have seen on exhibition, such steam engines as our foundries turn out, such superb cutlery as we now produce, such magnificent furniture, such beautiful carriages, such excellent boots and shoes, such splendid glass-ware and pottery, and a thousand other articles which I have not space to enumerate, we may well conclude that California is rapidly assuming a high position amongst those States most justly renowned for mechanical skill and manufacturing enterprise; but we require something in addition to all this to make us a really great and prosperous people. It has been truly and beautifully said that commerce is the hand-maid of agriculture and manufactures, ready to do their behests and always awaiting their commands. It is its province to promote an interchange of commodities between nations as well as between individual citizens. Without its aid our surplus grain would rot in our storehouses; our native wines would find no purchasers; our beautiful woollen fabrics would cease to exist, and our magnificent floating palaces would decay at their docks. No more railroads would be built, and the shrill music of the steam whistle would no longer startle the echoes in our mountain gorges.

Our commerce, though yet in its early infancy, gives promise of a vigorous youth and a robust maturity. In this respect, also, nature has lavished her gifts upon us most profusely. She has spread out before us the great Pacific ocean, which is already whitened with the sails of all civilized nations; and has carved out from amongst our hills a magnificent harbor, in which all the navies of the world might safely ride at anchor. She has placed us in a temperate climate, midway between the northern snows and tropical heats, as if to allure toward our shores the products of the Arctic and the Torrid zones. She has confronted us with the vast hordes of China and Japan, upon whom the light of a true civilization is but beginning to dawn. She has filled our mountains with silver and gold, which are the great mediums of exchange throughout the world. She has covered our hills with magnificent forests, to supply us with clipper ships, and with rich copper mines to furnish the fastenings. She has placed us in the direct line of travel, by the nearest route, between Europe and the East Indies. In short, she has so arranged it that California must of necessity command the trade of this vast ocean; and that San Francisco shall become the key to a great commerce, whose ramifications will penetrate every corner of the civilized world.

Nor have we been slow to avail ourselves of these great advantages. Large fleets of clipper ships, built expressly for our trade, ride at anchor in our noble bay. Splendid ocean steamers convey passengers and freights up and down our coasts, while our inland waters are daily vexed with the keels of heavily laden vessels. Railroads traverse our valleys in many directions, and more are being rapidly constructed. The merchants of San Francisco have erected a magnificent exchange for the conduct of commercial transactions; whilst our bankers receive and send forth from their marble palaces daily streams of gold, to fructify industry

and invigorate our commerce. In addition to all this, we have recently established a line of ocean steamers to China and Japan, which is to open a new chapter in the history of those ancient and mysterious nations. Their musty secrets are to be revealed, their habits and modes of life scrutinized, their industries examined and their commerce vastly enlarged. To the people of California this enterprise is one of immense significance. It foreshadows a commercial intercourse with those rich and populous empires which at an early day will swell into vast proportions as seriously to affect the great channels of trade throughout the world; and there are some persons who are sanguine in the belief that, owing to our central position on the great highway of travel, between the Occident and the Orient, the day is not far remote when San Francisco will become, as London now is, the great centre of exchange for the whole world.

But the ocean line to China and Japan would be comparatively of little value unless it connected with a railway across the continent. This great link in the highway of nations is already nearly an accomplished fact. The summits of the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains have been scaled by the iron horse, who has frightened the buffalo and the grizzly bear from their accustomed haunts, and is pushing his triumphant way rapidly across the arid plains of the Great Basin. In a few short months this gigantic work will stand forth, in all its beautiful and grand proportion, an accomplished fact, a marvel of engineering skill, a noble monument of national and individual enterprise; no longer a myth, a chimera of the brain, but a glorious, visible, tangible reality, creating and dispensing wealth, peopling the desert places, building up towns and cities, with churches and school houses, and distributing abroad the rich products of our own and other lands. I shall thank God if I shall be permitted to live to witness this realization of so grand a scheme of national improvement. In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, whilst residing at St. Louis, I delivered an address on the occasion of breaking ground for the construction of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, in the State of Missouri; and on that occasion I said: "The time is not far distant when you will be able to travel from St. Joseph, on the Indian frontier, to Boston, the heart of New England, or from New Orleans, on the Gulf, to New York, on the Atlantic, in the space of three days. Nor, I hope, is the day very remote, when the costly fabrics of the East Indies and the gold of California will be conveyed from the El Dorado of the Pacific to St. Louis, the metropolis of the west, in the short space of five or six days." I then had but a faint hope that I should live to see this prediction verified; and yet, seventeen years later, here I am to-day, in the Capital of California, at the opposite end of the great railway, within a stone's throw of its locomotives, as they come thundering down from the summit of the Sierra Nevada, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and rejoicing with you at the near consummation of this great enterprise! Having aided to inaugurate its commencement, at one of its Eastern termini, I shall esteem myself doubly fortunate if it shall be my lot to unite with you at its Western terminus, in celebrating its completion. The day on which the first through train from New York arrives at Sacramento will mark a new epoch in our history, and should be celebrated with bonfires and the ringing of bells, to attest our appreciation of it.

Having thus discussed in a most discursive manner our condition and prospects as an agricultural, manufacturing and commercial people, it may naturally be expected that some space should be devoted to our

mining interests, which have hitherto engrossed so large a share of public attention, and have exerted so tremendous an influence upon our own and other States. But the theme is too prolific to be condensed within the narrow space which I could allot it, and must be deferred to some future occasion, if such an one should occur.

But, in conclusion, I beg to remind you that material wealth alone is not the only nor the chief foundation of national greatness or individual happiness. If the sails of our ships should whiten every sea; if we should find a Comstock ledge in every county in the State; or an Amador mine at every cross road; if every trader were a merchant prince, and every farmer a millionaire, our gold would turn to worthless dross, and our riches become a hideous nightmare, unless we combined with them virtue, intelligence, patriotism and high moral principle. Without these we should be but an ignoble race, and would quickly fall into a premature decay.

It is, therefore, our solemn duty, not only to practice and inculcate these virtues, but to instil them into our children, who are quickly to succeed us. As the most potent means to accomplish this end, we must build up, foster and liberally support our schools and seminaries of learning. The sons and daughters of our farmers must be something more than farm laborers and household drudges. They must be intelligent and cultivated men and women, profoundly imbued with patriotic feeling and with high moral principle, before we can safely confide to them the future destiny of this glorious young State. Our public and private schools have already attained a high degree of proficiency, but a great deal in that respect yet remains to be accomplished, and I hail it as one of the great events of the day, that a State University is soon to be established on a liberal basis, which will bring the means of a thorough education within the reach of all. But there is an important means of education outside of schools and colleges which should not be overlooked. Let every farmer inculcate upon his children a taste for reading, a fondness for literature; let him furnish them liberally with suitable books and newspapers, and particularly those pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. He will quickly find that he has planted a germ which will rapidly expand into usefulness and beauty. As yet our State has not been prolific in such publications; but we have one, the *California Farmer*, first issued in January, 1854, and which, amidst many discouragements, has been diffusing light and knowledge on such subjects for more than fourteen years past. Such enterprise and perseverance as this deserves a generous reward; and, in this age of progress, it is to the public press that we are in a great measure indebted for the rapid strides we are making towards a yet higher civilization.

And now, my friends, it only remains for me to congratulate you on the brilliant future which awaits this grand young State, and the bright prospects which are opening out before the farmers of California. With a country so favored by nature, so blessed of God, in all that contributes to the happiness of man, with a wise and beneficent form of government protecting us in our rights of person and property, stimulating enterprise, diffusing intelligence and dispensing its kindly but invigorating influence through all the pursuits of life, if we perform our duty as intelligent, patriotic and upright men and women, California will soon become the brightest star which is emblazoned on our national flag—the crowning gem in our nation's diadem.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL J. BIDWELL.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER
EIGHTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

About nine p. m. John Bidwell, of Butte, was introduced to the audience by I. N. Hoag, and delivered a neat and forcible speech, commencing by extolling the exhibition as far surpassing its predecessors. He said that if we went on progressing in the future as we had done in the past, hardly any man could anticipate our future greatness; but although we had done much, much still remained to be done. Wherever he had been upon the Atlantic seaboard, he had found a dearth of general intelligence concerning California—her products and her capacity. It would redound to the great benefit of this State if there should be sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, from some reliable source, specimens of our cereals and other products, properly labelled and glass-jarred. He had raised some wheat upon his farm which he defied anybody to beat, and he would like to have some of that wheat exhibited in the Patent Office at Washington. He was told there was some wheat in the exhibition which could beat his; if so, all he could say was that it must be exceedingly good, for he believed his wheat to be the best ever raised in California. It would be of real advantage to the State, in his judgment, if the State Agricultural Society would collect and forward specimens of our products to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. If the masses upon the Atlantic seaboard could see a worthy exhibition of our products, thousands would come here who had at present no idea of leaving the East. He really believed that within the next five years the population of this State would be more than trebled, and thought that our State was capable of sustaining many millions of inhabitants. In the way of manufactures we could, even now, in our infancy, compete in the quality of the articles manufactured, with any country in the world. We were only in the morning dawn of our existence, and our career was onward and upward. The great labor question of our country, he thought, would solve itself. He believed the steam plow, if not already a success, was assuredly destined to be so in a short period. He believed that steam, that great power which was now moving the world, would eventually, and that at no distant period, be applied to pulverizing the ground; and that was nearly the whole secret of farming. Failure of good crops generally resulted from want of proper plowing—proper pulverizing of the soil. The old plow should be thrown away; it would not answer, as it rather polished than pulverized the soil. Nothing but steam would accomplish the latter purpose. When he gazed around him and saw what had been accomplished in this State, and then looked forward and attempted to grasp its future, he was overwhelmed. He was proud to be a citizen of the United States, and proud to be a resident of California, the brightest part of all America. We had surmounted every obstacle in the way of making our country respected, permanent and great, and we were imbued with all the elements of perpetuity; there was no nation in the world that would nor dare to attack us. We were able to compete with foreign nations either in the pursuits of peace or on the field of battle, and there was no taller man upon this globe than a free American citizen.

TRIALS OF SPEED IN 1868.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; free for all stallions; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

J. B. Gallar enters b. s. Hiram Woodruff.
C. H. Shear enters g. s. Paddy Magee.
P. Hopkins enters br s. Ben Franklin.

Result.

Paddy Magee.....	1	1	1
Ben. Franklin.....	2	3	dis.
Hiram Woodruff.....	3	2	2

Time—2:43; 2:33½; 2:34½.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all horses that have never beaten two-fifty; purse—one hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

J. B. Gallar enters g. g. Robin Rough.
C. H. Shear enters b. g. Broderick.
L. G. Butler enters dun g. Billy Poorman.
O. Lewis enters b. g. General Grant.
I. La Rook enters ch. m. Columbia Maid.

Result.

Billy Poorman.....	2	2	1	2	1	1
General Grant.....	3	1	2	1	4	dis.
Robin Rough.....	1	3	3	3	2	2
Columbia Maid.....	4	4	4	4	3	dis.
Broderick	dis.					

Time—2:44; 2:43½; 2:43½; 2:43½; 2:46½.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Running Race.—Two-mile heats; free for all; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

C. S. Williams enters b. s. Compromise, sired by Langford; dam, Fanny Howard, by Medoc.
 N. Coombs enters ch. sorrel Glenwild, sired by Billy Cheatham; dam, Emma Taylor, by imp. Glencoe.
 John Hall enters Isola, sired by Colossus; dam, Zador, by imp. Belshazzar.
 Thomas Atchison enters Bloomsbury, sired by Boston; dam by Orphan Boy.

Result.

Bloomsbury	2	1	1
Isola.....	3	3	2
Compromise	1	2	3
Glenwild.....	4	dis.	

Time—3:39; 3:44 $\frac{2}{3}$; 3:48.

SECOND TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile and repeat; free for all three year olds; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

Thomas Winters enters b. m. Lou. Barnes; sire, Belmont; dam, Evadne, by Winnebago.
 C. S. Williams enters b. s. Kirby Smith; sire, Gladiator; dam, U K.
 R. T. O'Hanlon enters Cricket, by Rifleman; dam, Fashion, by Belmont.

Result.

Lou. Barnes	1	1
Kirby Smith	2	2
Cricket.....	3	dis.

Time—1:49 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1:49 $\frac{3}{4}$.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Three in five; free for all; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

J. L. Eoff enters bl. g. J. G. Downey.
 B. Rice enters b. g. Gus Bilger.
 J. B. Gallar enters b. m. May Queen.
 Chas. H. Shear enters g. s. Paddy Magee.

Result.

May Queen.....	1	1	1
J. G. Downey	2	2	2
Paddy Magee	dis.		
Gus Bilger.....	dis.		

Time—2:29; 2:29½; 2:31.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all six year olds, or under, raised in California; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

W. C. Merrill enters b. h. Jim.
 John Thompson enters g. g. C. W. Moulthrop.
 J. Daniels enters b. g. Regulator.

Result.

Moulthrop.....	1	1	2	2	2
Regulator.....	2	2	1	1	1
Jim.....	dis.				

Time—2:41½; 2:37; 2:32¾; 2:35¾; 2:33¼.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Running Race.—Two-mile heats; free for all three year olds; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

Thomas Atchison enters dark b. m. White Stocking, by Volcian; dam, U K; three years old.
 Theo. Winters enters b. f. Lou. Barnes, by Belmont; dam, Evadne, by Winnebago.
 C. B. Lusk enters Cricket, by Rifleman; dam, Fashion, by Belmont.

Result.

Lou. Barnes.....	1	1
White Stocking.....	2	2
Cricket.....	withdrawn.	

Time—3:55 2-5; 4:02½.

SECOND TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile and repeat; free for all; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

- N. Coombs enters ch. g. May-be-so, by Ashland; dam, Becky Rector, by Medoc.
 J. F. Walker enters s. s. Lancaster, by Owendale; dam, U K; four years old.
 R. T. Leet enters b. s. Ten Brock, by Cosmo; dam, Fanny Howard.

Result.

May-be-so	1	1
Lancaster.....	2	2
Ten Brock.....	3	3

Time—1:49½; 1:51¼.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Two miles and repeat; free for all; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

- J. L. Eoff enters b. g. J. G. Downey.
 B. Rice enters b. g. Gus. Bilger.
 J. B. Gallar enters b. m. May Queen.

Result.

Downey	1	1
Bilger.....	2	2
May Queen.....	withdrawn.	

Time—5:17½; 5:16¾.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race—Mile heats; three in five; free for all horses that have never shown better than two forty-five; purse—two hundred dollars.

Entries.

L. G. Butler enters b. m. Lady Belle.
 J. G. Gallar enters g. g. Roscoe.
 Pat. Farrell enters bk. m. Jersey Maid.

Result.

Lady Belle.....	1	1	dis.
Jersey Maid.....	2	2	1
Roscoe.....			dis.

Time—2:44; 2:36 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:40.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.

FIRST TRIAL.

Race.—Free for all trotters and pacers; three-mile heats; purse—five hundred dollars.

Entries.

S. Daniels enters ch. s. Bob Burns.
 J. L. Eoff enters bl. h. J. G. Downey.
 Pat. Farrell enters s. g. Longfellow.

Result.

Longfellow.....	1	1
Downey.....	2	2
Bob Burns.....		dis.

Time—7:53; 8:11.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all four year olds or under; purse—one hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

Geo. Ingles enters dk. b. s. F. F. Low.
 J. A. Mayfield enters g. h. Billy Haywood.
 Geo. Evans enters b. f. Harvest Queen.

Result.

F. F. Low.....	1	1	1
Harvest Queen.....	2	2	2
Billy Haywood.....	3		dis.

Time—2:41 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:44; 2:42 $\frac{1}{4}$.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22D.

FIRST TRIAL.

Running Race.—Single dash of three miles; free for all; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

J. N. King enters b. m. Dolly.
 John Hall enters b. m. Isola.
 E. S. Williams enters b. s. Compromise.

Result.

Compromise.....	1
Isola	2
Dolly	withdrawn.

Time—5:44½.

SECOND TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all second-class horses; purse—two hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

Theo. Winters enters b. m. Nevada.
 D. P. Diggs enters s. m. Red Morocco.
 N. Coombs enters ch. g. May-be-so.
 C. S. Williams enters b. s. Kirby Smith.
 James Welsh enters s. s. Ben Franklin.
 J. B. Holland enters s. m. Ellen Moore.

Result.

May-be-so.....	1	1	2	4	1
Ellen Moore.....	2	2	5	5	dis.
Ben Franklin	3	5	4	3	dr.
Kirby Smith	4	3	1	1	2
Nevada.....	5	4	3	2	3
Red Morocco.....	6	dis.			

Time—1:48; 1:49¼; 1:49¼; 1:50; 1:49¼.

THIRD TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile heats; free for all two year olds; purse—one hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

Theo. Winters enters b. c. Ramrod, by Rifleman; dam, S. Davis.
 John Hall enters b. c. Sacramento, by Rifleman; dam, Bonny Belle, by Belmont.
 N. Coombs enters c. c. Tophet, by Ashland; dam, by Billy Cheatham.

Result.

Sacramento.....	1	2	1
Tophet.....	2	1	2
Ramrod.....	3	3	dis.

Time—1:50 2-5; 1:51½; 1:53.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23D.

FIRST TRIAL.

Pacing Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

C. H. Shear enters gr. m. Empress.
 L. G. Butler enters b. g. Mike O'Brien.
 M. Doil enters g. g. Wonder.
 Pat. Farrell enters s. g. Longfellow.

Result.

Longfellow.....	1	1	1
Empress.....	2	2	2
Mike O'Brien.....	3	dis.	
Wonder.....			dis.

Time—2:28; 2:35¼; 2:36½.

SECOND TRIAL.

Double Team Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all trotters; purse—five hundred dollars.

Entries.

J. B. Gallar enters g. g. Glencoe Chief and ch. s. McClellan.
 C. H. Shear enters g. s. Paddy Magee and sorrel Charley.
 John Daniels enters b. g. Regulator and bl. g. Downey.

Result.

Glencoe Chief and mate.....	1	1	1
Regulator and mate.....	2	2	2
Paddy Magee and mate.....			dis.

Time—2:48; 2:40¼; 2:42.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

Thos. Atchison enters b. s. Bloomsbury, by Boston, out of dam of Orphan Boy.

C. T. Williams enters b. s. Compromise, by Langford; dam, Fanny Howard, by Medoc.

S. Daniels enters Lucy Long, by Medoc; dam, U K.

Result.

Compromise	{	Dead heat	1	1	1
Bloomsbury		for	2	2	2
Lucy Long		all three.	dis.		

Time—1:50; 1:52 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:50; 1:51 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SECOND TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile and repeat; free for all beaten horses; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

J. T. Walker enters s. c. Lancaster, by Owen Dale; dam, U K.

John Holland enters s. m. Ellen Moore, by George Moore; dam, U K.

C. S. Williams enters b. s. Kirby Smith, by Gladiator; dam, U K.

Result.

Lancaster	3	1	1
Ellen Moore	1	3	3
Kirby Smith	2	2	2

Time—1:58 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:47 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1:50 $\frac{1}{4}$.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Race.—Five miles out; free for all trotters and pacers; purse—five hundred dollars.

Entries.

Pat. Farrell enters s. g. Longfellow.

S. Daniels enters s. h. Bob Burns.

Dan. Denison enters s. g. April Fool.

J. A. Mayhue enters b. g. Dick Gough.

Result.

Longfellow.....	1
Dick Gough.....	2
Bob Burns.....	3
April Fool.....	4

Time.—First mile—2:44½; second mile—2:45; third mile—2:46½; fourth mile—2:51; fifth mile—2:42½. Total—13:49.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all horses that have never beaten two-forty; purse—two hundred dollars.

Entries.

John Daniels enters Robinson Crusoe.
 Samuel Daniels enters ch. s. McClellan.
 S. C. Bowley enters dun m. Jersey Maid.
 C. B. Lush enters s g. Sorrel Charley.
 I. La Rook enters b. s. Ben Franklin.
 Mike Murphy enters r. m. Genoa Maid.

Result.

McClellan.....	1	2	1	1
Sorrel Charley.....	2	1	2	2
Jersey Maid.....	3	3	dis	
Ben. Franklin.....	5	5	dis.	
Genoa Maid.....	4	4	dis.	
Robinson Crusoe.....	drawn.			

Time—2:40½; 2:39¾; 2:38; 2:43½.

THIRD TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile and repeat; free for all three year olds; purse—one hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

Pat. Farrell enters s. g. Westfield.
 J. L. Eoff enters b. m. Smith Mare.
 George Evans enters b. s. Ajax.

Result.

Ajax.....	1
Westfield.....	dis.
Smith Mare.....	drawn.

Time—2:55.

PREMIUMS AWARDED IN 1868.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

THOROUBRED HORSES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
John Hall.....	Alameda.....	Best stallion, four years old and over—Woodburn.....	\$50
John Hall.....	Alameda.....	Best stallion, three years old and over—Jonathan.....	\$40
L. P. Marshall.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, two years old and over—Medoc.....	\$30
John Hall.....	Alameda.....	Best stallion colt, under one year—Ulys.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
John Hall.....	Alameda.....	Best mare, four years old and over, with colt—Moss Rose.....	\$50
R. T. Leet.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, four years old and over—Flora Gardner.....	\$40
Theodore Winters...	Solano.....	Best mare, two years old—Maggie Dale.....	\$25
R. T. Leet.....	Sacramento....	Best mare colt, under one year—Florita.....	\$15

HORSES—FAMILIES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Daniel Flint.....	Sacramento....	Best dam, other than thoroughbred, with not less than three colts—Netty Bly, and her three colts—Yankee Blade, Maid of the Mist and Sam Patchen.....	\$40
J. G. McCracken.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, other than thoroughbred, with not less than ten of his colts—David Hill, and family—David Hill, Jr., Forney, Fred, Dexter, Alice Clapp, Victoria, Runyon, Dash, War Eagle and Manassas.....	\$75

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
J. G. McCracken....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, four years old and over—David Hill, Jr.....	\$40
S. Treat.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, three years old and over—Comet.....	\$20
J. C. Clark	Sacramento....	Best stallion, two years old—Green Mountain Boy.....	\$20
A. B. Burnes.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, one year old—Young Bacchus.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
C. H. Shear.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, four years old and over, with colt—Alice Mandeville and colt.....	\$40
W. M. Allen.....	Solano	Best mare, four years old and over—White Stocking.....	\$20
John Brewster.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, three years old—Woodbridge Filly.....	\$20
S. Treat.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, two years old—Dash	\$15
J. G. McCracken....	Sacramento....	Best mare, one year old—Alice Clapp.....	\$10

GRADED HORSES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
C. B. Hoffman.....	El Dorado.....	Best stallion, four years old and over—Lexington.....	\$40
D. Frame.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, three years old—G. W. Moore.....	\$20
Thomas Day.....	.....	Best stallion, two years old—Chas. Hosmer.....	\$20
C. B. Hoffman.....	El Dorado.....	Best stallion, one year old—Mike Riddle.....	\$15
Thomas Edwards....	Sacramento....	Best colt, under one year, either sex—Norfolk Rattler.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
Thomas Edwards....	Sacramento....	Best mare, four years old and over, with colt—Nettie and colt.....	\$40
A. Musick.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, four years old—Sallie Franklin.....	\$20
A. Musick.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, two years old—Polly Moore.....	\$15
C. B. Hoffman.....	El Dorado.....	Best mare, one year old—Ida Menkin.....	\$10

NOTE.—We, the committee, find that Theodore Winters has Ramrod entered in class of two year old graded stallions for competition, and entered him in a race for two year olds, and for such cause is excluded from premiums.—Committee.

DRAFT HORSES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
H. Wilsey.....	Sonoma.....	Best stallion, four years old and over—Young Raleigh.....	\$30
J. R. Northrup.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, two years old—Young Wallace.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
R. S. Carey.....	Yolo.....	Best mare, three years old—Katy Gregg.....	\$20
William Baudeen....	Sacramento....	Best mare, two years old—Lade.....	\$15
W. B. Gibson.....	Yolo.....	Best mare, one year old—Clydesdale.....	\$10

ROADSTER HORSES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
A. J. Rhoads.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, four years old—General Taylor.....	\$40
J. Zumalt.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, three years old—Capitol Boy.....	\$30
Daniel Flint.....	Sacramento....	Best stallion, two years old—Sam Patchen.....	\$20
J. W. Thompson.....	Plumas.....	Best gelding, four years old and over—Sam.....	\$30
<i>Mares.</i>			
A. Guerrero.....	San Francisco.	Best mare, four years old and over—Jennie Noyes.....	\$30
A. F. Smith.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, three years old—Lady Woodruff.....	\$20
A. Neubaur.....	Sacramento....	Best mare, two years old—Charlotte.....	\$15
NOTE.—Lady Bell trotted in a race for society's purse, and is therefore excluded from competition for premium, according to rules.—Committee.			
Jno. C. Morrison, Jr.	San Francisco.	Best matched team of carriage horses—Kate Allen and Hettie Allen, Bangor and Norwich, and Hebe and Psyche.....	\$40
E. M. Skaggs.....	Sacramento....	Best double team roadsters—Lady Bell and Lady Washington.....	\$40
NOTE.—Roseoe and Robin Ruff, having trotted in a race, are excluded from taking premium.—Committee.			
R. S. Carey.....	Yolo.....	Best saddle horse—Tom.....	\$15

COLTS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Horse.</i>			
A. J. Rhoads.....	Sacramento....	Best yearling—Jim Moore.....	\$30
W. A. Boggs.....	Sacramento....	Best suckling—Young Taylor.....	\$20
<i>Mare.</i>			
C. Gosling.....	Sacramento....	Best yearling—Jessie	\$20
L. A. Upson.....	Sacramento....	Best suckling—Rosalie.....	\$15
C. Gosling.....	Sacramento....	Best exhibit of not less than six colts, owned by one person, of any sex or age—Flora's family of eight colts.....	\$50

SWEEPSTAKE HORSES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Whipple and Teakle	San Mateo.....	Best stallion of any age—Speculation	\$100
R. T. Leet.....	Sacramento....	Best mare of any age—Flora.....	\$75

JACKS AND MULES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
E. Jacobs.....	Sacramento....	Best jack—Sampson.....	\$50
Thomas Edwards....	Sacramento....	Best jennet—Lady Franklin.....	\$40
Marion Biggs, Jr....	Sacramento....	Best pair mules—Dolores and Mariquita	Silver cup
Perry Sears.....	Sonoma.....	Best mule colt.....	Silver cup

DURHAM CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best bull, four years old and over—Apis	\$40
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best cow, four years old—Kate Dunn.....	\$30
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best heifer calf—Snowflake.....	\$10
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best cow, one year old—Beauty.....	\$15

DEVON CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Bulls.</i>			
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best bull, four years old and over— Pacific.....	\$40
J. K. Rose.....	Sonoma.....	Best bull, three years old—Bloom- field.....	\$25
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best bull, two years old—Bucepha- lus.....	\$20
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best bull, one year old—Victor.....	\$15
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best bull calf—Puritan.....	\$10
<i>Cows.</i>			
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best cow, four years old and over— Fashion.....	\$30
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best cow, three years old—Fairy....	\$25
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best cow, two years old—Annie.....	\$20
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best cow, one year old—Nelly.....	\$15
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best heifer calf—Lassie.....	\$10

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best bull, four years old and over— Sir Walter.....	\$40
Seneca Daniels.....	Sonoma.....	Best cow, four years old and over— Ruth.....	\$30

GRADED CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Bulls.</i>			
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best bull, four years old and over— Walsh	\$30
M. Wick.....	Butte	For bull, four years old and over— Bedford	Special—\$10
P. Burns.....	Sacramento...	Best bull, one year old—George	\$15
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best bull calf—Franklin.....	\$10
<i>Cows.</i>			
A. W. Butler.....	Sacramento...	Best cow, four years old and over— Peggy	\$30
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best cow, three years old—Queen...	\$20
Peter Burns.....	Sacramento...	Best cow, two years old and over— Strawberry.....	\$15
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best cow, one year old and over— Jennie.....	\$10
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba	Best heifer calf—Amelia.....	\$10

DRAFT CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
C. Luce.....		Best yoke draft cattle—Bright and Brin.....	\$10

CATTLE SWEEPSTAKES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba.....	Best bull, of any age—Apis.....	\$50
G. N. Swezy.....	Yuba.....	Best cow, of any age—Kate Dunn..	\$40

SHEEP.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	Best stock ram, two years old and over.....	\$10
Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	Best three ewes, two years and over.....	\$10

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Rams.</i>			
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best ram, two years old and over—Kearsarge.....	\$20
Thos. Cotter.....	Sacramento.....	Best ram, two years old—Jerome Maddo.....	\$15
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best three lambs.....	\$15
<i>Ewes.</i>			
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best three ewes, two years and over.....	\$15
Thos. McConnell.....	Sacramento.....	Best three ewes, under two years....	\$15

FRENCH MERINO.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
<i>Rams.</i>			
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best ram, two years and over.....	\$20
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best ram, under two years.....	\$15
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best three ram lambs.....	\$15
<i>Ewes.</i>			
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best three ewes, two years and over.....	\$15
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best three ewes, under two years....	\$15
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best five ewe lambs.....	\$15

GRADED SHEEP.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
		<i>Rams.</i>	
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best ram, under two years.....	\$10
Thos. Cotter.....	Sacramento....	Best three ram lambs.....	\$15
		<i>Ewes.</i>	
Thos. Cotter.....	Sacramento....	Best three ewes, two years and over.....	\$10
Thos. Cotter.....	Sacramento....	Best three ewes, under two years....	\$10

SHEEP—SWEEPSTAKES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	Best buck, of any age or breed— Sir Wallace.....	\$25
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda..	Best ewe, of any age or breed.....	\$20
J. D. Patterson.....	Alameda.....	Best pen of not less than five ewes..	\$25

CASHMERE GOATS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Landrum & Butterfield.....	Santa Cruz.....	Best thoroughbred buck—named Harmless.....	\$20
E. Holland.....		Best thoroughbred she goat—Annie.....	\$15
Landrum & Butterfield.....	Santa Cruz.....	Best pen of three goats, graded.....	\$15

SWINE—SMALL BREEDS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Jas. Robinson.....	Sacramento....	Best boar two years old and over— Cap.....	\$15
Peter Burns	Sacramento....	Best boar six months and under one year—Dick.....	\$10
Jas. Robinson.....	Sacramento....	Best sow one year old—Capitola.....	\$10
Jas. Robinson.....	Sacramento....	Best pen of six pigs.....	\$20

POULTRY.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Peter Burns	Sacramento....	Best lot magpie ducks	\$5
A. Devve.....	Sacramento....	Best lot China, English and American geese.....	\$5
P. Burns.....	Sacramento....	Best lot Jersey blue chickens.....	\$5
P. Burns.....	Sacramento....	Best lot white and gray dorkings.....	\$5

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Animal.	Premium.
Landrum, Butterfield & Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	For one pair Buckwell Leicester, pure bred, also two Lincoln rams, shearlings.....	Honorable mention.
H. F. Buckley Bros..	Snelling.....	One Cotswold ram, two Cotswold ram lambs, five Cotswold ewes, one Cotswold ewe lamb.....	Honorable mention.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

MACHINERY.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
J. B. Johnson.....	San Francisco.	Patent friction hoist.....	First—Diploma.
H. B. Martin	San Francisco.	Oscillating steam engine.....	Special—Diploma.
H. B. Martin	San Francisco.	Oscillating force pump.....	First.
H. B. Martin	San Francisco.	Rotary force pump.....	Special.
G. M. Gerrish.....	San Francisco.	Submerged double-acting pump.....	First—Diploma.
Pacific Iron Works..	San Francisco.	Fifty-horse-power engine, with patent cut-off	First.
Pacific Iron Works..	San Francisco.	Iron shaping machine.....	First—\$10
Robert Blair.....	San Francisco.	Model steam engine	Special.
Robert Blair.....	San Francisco.	Two Hendy concentrators	First.
M. and A. Wilcox....	Sacramento....	Water lifter.....	First—\$10
Detrick & Eckart...	San Francisco.	Balance oscillating steam engine.....	First—Silver medal.
Detrick & Eckart...	San Francisco.	Pocket counter, for registering revolutions of machinery	Honorable mention
J. S. Detrick.....	San Francisco.	Eccentric chuck.....	First—Diploma
H. B. Martin & Co.,	San Francisco.	Oscillating hydrostatic engine.....	First—Diploma
M. D. Lasswell.....	San Francisco.	Suction force pump.....	First—Diploma
Charles McLaughlin	San Francisco.	Combination brick press.....	First—Diploma
John H. Ball.....	Grass Valley...	Elevator for snow and other substances.....	Honorable mention

MACHINERY—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Kimball & Hughes..	San Francisco.	Tire upsetter	First—Diploma.
W. T. Garratt	San Francisco.	Display of brass work	First—Silver medal.
H. Lake, for N. Lumsden, inventor	San Francisco.	Patent screw machine for making boots	First—Diploma.
S. Rohrer	San Francisco.	Portable forge.....	Honorable mention.
H. S. Smith.....	San Francisco.	Dunbar's steam packing	Special.
Union Iron Works	Sacramento...	Patent elliptic boiler-tube scraper...	Special—Diploma.
Union Iron Works	Sacramento...	Automatic lubricator.....	Special—Diploma.
Charles E. Blake.....	San Francisco.	Safety valve for fire hose.....	First—Diploma.
H. Peterson	Antioch	Spring hammer.....	First—Diploma.
H. Peterson	Antioch	Hydraulic coupling.....	Honorable mention.
Casebolt & Kerr.....	San Francisco.	Family carriage.....	First—\$25
G. P. Kimball	San Francisco.	Top buggy.....	First—Diploma.
G. P. Kimball	San Francisco.	Display of thoroughbrace vehicles...	Diploma.
C. A. Fargo	San Francisco.	Farm wagon and brake.....	First—\$10
Betts & Fooks.....	San Francisco.	California-made carriage springs.....	First—Diploma.
D. Jones	San Francisco.	Improved iron axles.....	First—\$3
S. W. Voorhies.....	Vallejo.	Wagon jack.....	First—Diploma.
I. F. Street.....	San José.....	Portable wagon bed.....	Honorable mention.
R. Rutter	Vallejo.....	Floating battery.....	Special—Silver medal.
Coffin & Standish ..	Martinez.....	Steam plough Mayflower.....	First—\$300 and diploma.
Baker & Hamilton ..	Sacramento...	Two-gang plough.....	First—\$15
W. B. Ready	Sacramento...	Three-gang plough.....	First—\$20
E. Kimball	San Quentin..	Plough for general use.....	First—\$10
W. B. Ready	Sacramento...	Steel plough.....	First—\$10
Marshall & McGow- an	Sacramento...	Cast iron plough	First—\$10
W. B. Ready	Sacramento...	Display of ploughs.....	First—\$10
A. M. Burnes	San Francisco.	Self-loading excavator.....	Diploma.
Marshall & McGow- an	Sacramento...	Display of agricultural machines of California make.....	First—\$25
Baker & Hamilton ..	Sacramento...	Threshing machine.....	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton ..	Sacramento...	Wheat drill, two-horse.....	First—\$5
E. Walton	Stockton	Hay fork.....	First—\$3
P. H. Murphy	Sacramento...	Hand corn planter.....	First—\$2
P. H. Murphy	Sacramento...	Two-horse corn cultivator.....	First—\$5
P. H. Murphy	Sacramento...	Seed sower and coverer, combined ..	First—\$5
D. Flint.....	Sacramento...	Farm gate.....	First—\$3
J. S. Harbison.....	Sacramento...	Beehive.....	First—\$3
T. C. Hammond.....	Sacramento...	Model grading and excavating ma- chine.....	Honorable mention.
G. C. McMullen.....	Solano.....	Washing machine.....	First—\$3
C. Parker	San Francisco.	Clothes wringer.....	First—\$2
F. B. Lamb.....	San Francisco.	Clothes-horse and dryer.....	First—\$2
J. Dodge	Grass Valley..	Garden hoe.....	First—\$2
F. T. Houghton.....	San Francisco.	Automatic clothes washer.....	First—Diploma.
B. F. Cook	Napa	Combined thresher, header and sep- arator.....	Honorable mention.
B. F. & B. Jackson.	Yolo County...	Grain conveying machine.....	First—Diploma.
W. M. Jackson.....	Yolo County...	Grain lifter, as an attachment to a header.....	First—Diploma.
J. N. Seeley.....	San Francisco.	Mop wringer.....	Honorable mention.
F. B. Lamb.....	San Francisco.	Vegetable cutter.....	Honorable mention.
Colonel Warren.....	San Francisco.	Churn	First—\$2
Baker & Hamilton ..	Sacramento...	Best and largest display imported agricultural implements.....	Diploma.
Garvey & Kimball ..	San Francisco.	Door bells and gongs.....	First—Diploma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

TEXTILE AND MILL FABRICS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Joseph Newman.....	San José.....	Specimens silk manufacture—not less than five yards..	First—\$20
J. Newman.....	San José.....	Specimens of raw silk.....	First—\$10
J. Newman.....	San José.....	Silk cravat.....	First—\$10
J. Newman.....	San José.....	Silk shawl.....	First—\$20
J. Newman.....	San José.....	Silk stockings.....	First—\$10
Mission Woollen Mills	San Francisco.	Display of woollen goods by one factory.....	First—\$50
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Fancy cloaking.....	Special.
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Fancy flannel.....	Special.
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Buggy robes.....	Special.
Oakland Cotton M'ls	Oakland.....	Cotton goods made by one factory...	First—\$50
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Ten yards woollen cloth.....	First—\$5
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Ten yards cassimere.....	First—\$5
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Ten yards tweed.....	First—\$5
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Ten yards flannel.....	First—\$5
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Fifteen yards carpeting.....	First—\$5
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Woollen shawl.....	First—\$3
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Mackinac blanket.....	First—\$3
Mission Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Woollen blanket.....	First—\$5
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Stocking yarn.....	First—\$3
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Display knitted goods.....	Special.
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Knitted undershirts.....	Special.
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Knitted drawers.....	Special.
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Knitted hosiery.....	Special.
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Knitted jackets.....	Special.
Pacific Woollen M'ls	San Francisco.	Ladies' knitted skirts.....	Special.
Mrs. Horace Adams.	Sacramento....	Collection sea shells.....	First—\$3
Mrs. Horace Adams.	Sacramento....	Embroidered chair seat.....	First—\$2
Mrs. Horace Adams.	Sacramento....	Seaweed bouquet.....	First—\$3
Miss Lulu Adams ...	Sacramento....	Hand sewing.....	First—Napkin ring.
R. W. Jackson.....	Sacramento....	Pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell and abalone jewelry.....	Diploma.
Miss Maggie Ormsby	Sacramento....	Silk embroidery.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Miss M. L. Pierce...	Sacramento....	Silk embroidery.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. J. L. Hummel...	Sacramento....	Silk embroidery.....	First—\$3
Mrs. J. L. Hummel...	Sacramento....	Embroidered handkerchief.....	First—\$2
Miss Agnes Hummel	Sacramento....	Applique work.....	First—Napkin ring.
Miss Agnes Hummel	Sacramento....	Braided toilet set.....	First—Napkin ring.
Miss Agnes Hummel	Sacramento....	Ottoman cover.....	Honorable mention.
Women's Co-operative Union.....	San Francisco.	Custom-made shirts and general needlework.....	First—Diploma.
Miss A. McConnell..	Sacramento....	Boy's shirt.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Master E. Jackson...	Sacramento....	Bead collar and necktie.....	Honorable mention.
Miss Annie E. Hoag.	Yolo County...	Bead collar and necktie.....	Honorable mention.
Miss Alice Watson...	Sacramento....	Thirty-two varieties tatting.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. J. Beebe....	Sacramento....	Embroidered handkerchief and tatting collar.....	Honorable mention.
Miss Minnie Tukey.	Sacramento....	Braided yoke.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. A. B. Woodworth	Sacramento....	Mexican needlework.....	Special—Fruit knife
Mrs. C. E. Barney...	Sacramento....	Mexican needlework.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. S. W. Blackwood	Sacramento....	Silk patchwork sofa pillow.....	First—\$2
Mrs. P. Crew.....	Sacramento....	Crochet tidy.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. E. P. Figg.....	Sacramento....	Worsted tidy.....	Honorable mention.
Miss Helen Megerle.	Sacramento....	Variety of embroidery.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. Gehring.....	Sacramento....	Crochet work.....	Special.
Mrs. Gehring.....	Sacramento....	Hair and silk work.....	Honorable mention.

TEXTILE AND MILL FABRICS—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Mrs. J. H. Shaddock	Grass Valley...	Crochet collar.....	First—Napkin ring.
Mrs. J. Bassford	Sacramento...	Knit stockings.....	Special—\$2
Miss Ida Lynch	Sacramento...	Specimens tatting.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. T. J. Winship	San Francisco.	Millinery.....	First—Diploma.
Miss Mary Batchelor	Sacramento...	Framed worsted work.....	First—Diploma.
Miss S. C. Marvin	Sacramento...	Child's crochet sack.....	First.
Miss S. C. Marvin	Sacramento...	Hair flowers.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. C. Cook	San Francisco.	Hair jewelry.....	First—Diploma.
Miss Mary Deuden	Sacramento...	Sofa cushion.....	First—\$2
Mrs. O. Levey	Sacramento...	Knitted curtain.....	First—Diploma.
Mrs. E. S. Kinsey	Sacramento...	Shell frame.....	First—\$3
Miss Lottie Hoffman	Sacramento...	Chenille embroidered slippers.....	First—\$3
Miss Lottie Hoffman	Sacramento...	Pearl and water-color paintings, and colored silk embroidery.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Miss H. McCormack	Sacramento...	Greatest variety crochet work.....	First—Napkin ring.
Mrs. L. Senter	Sacramento...	Night yoke.....	Honorable mention.
Miss Sarah Gilbert	Sacramento...	Corn-husk riding cap.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. C. Rodgers	Sacramento...	Corn-husk riding cap.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. M. H. Herbert	Carson City	Bead toilet cushion and mat.....	First—\$3
Miss H. M. Brooks	Sacramento...	Waxwork pond lilies.....	First—Fruit knife.
Mrs. J. Dunn	Sacramento...	Wax bouquet.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. S. Johnson	San Francisco.	Carriage afghan.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Women's Co-operative Union	San Francisco.	Largest and best display of children's and ladies' clothing.....	First—Diploma.
Cal. Shirt Manufactory, L. Elkus, agent	San Francisco.	Best factory-made white shirts and flannel underwear.....	First—Diploma.
Pioneer Paper Mills.	San Francisco.	White and colored printing paper and Manila paper.....	First—Diploma.
San Lorenzo Mills, S. P. Taylor, ag't.	San Francisco.	Straw wrapping paper.....	First—Diploma.
Meusdorffer & Co.	Sacramento...	Display of hats.....	First—\$3
Meusdorffer & Co.	Sacramento...	Display of silk hats.....	First—\$2
Meusdorffer & Co.	Sacramento...	Display of soft hats.....	First—\$2
H. Liebes & Co	San Francisco.	Display of furs.....	First class silver medal.
T. R. Johnson	San Francisco.	Display of regalia.....	First—Diploma.
Mrs. J. L. Hummel	Sacramento...	Masonic regalia.....	Special—Diploma.
F. L. Cushing	Sacramento...	One set single harness.....	First—Diploma.
M. M. Cook & Son	San Francisco.	Exhibit leather belting, leather hose, and heavy horse collars.....	First—Diploma.
H. S. Crocker & Co.	Sacramento...	Printing.....	Honorable mention.
W. M. Sharp	Sacramento...	Display carpets.....	Honorable mention.
Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Co.	San Francisco.	Display leather.....	First—Diploma.
Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Co.	San Francisco.	Pair dress boots.....	First—Diploma.
Shepherd & Carroll.	San Francisco.	California-made lasts.....	First—Diploma.
Wentworth, Hobart & Co.	San Francisco.	Heavy boots, bootees, gents' dress shoes and Congress gaiters.....	First—Diploma.
L. Price	San Francisco.	Ladies' gaiters.....	First—\$1
L. Price	San Francisco.	Ladies' slippers.....	First—\$1
Miss Lillie Hamilton	Sacramento...	Patchwork quilt.....	First—\$3
Mrs. E. H. Brown	Sacramento...	Patchwork quilt.....	Honorable mention.
Miss M. Ormsby	Sacramento...	Worsted embroidered picture.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. A. D. Whitney	Sacramento...	Medley picture.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. G. O. Perry	Sacramento...	Cone work.....	First—\$3
Mrs. R. J. Merkleby	Sacramento...	Feather wreath.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. W. H. Hobby	Sacramento...	Hair rouquett.....	First—Napkin ring.
Mrs. M. E. Gerrish	San Francisco.	Best waxwork.....	First—Silver medal.
Mrs. J. L. Sturtevant	Placerville...	Wax cross.....	Special—Fruit knife.
Clara A. Bartlett	San Francisco.	Side-saddle.....	First—\$3
H. M. Heineman	San Francisco.	Display of neckties.....	First—Diploma

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
TEXTILE AND MILL FABRICS—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Domestic Carpet Factory	San Francisco.	Rag carpet.....	First—Diploma.
R. Ireland.....	Sacramento...	Brooms, brushes, broom corn, etc...	First—\$3
Frank G. Edwards..	San Francisco.	Wall paper.....	First—Diploma.
W. Englander.....	San Francisco.	Silk tassels, fringe, etc.....	Honorable mention.
Dewey & Co.....	San Francisco.	Printing.....	Honorable mention.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
V. S. W. Parkhurst.	San Francisco.	Thief detecting money drawer and U. S. combination locks.....	First—Diploma.
J. A. Hoffman.....	San Francisco.	Patent shutter holder.....	First—Diploma.
C. E. Flemming & Co	San Francisco.	Landscape rock and polishing powder	Diploma.
B. Denbary.....	Sacramento....	Display of China and Bohemian ware.....	First—Diploma.
J. Mallon.....	San Francisco.	Samples cut glass.....	Diploma.
I. L. Merrill.....	Sacramento....	Display of lamps.....	Diploma.
H. T. Hudson.....	San Francisco.	Variety of stencil work.....	Honorable mention.
Whittier, Fuller & Co	San Francisco.	Samples glue.....	First—Diploma.
Pacific Saw Co.....	San Francisco.	Best circular, mill, hand and other saws.....	Silver medal.
N. W. Spaulding....	San Francisco.	Patent inserted teeth for circular saws.....	First—Diploma.
I. F. Street.....	San José.....	Stencil work.....	Honorable mention.
H. N. Cook.....	San Francisco.	Artificial leg.....	Diploma.
J. N. Seeley.....	San Francisco.	Cake mixer, lamp-cleaner, and egg- cooker.....	Honorable mention.
Dr. A. Felleau.....	San Francisco.	Trusses and surgical implements....	First—Diploma.
Geo. T. Casebolt....	San Francisco.	Coach lamps, etc.....	Diploma.
Thos. O'Neill.....	San Francisco.	Cut glass.....	Diploma.
Thos. O'Neill.....	San Francisco.	Stained glass.....	Diploma recommended.
H. Knox.....	San Francisco.	Harness paste, and sheep-dipping composition.....	Honorable mention.
H. Knox.....	San Francisco.	Prussian blue.....	First—\$1
Carlton Newman....	San Francisco.	Best California glass ware.....	Silver medal.
R. C. Terry & Co...	Sacramento....	Display of kitchen utensils.....	First—\$5
R. C. Terry & Co...	Sacramento....	Display of tin ware.....	First—\$3
R. C. Terry & Co...	Sacramento....	Cooking range.....	First—\$5
I. L. Merrill.....	Sacramento....	Quartz mill lantern.....	Honorable mention.
W. A. Sublett.....	San Francisco.	Ball supporter for windows.....	First—Diploma.
Serwais Tonnar.....	San José.....	Grafting wax.....	Honorable mention.
Serwais Tonnar.....	San José.....	Pruning and grafting saw.....	First—\$3
A. Menke.....	Sacramento....	Willow ware.....	First—Diploma.
O. A. Olmstead.....	Sonoma.....	California mineral paint....	Special—Diploma.
O. A. Olmstead.....	Sonoma.....	California polishing powder.....	Special—Diploma.
Pacific Plate Works	San Francisco.	Best California plated ware.....	Special—Silver medal.
Liddle & Kaeding...	San Francisco.	Best California made fire-arms.....	Special—Silver medal.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
T. Primrose.....	Sacramento...	Economical stove hook.....	Honorable mention.
W. H. Jessup & Co.	San Francisco.	California made matches.....	First—Diploma.
Dr. T. C. Jessup.....	San Francisco.	Operative dentistry.....	First—Diploma.
I. L. Merrill.....	Sacramento....	Lard oil.....	First—\$1
I. L. Merrill.....	Sacramento....	Lubricating oil.....	First—\$3
I. L. Merrill.....	Sacramento....	Coal oil stove.....	Honorable mention.
F. T. Houghton.....	San Francisco.	Petroleum stoves.....	Honorable mention.
Holbrook, Merrill & Co.....	Sacramento....	Fruit cans.....	Honorable mention.
Holbrook, Merrill & Co.....	Sacramento....	Copper work.....	First—Diploma.
Pacific Concrete Co.	San Francisco.	Concrete pipe and roofing.....	First—Diploma.
Flint, Peabody & Co.	San Francisco.	Best California cooperage.....	First—Diploma.
Standard Soap Co.,	San Francisco.	California soaps.....	First—Diploma.
A. M. Dennen.....	Folsom.....	Vegetable liniment.....	Honorable mention.
American Saw Co.,	San Francisco.	Best display perforated saws.....	Diploma.
American Saw Co.,	San Francisco.	Saw gummer.....	Honorable mention.
Gillig, Mott & Co.,	Sacramento....	California tin ware.....	Honorable mention.
Dr. Farno.....	San Francisco.	Self-lighting gas burners.....	Honorable mention.
A. D. Oakley.....	Sacramento....	Indelible ink.....	Honorable mention.
A. D. Oakley.....	Sacramento....	Stencil goods.....	Honorable mention.
F. Woodyard.....	Sacramento....	Smoke stack and spark arrester.....	Honorable mention.
Elam & Howes.....	San Francisco.	Best California wooden ware.....	Silver medal.
Benicia Cement Co.,	Solano Co.....	Hydraulic cement.....	First—\$3
E. S. Holden.....	Stockton.....	Yeast powders.....	Honorable mention.
H. Eitel.....	San Francisco.	Roaper's repeating shot-gun.....	Honorable mention.
Thos. Donnelly & Co.	San Francisco.	Yeast powder.....	First—Diploma.
San Fran. Candle Co.	San Francisco.	California made candles.....	First—Diploma.
M. Fulda & Son.....	San Francisco.	Best wine casks.....	Framed Diploma.
Jno. Martell.....	San Francisco.	Silver plated coach and carriage hardware.....	First—Diploma.
W. H. De Valin.....	Sacramento....	Barrow wheels.....	Honorable mention.
W. H. De Valin.....	Sacramento....	Water and steam cock.....	Honorable mention.
N. Clark & Co.....	Sacramento....	Pottery.....	Diploma.
N. Clark & Co.....	Sacramento....	Display stone ware.....	First—\$3
N. Clark & Co.....	Sacramento....	Fire bricks.....	First—\$3
N. Clark & Co.....	Sacramento....	Potters' clay.....	First—\$2
J. B. Parsons.....	San Francisco.	Bowman's American washing fluid..	Diploma recommended.
E. Philip.....	Sacram'to Co.,	Miniature stove.....	Honorable mention.
W. M. Boyd.....	San Francisco.	Yeast powders.....	Honorable mention.
North Amer. Wood Preserving Co.....	San Francisco.	Best mode of preserving woods.....	Diploma.
Isaac Morgan.....	San Francisco.	California cement for mending crockery, etc.....	Special—Diploma.
H. Wachhorst.....	Sacramento....	Best display of silver ware.....	Special—Diploma.
I. A. Plummer & Co.	San Francisco.	Pork packing salt.....	First—Diploma.
Levey & Haley.....	San Francisco.	Fire extinguishers.....	Special premium.
Cal. Powder Works, (Adams, McNeill & Co., Ag'ts)	Sacramento....	California made fuse and powder....	First—Diploma.
Pacific Quartz Roofing Co.....	Sacramento....	Quartz roofing.....	Honorable mention.
G. McCoy.....	Contra Costa..	Improved gate fastening.....	Honorable mention.
Pettit & Co.....	San Francisco.	Axle grease.....	Honorable mention.
Pettit & Co.....	San Francisco.	Lubricating oil.....	Honorable mention.
Cal. Wire Works.....	San Francisco.	Best manufactured wire goods.....	Silver medal.
B. F. Barton & Co.,	San Francisco.	Table salt.....	First—Diploma.
E. F. Barton & Co.,	San Francisco.	Soda, cream tartar and yeast powders.....	Honorable mention.
Henry Lake.....	San Francisco.	Boot blacking.....	First—Diploma.
Henry Lake.....	San Francisco.	Salad oil.....	First—Diploma.
Dr. J. B. Beers.....	San Francisco.	Corrugated copper plates for quartz mining.....	Honorable mention.
J. W. Pierce.....	Suisun.....	Best inclined elevator.....	Diploma recommended.
A. A. Schaben.....	San Francisco.	Revolving stove-pipe joint.....	Honorable mention.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Joshua Gray.....	San Francisco.	Plated, annealed and piano string wire, and drawn solder.....	Special—Diploma.
Hucks & Lambert...	San Francisco.	Axle grease.....	First—Diploma.
Lemdborg & Marwedel.....	San Francisco.	Telegraph instruments.....	Honorable mention.
Gillig, Mott & Co....	Sacramento....	Cooking stove; its economy in the use of wood.....	First—\$5
C. G. Kelley & Co....	San Francisco.	Washing fluid.....	Diploma.
Conrad Cluich.....	Folsom.....	Vine pruner.....	Honorable mention.
A. C. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Kitchen sink and self-cleaning slop hopper.....	Special.
A. C. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Portable cooking range and kitchen piano.....	Honorable mention.
Gillig, Mott & Co....	Sacramento....	Danford's lamps.....	Honorable mention.
Bay View Chemical Works.....	San Francisco.	Sal soda.....	First—Diploma.
C. B. Chadwick.....	San Francisco.	Dr. Field's composition stone roofing.....	Special—Diploma.
Eureka Hair Co....	San Francisco.	Display California Eureka hair.....	..Diploma recommended.
Wigmore & Palmer...	San Francisco.	School furniture.....	First—Diploma.
Strahle & Hughes...	San Francisco.	Billiard table and floor.....	Silver medal.
Pac. Elastic Sponge Company.....	San Francisco.	Best material for mattresses.....	First—Diploma.
.....s.....	San Francisco.	Carved walnut picture frame.....	First—Diploma.
.....	San Francisco.	Carved and gilded picture frames...	First—Diploma.
.....	San Francisco.	Morocco library set and set bridal chairs.....	..Diploma recommended.
Goodwin & Co.....	San Francisco.	Office chairs.....	First—\$2
Goodwin & Co.....	San Francisco.	Sick chairs.....	First—\$3
F. T. McAuliff.....	San Francisco.	Stained, polished, grained and varnished California woods.....	..Diploma recommended.
J. D. Boyd.....	San Francisco.	Plain and polished California laurel wood and laurel veneering.....	..Diploma recommended.
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Display furniture.....	First—\$10
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Sofa.....	First—\$5
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Extension table.....	First—\$3
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Set parlor chairs.....	First—\$5
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Centre table.....	First—\$5
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Parlor furniture.....	First—\$10
N. P. Cole & Co....	San Francisco.	Wardrobe.....	First—\$3
Jno. Deuden.....	Happy Valley..	Amateur carving.....	Honorable mention.
Serwais Tonnar.....	San José.....	Rustic chair and garden seat.....	First—\$3
Am. Spring Bed Co.	San Francisco.	Best elastic bed slats and rubber springs combined.....	..Diploma recommended.
George A. Brush.....	San Francisco.	Oak, walnut and rosewood graining.....	Special—Diploma.
Mrs. M. S. Reed.....	San Francisco.	Shoulder braces, abdominal supporters and busts.....	Special..

WINES, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
J. Landsberger.....	San Francisco.	White still wine, four years old.....	First—\$10
J. Landsberger.....	San Francisco.	White still wine, four years old.....	Special.
P. Schaub.....	Butte Co.....	Still white wines, three years old....	First—\$10
C. Detten.....	Stockton.....	White still wine, three years old.....	Special.
C. Heinrich.....	Yolo.....	White still wine, two years old.....	First—\$10
J. G. Gould.....	Placer Co.....	White still wine, two years old.....	Special.
Theibend Schaub.....	Butte Co.....	White still wine, one year old.....	First—\$10
J. Landsberger.....	San Francisco.	White still wine, one year old.....	Special.
B. D. Wilson.....	Los Angeles...	Sultana wine, two years old.....	First—\$10
J. R. Snyder.....	Sonoma.....	Red wine, four years old.....	First—\$10
B. N. Bugbey.....	Folsom.....	Superior wine, three years old, made from Italian and Burgundy.....	First—\$10
B. N. Bugbey.....	Folsom.....	Wine from Malaga and Muscat grapes.....	First—\$10
B. N. Bugbey.....	Folsom.....	Wines from Black Malaga.....	Special.
J. Landsberger.....	San Francisco.	Red wine, two years old.....	First—\$10
Craig.....	Sonoma Co.....	Burgundy wine, one year old.....	First—\$10
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	Los Angeles ..	Sparkling wine.....	First—\$10
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	Los Angeles...	Angelica wine.....	First—\$10
B. D. Wilson.....	Los Angeles...	Port wine, two years old.....	First—\$10
B. D. Wilson.....	Los Angeles ..	Port wine, one year old..	First—\$10
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	Los Angeles ..	Superior port, nine years old.....	First—\$10
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	Los Angeles...	Sherry wine, two years old.....	First—\$10
B. N. Bugbey.....	Folsom.....	Exhibit of wines from foreign grapes	First—\$10
B. D. Wilson.....	Los Angeles ..	Exhibit of wines made from native grapes.....	First—\$10
John Thoman.....	Sacramento...	Brandy, three years old.....	First—\$15
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	Los Angeles ..	Brandy, four years old.....	First.
B. N. Bugbey.....	Folsom.....	Brandy, two years old.....	First—\$10
C. Heinrich.....	Yolo.....	Brandy, two years old.....	Special.
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	Los Angeles...	Brandy, six years old.....	Special.
John Thoman.....	Sacramento...	Pure wine brandy.....	Special.
John Thoman.....	Sacramento...	Pure spirits.....	Special.

BITTERS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Dr. W. Henley.....	San Francisco.	I X L grape root bitters.....	First—Diploma.
Wertheimer & Watterman.....	San Francisco.	Boonekamp of Maag bitters.....	Special—Diploma.
Wertheimer & Watterman.....	San Francisco.	Tonic—Splendid.....	Special recommended.
Wertheimer & Watterman.....	San Francisco.	Jamaica ginger.....	Special recommended.
McMillan & Kester..	San Francisco.	Cocktail bitters.....	Special—Diploma.
McMillan & Kester..	San Francisco.	Syrups.....	Special—Diploma.
McMillan & Kester..	San Francisco.	Cordials.....	Special—Diploma.
McMillan & Kester..	San Francisco.	Ginger wine.....	Special—Diploma.
McMillan & Kester..	San Francisco.	Essence peppermint.....	Special—Diploma.
A. Bona.....	San Francisco.	Squarza's punch.....	Diploma.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

VEGETABLES, ROOTS, SEEDS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
P. H. Murphy.....	Sacramento....	Display of pumpkins.....	First—\$3
George E. Cogghall.....	Sacramento....	Display of squashes.....	First—\$4
George E. Cogghall.....	Sacramento....	Six Hubbard squashes.....	First—\$2
D. L. Perkins.....	Oakland.....	One dozen green sweet corn.....	First—\$2
D. L. Perkins.....	Oakland.....	Best collection of garden seeds.....	\$20
Robert Williamson.....	Sacram'to Co..	Display of sweet corn.....	First—\$3
A. B. Gilbert.....	Sacram'to Co..	Display of white and yellow dent corn.....	Special—\$2
E. F. Aiken.....	Sacramento....	Pop corn.....	Special notice.
G. E. Cogghall.....	Sacram'to Co..	Three mountain sweet watermelons.....	First—\$2
N. Mills.....	Sonoma Co....	Goodrich potatoes.....	First—\$5
W. Fern.....	Sacram'to Co..	English fluke potatoes.....	First—\$5
W. Fern.....	Sacram'to Co..	Best crop alfalfa, two acres.....	\$15
Robert Williamson.....	Sacramento....	Largest variety of potatoes.....	First—\$5
Robert Williamson.....	Sacramento....	Half bushel Carolina sweet potatoes.....	First—\$5
T. Edwards.....	Sacramento....	Samples carrots, from two acres.....	First—\$2
T. Edwards.....	Sacramento....	Best crop of carrots, three acres.....	\$15
Robert Williamson.....	Sacramento....	Sugar beet.....	First—\$2
R. J. Merkley.....	Sacramento....	Best ten acres of hops.....	\$25
George E. Cogghall.....	Sacramento....	Tomatoes.....	First—\$3
E. Parsons.....	Sacramento....	White tomatoes.....	Special—\$2
W. Fern.....	Sacram'to Co..	Three green-fleshed muskmelons.....	First—\$2
G. E. Cogghall.....	Sacram'to Co..	Display of melons.....	First—\$5
J. W. Neff.....	Sacram'to Co..	Half dozen cucumbers.....	First—\$1
E. F. Aiken.....	Sacram'to Co..	Half peck castor beans.....	First—\$4
G. E. Cogghall.....	Sacramento....	Variety of vegetables.....	First—\$15
Mrs. A. S. Greenlaw.....	Sacramento....	Specimen of the flower coxcomb.....	Honorable mention.
Robert Williamson.....	Sacram'to Co..	Half peck peanuts.....	First—\$2
B. C. Horn & Co.....	San Francisco.	California made cigars and tobacco.....	First—Diploma.
R. G. Gellin.....	San Francisco.	California cigars and tobacco, made and put up in style, by females.....	Special—Diploma.
Miss C. A. Burnes.....	Sacram'to Co..	Twenty-five pounds June butter.....	First—\$15
Mrs. D. R. Hunt.....	Sacram'to Co..	Ten pounds butter, in rolls.....	First—\$10
Mrs. E. F. Aiken.....	Sacram'to Co..	Butter, in rolls.....	Honorable mention.
M. S. King.....	Sacramento....	Largest and best variety of canned fruits.....	First—Diploma.
Charles Bernard.....	San Francisco.	Ground spices, coffee and prepared California mustard.....	Diploma.
Ravenna, Chirardelli & Co.....	San Francisco.	Samples of cooking pastes.....	First—Diploma.
Miss Eliza.....	Sacramento....	Loaf bread.....	First—\$2

SILK BUSINESS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
L. Prevost.....	San José.....	Exhibition of the silk business from mulberry tree to the cocoon; including feeding of worms, their eggs, etc.....	First—\$50
Mias L. Saufrignon.	San José.....	Bouquet cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. W. Erkins.....	San José.....	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Dr. D. C. Franklin..	Los Angeles...	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. Saufrignon.	San José.....	Bouquet and wreath cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. Alice Boston...	Santa Cruz....	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
J. Smith.....	Sacramento...	Cocoons and mulberry trees.....	Honorable mention.
J. Rice.....	Yuba Co.....	Variety cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Don José Olivia....	Hornitas.....	Variety cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
G. E. Goux.....	Santa Barbara.	Variety cocoons from 100,000.....	Honorable mention.
T. A. Garey.....	Los Angeles...	Variety cocoons and bouquet.....	Honorable mention.
A. Brewster.....	San Gabriel...	Variety cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
A. Packard.....	Santa Barbara.	Variety cocoons from 100,000.....	Honorable mention.
M. A. Goddard.....	Sacramento...	Samples Japanese cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. L. Sellers.....	Antioch.....	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Muller & Isoard....	Nevada City...	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
B. S. Wilson.....	Santa Clara....	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
A. F. Goddard.....	Sacramento...	Lot Japanese cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
A. F. Goddard.....	Sacramento...	Lot mulberry trees.....	Honorable mention.
L. Hess.....	Placerville....	Lot Japanese cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Dr. D. W. Koehler..	Oregon.....	Lot cocoons, first raised in that State.	Honorable mention.
Geo. Reed.....	Snelling.....	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. L. Waldron....	Sacramento...	Lot cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. W. Flint and Mrs. M. Jennings.	Sacramento...	Lot Japanese cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. W. Flint and Mrs. M. Jennings.	Sacramento...	Lot Turkish cocoons.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. W. Flint and Mrs. M. Jennings.	Sacramento...	Lot European cocoons, both in cases and in the bush.....	Honorable mention.
C. W. Reed.....	Yolo.....	Lot morus multicaulis.....	Honorable mention.
J. S. Harbison....	Sacramento...	Lot meretti multicaulis.....	Honorable mention.
Robt. Williamson...	Sacramento...	Mulberry trees.....	Honorable mention.
W. M. Haynie.....	Sacramento...	Lot cocoons from 700,000.....	Honorable mention.
W. M. Haynie.....	Sacramento...	Japanese silk worms feeding.....	Honorable mention.
W. M. Haynie.....	Sacramento...	Four cartoons of eggs prepared for European market.....	Honorable mention.
W. M. Haynie.....	Sacramento...	Mulberry trees.....	Honorable mention.
I. N. Hoag.....	Sacramento...	Japanese eggs.....	Honorable mention.
I. N. Hoag.....	Sacramento...	European eggs.....	Honorable mention.
I. N. Hoag.....	Sacramento...	Turkish eggs.....	Honorable mention.
I. N. Hoag.....	Sacramento...	Skeins of reeled silk, etc.....	Honorable mention.

PRESERVES, PICKLES, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
A. Bergman.....	Sacramento....	Walnut catsup.....	Special—\$2
Mrs. J. P. Odbert...	Sacramento....	Pickled peaches.....	First—\$3
Mrs. R. L. Robertson	Sacramento....	Pickled mangoes.....	First—\$3
Mrs. D. Kendall.....	Sacramento....	Preserved peaches.....	First—\$3
Mrs. R. L. Robertson	Sacramento....	Apple jelly.....	First—\$3
Mrs. D. Kendall.....	Sacramento....	Preserved quinces.....	First—\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odbert....	Sacramento....	Currant jelly.....	First—\$3
A. Bergman.....	Sacramento....	Pickled tomatoes.....	First—\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odbert....	Sacramento....	Quince jelly.....	First—\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odbert....	Sacramento....	Peach jelly.....	First—\$3
J. S. Harbison.....	Sacramento....	Honey.....	First—\$5
A. Hummel.....	Sacramento....	Pickled gherkins.....	First—\$3
A. Bergman.....	Sacramento....	Pickled onions.....	First—\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odbert....	Sacramento....	Tomato catsup.....	First—\$3
A. Bergman.....	Sacramento....	Pickled cucumbers.....	First—\$3
M. S. King.....	Sacramento....	Canned peaches.....	First—\$3
M. S. King.....	Sacramento....	Canned pears.....	First—\$3
A. Bergman.....	Sacramento....	Canned tomatoes.....	First—\$3
M. S. King.....	Sacramento....	Canned blackberries.....	First—\$3
M. S. King.....	Sacramento....	Canned cherries.....	First—\$3

FLOUR, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Colusa Flour Mills, by L. F. Reed.....	Sacramento....	Barrel flour, "bakers' extra".....	First—Diploma and \$15
Eagle Mills.....	Knight's Lan.	Fifty pounds extra family flour.....	Special.
Pioneer Mills.....	San Francisco.	Samples of corn, rye and oat meal, hominy, pearl barley, rye, rice and buckwheat flour, farina, split peas, hulled and cracked corn, buckwheat and oat groats.....	Diploma.
Wm. B. Gibson.....	Yolo Co.....	Best two bushels of Chile wheat, 63½ pounds per bushel.....	First—\$10
Wm. B. Gibson.....	Yolo Co.....	Best two bushels of club wheat, 62½ pounds per bushel.....	First—\$10

HOPS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Wm. M. Haynie.....	Sacramento....	Best hops and hop kiln.....	First—Diploma.
J. L. Clark.....	Sacram'to Co..	Sample hops.....	Special.
M. L. Waldrum.....	Sacramento....	Bale as sample hops.....	Honorable mention.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

FRUITS, DRIED FRUITS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
A. S. Greenlaw.....	Sacramento....	Twenty varieties apples, best grown and named.....	First—\$15
C. W. Reed.....	Yolo	Twenty varieties pears, best specimens and correctly named, three specimens each.....	First—\$10
I. S. Bamber.....	El Dorado.....	One variety peaches, 12 specimens...	First—\$2
I. S. Bamber.....	El Dorado.....	One variety plums, 12 specimens...	First—\$3
I. S. Bamber.....	El Dorado.....	One variety nectarines, 12 specimens	First—\$3
C. W. Reed.....	Yolo	One dozen quinces.....	First—\$5
Jno. Thoman.....	Sacramento....	Collection native grapes.....	First—\$10
Jno. Thoman.....	Sacramento....	One variety, six bunches.....	First—\$3
B. N. Bughey.....	Folsom.....	Collection foreign grapes	First—\$10
B. N. Bughey.....	Folsom.....	One variety grapes for dessert or table use, for raisins and wine....	First—\$5
C. W. Hoyt.....	Sacramento....	One variety figs, twelve specimens...	First—\$3
T. K. Stewart.....	Sacramento....	Olives and oranges.....	Special—\$3
E. Pierce.....	Sacramento....	Collection of nuts.....	Special—\$2
Mrs. E. L. Aiken....	Sacramento....	Greatest number of varieties dried fruits and best specimens, not less than three pounds each.....	First—\$25
B. N. Bughey.....	Folsom.....	Twenty-four pounds raisins.....	First—\$15
C. S. Lowell.....	Sacramento....	Three varieties grapes.....	Special—\$2
Mrs. C. Crocker.....	Sacramento....	Quince and pomegranate.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. W. W. Marvin....	Sacramento....	Pomegranates.....	Special—Napkin ring.
L. S. Graham.....	Sacramento....	Peaches.....	Special—\$2
J. S. Harbison.....	Sacramento....	Display pears and apples.....	Special—\$2
Mrs. W. N. Brooks..	Yolo	Collection of fruits.....	Special—\$2
J. Runyon.....	Sacramento....	Collection fruits.....	Special—\$2
T. Milgate.....	Sacramento....	Dried fruits.....	Special—\$2
Mrs. R. H. Wick....	Sacramento....	Collection dried fruits.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Henry Bush.....	.....	Fruit drying house.....	Special—\$2

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
W. L. Marple.....	San Francisco.	Oil painting.....	\$20
Norton Bush.....	San Francisco.	Oil painting.....	\$20
W. L. Marple.....	San Francisco.	Landscape oil painting.....	\$10
Norton Bush.....	San Francisco.	Landscape oil painting.....	\$10
Colonel Warren.....	San Francisco.	Collection of lithographs and engravings.....	Diploma.
Mrs. W. E. Brown...	Sacramento....	Flower painting.....	First—\$10
Otto Schrader.....	San Francisco.	Fruit painting.....	First—\$10
Mrs. G. D. Stewart..	Sacramento....	Crayon drawing.....	Diploma.
J. B. Grouppé.....	San Francisco.	Wood engraving.....	Diploma.
Joseph F. Hess.....	San Francisco.	Pencil drawing.....	Diploma.
Mrs. G. D. Stewart..	Sacramento....	Water color painting.....	First—\$20
F. Serregni.....	San Francisco.	Penmanship and pen drawing.....	First—Diploma and \$5
J. W. Cherry.....	San Francisco.	Sign painting.....	First—Diploma.
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Plain photograph, life size.....	First—\$15
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Photograph in water color.....	First—\$15
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Photograph in India ink.....	First—\$10
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Plain sun pearl.....	First—\$15
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Porcelain picture, colored.....	First—\$10
Silas Selleck.....	San Francisco.	Plain photograph, medium size.....	First—\$10
C. E. Watkins.....	San Francisco.	Landscape photograph (collection)..	Special—\$10
Thos. Houseworth..	San Francisco.	Collection of landscape photographs.	Special—\$10

SCULPTURE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
P. J. Devine.....	San Francisco.	Sculpture—A child's bust.....	First—\$10
J. C. Devine.....	Sacramento....	Collection of marble work.....	First—\$30
Jos. Dunkerley.....	San Francisco.	Collection of prepared birds.....	First and diploma—\$15
P. Mezzura.....	San Francisco.	Collection of medallions.....	Special—\$10

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
L. K. Hammer.....	Sacramento....	Grand Chickering piano.....	First—\$20
L. K. Hammer.....	Sacramento....	Square Chickering piano.....	First—\$20
L. K. Hammer.....	Sacramento....	Violin.....	First.
L. K. Hammer.....	Sacramento....	Flute.....	First—\$5
L. K. Hammer.....	Sacramento....	Clarinet.....	First—\$5
Kohler, Chase & Co.	San Francisco.	Mason & Hamlin's organ.....	First—\$10
Kohler, Chase & Co.	San Francisco.	Mason & Hamlin's melodeon.....	First—\$5
L. P. McCarthy.....	San Francisco.	Musical chromatic map.....	First—Diploma.

NOTEWORTHY EXHIBITIONS.

Under this heading we make brief mention of such displays in the Pavilion as from their nature or workmanship merit a careful scrutiny; but we do not wish to have the inference drawn that a failure to specially notice implies lack of merit in any particular exhibition.

The Mission Woollen Mills, of San Francisco, Lazard Freres, agent, had a fine display of blankets, from the rough but useful miners' blanket, to the soft and silky covering that adorns the luxurious coach, and a large variety of tweeds, cassimeres and beavers; besides ladies' cloakings and flannels of the finest texture, and buggy robes and sluice blanketings. These mills were represented in the Exposition Universelle at Paris, where they were awarded a gold medal. We are told that they now employ three hundred men, and have fifty looms, six thousand spindles, and eleven sets of cards in operation. The goods they manufacture are a credit to our State.

Dr. A. Folleau, of San Francisco, anatomical machinist, exhibited a case of artificial limbs and apparatus for human deformities, which attracted considerable attention from surgeons and physicians. Among the apparatus exhibited by him, are some for lateral curvature of the spine, for hip joint diseases, for club feet, for contraction of the muscles of the neck, and for deformities of the neck (torticoli). He also had a collection of trusses for inguinal, femoral, scrotal and umbilical diseases. The whole of the exhibition was manufactured in the City of San Francisco by the exhibitor, and many of the most meritorious particulars are the production of his inventive faculties. His artificial legs can be manufactured at the same price as those made in Philadelphia, and combine lightness with all necessary solidity.

Liddle & Kaeding, of San Francisco, exhibited a collection of revolvers, guns, rifles, pistols, etc., and what they claim to be the first breech-loading gun ever made on the Pacific coast. They also exhibited a double-barrelled shot-gun, with a California laurel stock, and mounted with Washoe silver—the first time laurel was ever used for the purpose. They also had a large variety of sporting goods and fishing tackle.

Joseph Dunkerly, taxidermist, who has taken up his residence in Sacramento, exhibited a fine collection of stuffed foreign and domestic birds.

H. Liebes & Co., of San Francisco, made a magnificent display of furs, comprising cloaks, capes, muffs, sacks and collars, made of Hudson Bay and Russian sable, mink, ermine, fitch, gray and black Astrachan and Siberian squirrel; fur-seal sacks, trimmed with ermine and fitch; Queen's pigeon capes and muffs, and black and white Cashmere goat and swan skins. A large snake coiling around a stuffed tiger attracted attention to their stand. This collection of furs was really very fine, and deserved careful examination.

N. P. Cole & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited a splendid display of furniture, including a laurel wood bedroom set of nine pieces, the bureau, table, etc., of which is topped with Italian statuary marble; also, a laurel parlor set of seven pieces, covered with blue silk reps. These are

of California wood and California manufacture. They also exhibited a double parlor pressed rosewood set of eight pieces, covered with French crimson and gold courtelaines; and a rosewood chamber set, with raised panels of ash roots and motley marble tops, with wardrobe to match; and a splendid rosewood etagere. We were informed that this company are receiving many orders for laurel wood furniture, which seems to be growing rapidly in public estimation. All the sets we have mentioned are palatial in their magnificence.

A. Hummel, of Sacramento, exhibited a fine collection of pickles of various kinds, and a quantity of canned peaches.

The Benicia Cement Company showed two barrels of fine cement and brick shaped samples of the same material.

R. C. Terry, of Sacramento, had a varied assortment of kitchen ranges, stoves and kitchen furniture. In his collection was a portable soda fountain, which is charged by means of a lever projecting from the side next the operator, and a few strokes of which from time to time keeps up the required pressure. The fountain is about two feet in height, and can be carried in a common travelling trunk.

The Pacific Pottery of Sacramento exhibited specimens of its stone and earthenware and fire brick, and of clay from El Dorado County, from which putty of good quality can be made. It also showed samples of California fire brick, which is declared to be equal to the best imported, and of porcelain clay, which has been subjected to intense heat.

In one of the corners of the upper hall there was a mammoth cake, about four feet in diameter, for slices of which tickets were sold for the benefit of the Band of Hope.

F. T. McAuliff, of San Francisco, exhibited specimens of polished California laurel, black walnut and Spanish cedar. For his graining and polishing he was awarded a diploma at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair.

Detrick & Eckart, of San Francisco, exhibited in the lower hall a balanced oscillating engine—a California invention—which propels the machinery in the lower hall. The advantages claimed for this engine over other oscillators arise from the peculiar manner in which the pressure is received and delivered from the pistons. The pistons being so connected as to move to and from the center of oscillation simultaneously, under the same pressure and velocity, all strain and friction due to action of the steam (or motive power) is removed from the trunnions. As each piston separately travels through but one-half the stroke, the oscillation of the cylinder is but one-half that of the ordinary oscillating engine. In the ordinary construction of oscillating engines, the movement of the cylinder is produced by the piston rod, and in consequence the rod has to be made much larger in diameter, and the stuffing boxes and glands much deeper and stronger, and in many cases guides have had to be substituted to overcome the great friction produced by the action of steam on the trunnions, which in this engine, it is claimed, is entirely obviated. The inventors received a gold medal at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair.

Bernard Dennery, of Sacramento, displayed a choice selection of China and fancy glassware, such as vases, tea sets, etc.

In the lower hall, E. P. Hicks exhibited an ingenious and simple gate, styled John Dickinson's patent self-opening gate. In approaching the gate the wheels of one side of the vehicle press to the ground a lever, causing it, in its rotation, to throw open the gate, and after passing through, the vehicle passes over another lever, which causes the gate

to shut, the driver being relieved from raising any latches or pulling any strings, except the ribbons on his team.

In the shed adjoining the Pavillion, J. W. Pearce, of Suisun, Solano County, exhibited a patent incline elevator (a California invention) for running coal and quartz on an incline, the peculiarity of which consists in its having an upper and lower track. At the dump, while the two forward wheels pass down the incline, the two hind wheels pass up on the upper track and the car is upset by gravitation.

In the lower hall, M. S. King, of Sacramento, had a fine lot of canned berries, peaches, tomatoes, plums, pears and apricots, etc.

The Pacific Elastic Sponge Company, of San Francisco, exhibited pillows, bolsters and mattresses stuffed with elastic sponge. This material is claimed to have the elasticity, durability and softness of curled hair, while at the same time it is cleaner and cheaper. The merits of this material are claimed to be its superior and permanent elasticity, its unrivalled cleanliness, its extreme durability, the comparative ease and cheapness with which it can be manufactured into any articles of upholstery, and the fact that the same weight of sponge goes further in manufacture than any other known material.

The San Francisco Glass Works, the factory of which was unfortunately burned down recently, but which, it is expected, will soon again be in active operation, exhibited a fine collection of prescription vials, from the half drachm vial to the ten gallon carboy, and a fine lot of bottles, lamp chimneys and glass work generally. C. Newman, of this establishment, exhibited his patent glass melting-pot, which, from its peculiar arrangement, melts glass in from twelve to fifteen hours—a shorter time than the ordinary covered pot does, and from the intense heat generated by the introduction of fresh oxygen at a certain point, admits of the making of good glass with salt cake (the refuse of acid works) and dispenses with the use of soda ash.

Wigmore & Palmer, of San Francisco, exhibited in the lower hall a number of school desks, teachers' desks, chairs and settees, manufactured in California from oak, maple, cherry and mahogany. We are informed that they have manufactured and sold one thousand three hundred desks and chairs since last May.

T. Rodgers Johnson, of San Francisco, exhibited a fine case of Odd Fellows', Masons' and Good Templars' regalia, besides epaulets, shoulder straps and ornaments for military caps.

Gillig, Mott & Co., of Sacramento, in the upper hall, had quite a collection of Danford lamps, the brilliancy of the light afforded by which was a subject of general comment. They also had lamp shades of different varieties and patterns.

Shepherd & Carroll, of San Francisco, showed a few of their well shaped and well made lasts, of various sizes.

J. L. F. Warren, of the *California Farmer*, exhibited several cases of natural and other curiosities, such as various specimens of wool, cocoons and silk; the first box of raisins, the first piece of rosin, the first sample of sugar and the first walnuts grown in California. He also showed a collection of modern and ancient coins, and many objects of interest too numerous to particularize.

W. L. Marple, of San Francisco, exhibited the finest pictures in the art gallery—comprising views of the Golden Gate, of Cascade Lake, the Summit from near Hawley's, Lake Valley, and two views on Napa

Creek. As at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, these paintings were constantly surrounded by admiring groups of visitors, and elicited high eulogiums from those who claim to be art connoisseurs. No lover of art failed to examine carefully these very meritorious productions.

Thomas Houseworth & Co., of San Francisco, displayed photographic views of numerous localities and natural curiosities of the Pacific coast. Their collection was varied and interesting.

William Shew, of San Francisco, occupied a large space in the picture gallery with ivorytypes, sun pearls, cabinet and card photographs, and other choice productions of the daguerrian art, including portraits of many distinguished persons.

Silas Selleck, of San Francisco, also exhibited cabinet portraits, and plain and retouched photographs.

Norton Bush, of San Francisco, exhibited his fine series of paintings of the gorgeous tropical scenery of the Isthmus of Darien, including a view of Panama. Aside from their high artistic merits, they are interesting from the associations they recall in the minds of a large proportion of the visitors. He also exhibited "Mount Diablo," from nature.

Mrs. C. Cook, of San Francisco, showed a case of beautiful hair jewelry, comprising bracelets, ear-rings, finger-rings, breastpins, etc. This collection was especially admired by lady visitors.

P. Mezzara, of San Francisco, contributed some of his exquisitely cut cameos and some very fine busts. This gentleman has his studio at Bradley & Rulofson's photographic gallery, San Francisco. As our State advances in the fine arts the productions of his genius are growing more and more in public estimation.

Mrs. G. D. Stewart, of Sacramento, exhibited three fine crayon sketches, entitled "The Bridge of Toledo," "Apollo," and "The Windmill." She also exhibited three pictures of Scottish scenery in water colors. These pictures are from nature, were executed in earlier years, and embarrassed circumstances induces the lady artist to offer them for sale.

C. E. Watkins, of San Francisco, landscape photographer, exhibited in the gallery a large number of very fine views of scenes upon the Columbia River, and of many of the most beautiful landscapes and interesting natural curiosities of California and Oregon, including very large sized photographs of Portland and Oregon City. These views are executed in the highest style of the photographic art.

Serwais Tonnar, of San José, exhibited a rustic settee of heart maple, buckeye and redwood; and a rustic chair of the same woods, ornamented with shells. He also showed specimens of grafting wax—his own invention—which he claims to be superior to any other in use; and a pruning saw, also his own invention, which he claims does its work better and quicker than any other saw. Practical men speak highly of these two latter articles.

William M. Haynie, of Sacramento, exhibited an improved patent hop kiln, with two bales of hops dried in the kiln. It is claimed for this kiln that it dries hops in a thorough, uniform and superior manner, in two-thirds of the time needed by the old plan. The hops are charged and discharged, and turned without the necessity of any person entering the kiln, thereby avoiding one of the most disagreeable and unhealthy features connected with hop-drying. He also exhibited four varieties of mulberry trees and sample lots of cocoons.

D. L. Perkins, of Oakland, exhibited one hundred and fifty-two varieties of choice seeds in bottles, which were intended to be sent to the

King of Prussia about the first of October. He also had on exhibition seeds of the White Imperial variety of sugar beet, imported two years ago from Germany; twenty-four varieties of seeds of this year's growth, and samples of the sixteen and twenty rows variety of sugar corn.

The Pacific Barrel and Keg Company, of San Francisco, made an exhibit of flour, pork, sugar and packing barrels and kegs. Their works are located at the Potrero, San Francisco, and their barrels and kegs promises to drive imported articles of that kind out of the market.

The American Saw Company, by W. J. Tucker, agent, San Francisco, exhibited specimens of Emerson's patent movable tooth and perforated circular mill, mulay and cross-cut saws. The advantages claimed for the movable tooth saws are, that the teeth will not fly out; that they are five times stronger than the ordinary solid saw teeth; that they will not become loose by any ordinary use, and that if they are too badly injured to swage and file up again, a new set can be inserted in a few minutes. The advantages claimed for the perforated saws are that they save filing, gumming, and cannot crack but to the first notch. These saws are well worthy the attention of mill men.

The Pacific Tannery, of San Francisco, exhibited in the upper hall various descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, from the heavy coarse shoe to the finely ornamented ladies' gaiter. As the tannery produces the necessary raw material, the goods are all fresh and free from salt water moisture. A mammoth shoe was an object of curiosity in their display.

Henry Lake, of San Francisco, exhibited numerous boxes of his Japan paste blacking, and several bottles of mustard seed oil, refined for table use, which he claims to be equal to the best French oil.

For N. Lumsden, Lake exhibited a California apparatus for making screwed boots, which does its work as well and can be furnished for one-quarter of the price of the French machine. For Lumsden & Boone, Lake exhibited a patent sail and collar needle, the peculiarity of which is that the thread is kept entirely inside the needle, so that the thread never chucks in drawing out.

J. C. Meussdorffer, of Sacramento, exhibited a case containing silk, cassimere, soft, beaver and nutria hats, of superior workmanship.

George T. Casebolt & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited in the upper hall a fine assortment of coach trimmings and coach hardware.

W. H. De Valin, of Sacramento, exhibited a patent barrow wheel made of wrought iron, which is claimed to be more durable than the ordinary wooden wheel, not being liable to shrink, and avoiding the necessity of setting tire, and his patent steam and water faucets.

Strahle & Hughes, of San Francisco, exhibited a fine laurel billiard table, inlaid with rosewood, mounted upon a flooring composed of laurel, rosewood and Oregon maple. We are informed that this table was manufactured to order for a well known citizen, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The Pacific Concrete Company, of San Francisco, exhibited samples of their concrete material for roofs and sidewalks, etc., which is claimed to be proof against sun, heat or frost, and to be the cheapest and most durable material for the purposes for which it is designed.

Henry Bush, of San Francisco, had on exhibition Billings' patent fruit drying house. This invention claims to obviate the danger of fire or scorching the fruit, and by a constant and rapid change of air, to dry the fruit in a few hours and preserve it from insects and filth.

B. F. Cook, of Napa, the inventor, exhibited a model, or models, by

which he claims to present: First—A combined steam header and thrasher, to be hauled through the field by animal power, while the machinery is worked by steam. Second—A steam boiler, engine, thrasher and separator on the same wagon; the header being detached, so as to render the common thrasher and steam power useful when heading season is over; or the header reel and sickle may be detached, when the draper will be used to elevate the grain from the stack. The thrasher and steam power being on the same wagon, the whole machinery may be hauled forward a little at any moment to suit the pitchers. Third—A combined header and header wagon, the former being attached to the side of the latter.

Dr. Henley, of San Francisco, exhibited some fifty cases or more of the preparation invented by him, known as "Dr. Henley's Wild Grape Root I X L Bitters," compounded from the root of the Oregon wild grape and other ingredients.

J. N. Seeley & Co., of San Francisco, had on exhibition a variety of inventions calculated to save time and labor. First in order is the scientific churn, which is operated daily. It makes butter from sweet or sour milk or cream; is easily worked, simple and durable. They also had a mop wringer, egg cooker, cake mixer, lamp chimney cleaner, and last but not least, a working model of a trip-hammer, designed to work with the foot, and is easily made to strike at any point on the anvil.

A. Bona, of San Francisco, successor to the well-known Squarza, had on exhibition a fine display, consisting of a large variety of manufactured punches, cordials and bitters. There were over twenty different kinds of the first named, some of which bear fanciful names—such as Ladies' Tears, Morning Comfort, Farewell, Anti-Divorce, etc.

O. A. Olmsted, of Sonoma County, exhibited samples of mineral or rock paint, discovered by him in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, near Sebastopol, Sonoma County, while boring for water. His display consisted of nine different varieties of unmixed paint, of black, red, yellow, brown and other colors, and a few colors ground in oil. These paints are represented as suitable for painting houses, vessels, wagons, etc.

R. G. Gelien, of San Francisco, exhibited some excellent imitation of Swiss cigars made at his factory; also, a fine display of Turkish smoking tobacco in packages and in bulk. A placard announced that his cigars are made entirely by the fair hands of women.

John Thoman, of Sacramento County, contributed a variety of grapes, among which are the Gray Tokay, Royal Muscat, Isabella, Muscat of Alexandria and Damascana.

The Pioneer Flour Mills, of San Francisco, Eisen Brothers, proprietors, were represented by specimens of white farina, cracked wheat, pearl barley, hulled barley, hominy, corn meal, split peas, etc.

McMillan & Kester, of San Francisco, made a fine display of bitters, cordials, syrups, gums, cocktails, etc., including strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, sarsaparilla, orgeat and pineapple flavors.

The exhibition of native wines and brandies by B. D. Wilson & Co., of San Francisco, was extensive and creditable. The assortment comprised port, angelica, claret, white, sherry and other wines, cognac brandy, grape brandy, etc., from Lake Vineyard, near Los Angeles. The same firm are also the agents of several other vintages.

B. N. Bugbey, of Sacramento County (Natoma Vineyard), made a large display of grapes, embracing some fifteen different varieties, among which we may name the Fiber Zagors or raisin grape, Black Mus-

cat and Madeline. The same exhibition also had a fine display of California champagne, wines, grape and cognac brandy, etc.

Wertheimer & Waterman made an excellent exhibition of samples of different cordials, bitters, syrups, extracts, etc. The popular bitters known as the "Splendid" occupied a conspicuous place in the display.

P. J. Devine, of San Francisco, exhibited a beautiful bust of a young boy, chiselled from an unusually fine block of Columbia (California) marble. Latent life appeared to dwell within the cold marble, and to gaze through the eyes of the sweet-faced child into the outer world beyond. Devine has executed many fine busts of prominent citizens, living and dead, but considers his last achievement his masterpiece.

Mrs. T. J. Winship, of San Francisco, who received the first premium for millinery at the late fair in that city, exhibited a show-case containing bonnets and artificial flowers, which were much commended and admired by lady visitors, who describe them by the two words, "Perfect loves."

Mrs. M. S. Read, of San Francisco, showed a case containing her improved skirt supporters and chest expanders, for expanding the chest, strengthening the lungs and stomach, and correcting the bad habit of stooping. She also exhibited abdominal supporters and gentlemen's braces and suspenders.

F. Seregni, of the Pacific Business College, exhibited in the gallery a highly creditable specimen of pen drawing, the excellence of which taxed the credulity of many to believe that it was executed with a pen. The College also exhibited specimens of ornamental business penmanship.

Falkenstein & Brandt, of the Pacific Shirt Factory, showed a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts and furnishing goods. The shirts were of various qualities and prices, made of good material, and were well shaped and gotten up.

William Englandor, of San Francisco, contributed a case of tassels, fringes, gimps, etc., of his own manufacture.

S. P. Taylor & Co., of San Francisco, agents for the San Lorenzo and Pioneer Paper Mills, exhibited samples of straw, medicated, wrapping and printing paper, of various sizes and colors, manufactured at the above named mills.

John A. Mallon, of San Francisco, glass cutter, exhibited specimens of his skill, comprising cut, stained and ground glass, side lights and head lights for hall doors of private dwellings, steamboats, churches, etc.

Charles E. Fleming & Co., of El Dorado County, exhibited specimens of what is called landscape rock—a curious formation of sandstone—and the El Dorado polishing powder, obtained from the top stratum of the same quarry, which is claimed to surpass silicon for polishing and cleansing purposes.

John A. Ball, of Grass Valley, exhibited a model of a snow elevator, his own invention. The snow is ploughed upon the elevator and carried to any required height by a succession of fans, or buckets, passing over an inclined plane. By a slight alteration the same elevator may be used to carry any substance with like facility or be employed as a water lifter. The model was worthy of examination.

John W. Cherry, of San Francisco, exhibited four signs and eleven block letters, as specimens of his commendable skill.

L. K. Hammer, of Sacramento, exhibited one square and one grand Chickering piano, from which melodious strains were frequently evoked, during the day and evening, by well known professional and amateur

musical artists. In his exhibition were also a flute, a violin and a clarinet.

Goodwin & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited a splendid assortment of luxurious furniture, comprising bedroom and parlor sets, and a magnificent bridal chair, all of which, for taste and skill, challenged admiration.

The Oakland Cotton Mills, of Oakland, exhibited forty pieces of cotton cloth from their mills.

H. Wachhorst, of Sacramento, exhibited a case of splendid gold and silverware, comprising jugs, vases, goblets, card cases, knives, forks and spoons, etc.

Frank G. Edwards, of San Francisco, exhibited samples of the first wall paper manufactured in California, upon which was delineated a variety of tropical scenes.

William H. Jessup & Co., of the Eureka Match Factory, made a fine display of goods in their peculiar line, which were tastefully arranged upon a revolving pyramid, on the pedestal of which stood a wax doll, finely dressed, which was raffled off for the benefit of the orphans.

The North American Wood Preserving Company presented specimens of wood preserved by a peculiar process, by which it is claimed that the end is gained of rendering the wood proof against dry and wet rot, and impervious to the attacks of the toredo and all marine insects, while the fibre of the wood remains intact and is in no manner impaired. The many advantageous uses to which this wood thus prepared can be put will naturally occur to the reader—such as the construction of wharves, foundations of buildings, and pavements, etc.

Jones & Peterson, of Antioch, Contra Costa County, exhibited in the shed adjoining the Pavilion a patent spring hammer, which dispenses with the necessity of employing a striker. It is operated by a treadle passing along on the right of the anvil, and the blow can be governed with as much accuracy as by hand, while the hammer can be moved to any part of the anvil. The hammer strikes a very powerful blow with the exercise of very little muscular power.

H. B. Martin & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited a patent oscillating double cylinder steam engine of four horse power, which occupies a compass of three feet by ten inches. The peculiarity of this engine consists in the fact that the steam chest and slide valves of the ordinary engine are dispensed with. The steam is admitted into a plug running crosswise through the cylinder. The plug is cast solid in the centre, and when it is receiving steam on one side it is exhausting it on the other, and it requires but the oscillation of the cylinder to reverse the position of the plug, and admit steam to the opposite piston. The motion of the engine can be reversed by the turning of the plug, by means of a lever, without shutting off steam. There is no connecting rod, the piston being attached directly to the crank. It is claimed that it does not require a practical engineer to operate this machine. They also exhibited a hydrostatic engine, on the model of the steam engine above described, with the exception that one is steam and the other water packed; a pump, on the principle of the engines above described, for irrigating, railroad or family use; and a rotary pump, for deep wells or mines, which is constructed without valves, and is claimed to possess sufficient capacity to force water three hundred feet. These are California inventions.

A. C. Taylor, of San Francisco, exhibited a new portable range, the oven doors and outer flue plates of which are filled with cement, which being a non-conductor of heat, retains the caloric and makes the oven to

bake as though made of brick. A lower oven is heated by a blast of hot air obtained in a peculiar manner. In addition to this range—or rather in connection with it—Taylor showed to visitors a number of ingenious contrivances, in the way of kitchen utensils and appurtenances, which merit careful examination by housekeepers.

E. C. Bickford, of Petaluma, exhibited a patent traction gate, which is suspended on two posts, to which wheels are attached. This gate is simple, can be very cheaply constructed, and is particularly adapted to ranches. He also showed a model of a carriage attachment gate, which he claims can be swung to, regardless of the state of the wind.

Robert Blair, of San Francisco, showed a miniature engine, which is driving two of Hendy's concentrators. This engine was constructed during Blair's leisure hours in the first year of his apprenticeship, the patterns having also been made by him. The model evinced considerable skill in its construction.

R. R. & J. Craig, of Nevada City, exhibited a California invention in the shape of a hydraulic nozzle, the merits claimed for which are that it obviates kinking and danger in using, and can with facility be made to throw water in any direction.

Mrs. M. E. Gerrish, of Sacramento, exhibited two show cases filled with flowers, wreaths, leaves, etc., superbly wrought in wax.

Miss Julia Dunn, of Sacramento, also showed some very pretty wax-work bouquets, lilies, etc.

Miss Ellen Megerle, of Sacramento, exhibited some very fine silk and linen embroidery, well worthy of commendation.

Mrs. Horace Adams, of Sacramento, had a fine collection of shells; a vase of autumn leaves from the White Mountains; and shell, hair and other work—all of which, in their arrangement and execution, gave evidence of much care and a refined taste.

Miss Helen M. Brooks, of Sacramento, exhibited some beautiful wax-work, including some graceful pond lilies and a bouquet of wax flowers.

Mrs. J. L. Hummel, of Sacramento, exhibited many proofs of her skill with the needle, in the way of silk and cotton embroidery; in her case were also some Masonic regalias, which are pronounced equal to the best work of the kind produced in San Francisco.

Miss Lillie Hamilton, aged thirteen years, exhibited a fine pieced quilt, evincing much care and taste.

Mrs. A. D. Whitney showed a very prettily arranged medley picture.

Miss Sarah C. Marvin, of Sacramento, exhibited a hair bouquet very tastily arranged.

Mrs. William H. Hobby, of Sacramento, also exhibited a very pretty hair bouquet.

Mrs. R. J. Merkley, of Sacramento, exhibited a beautiful wreath of feather flowers.

Mrs. T. M. Coggins, of Sacramento, exhibited specimens of retouched photographs, evincing skill and good judgment.

Miss Mollie Tittle exhibited some very fine crochet work tidies and a pretty bead cushion.

Miss Maggie Ormsby, of Sacramento, exhibited some very pretty embroidery work.

Miss Annie E. Hoag, of Washington, exhibited some neat worsted picture frames and embroidery on perforated card-board.

Miss Lottie Hoffman, of Sacramento, exhibited some very fine silk embroidery and water-color paintings.

Miss C. Hoffman, of Sacramento, showed some pretty chenille work.

Miss M. McCormick, of Sacramento, exhibited some pretty crocheted tidies and an ornamental pincushion.

Mrs. J. L. Sturtevant, of Placerville, contributed some beautiful wax work, chief among which was a cross with trailing passion vines and a crown of thorns.

Mrs. B. N. Bugbey, of Folsom, exhibited a large and fine crochet tidy.

Mrs. M. H. Herbert, of Carson City, exhibited a very fine beadwork pincushion and mat.

Mrs. J. C. Rodgers, of Sacramento, exhibited two pretty and ingenious corn-busk hats.

Mrs. L. H. Foote, of Sacramento, showed a beautiful seaweed wreath surrounding a cross of the same material, framed.

Miss Lulu Adams, of Sacramento, exhibited some very neat specimens of plain sewing.

Miss Agnes Hummel, of Sacramento, aged eleven years, contributed some very creditable productions of her needle, in the shape of a braided and embroidered toilet set, an embroidered child's dress and some application work.

Miss Mary E. Clark, of Sacramento, exhibited a prettily arranged bed quilt, which work must have required extreme patience on her part.

Miss Mary Denden, of Happy Valley, contributed a splendid raised worsted work pincushion, which attracted much attention from the critical of her own sex.

Mrs. J. P. Odbert, of Sacramento, exhibited a fine wreath of framed raised worsted work.

J. L. F. Warren, of the California *Farmer*, among his interesting collection, exhibited a bag of flour, branded: "Horner's Mills, Union City (Cal.), half barrel, forty-nine pounds. Superfine extra. Warranted from pure California wheat. October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. Horner & Co., agents, San Francisco." We are informed that this was the first bag of flour made from California wheat, ever exhibited at a California fair, a premium having been awarded to its then exhibitor in eighteen hundred and fifty-three. The flour retains its sweetness to this day, bearing high testimony to the qualities of California wheat.

The Domestic Carpet Manufactory, of San Francisco, exhibited several pieces of rag and list carpet of home manufacture.

L. Price, of San Francisco, showed a case containing ladies' fancy gaiters of various materials, colors and styles, which are well shaped and gave evidence of good workmanship.

Thomas O'Neil, of San Francisco, ornamental glass cutter, exhibited head lights and ceiling sash lights of ornamental cut glass. This was California work and reflects much credit upon O'Neil.

Ferdinand Woodward, of Sacramento, exhibited what is styled a "hydropic spark arrester." This invention consists in surrounding the smoke funnel of locomotives and other engines with an inclosed water tank, into which all sparks and cinders are received. The apparatus also disposes of them after they are received.

Hucks & Lambert, of San Francisco, exhibited samples of their anti-friction axle-grease.

James B. Parsons & Co. (by R. H. McDonald & Co., of Sacramento), exhibited Bowman's washing compound and a preparation for removing grease and other stains.

J. W. Kinser, of San Francisco, exhibited the American spring bed. The spring of this bed is obtained by slats suspended lengthwise on straps of vulcanized India rubber, the slats being suspended to the rub-

ber by means of small iron bolts and hooked strips of iron. Simplicity and flexibility are the main features of this bed.

F. T. Houghton, of San Francisco, exhibited the automatic clothes washer and boiler, in which the hot suds and steam, by the action of heat, are driven up through tubes, poured upon the clothes, and forced through the fabric, cleansing all articles without any rubbing. A thorough rinsing finishes the process. Houghton also exhibited a patent side-saddle, invented by Mrs. Clara A. Bartlett, which has many points by which it recommends itself to lady equestrians.

The California Wine Cooperage Company, of San Francisco, exhibited some very large sized casks, one of which is constructed without visible hoops.

Hughes, Kimball & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited a patent tire upsetter, for which these advantages are claimed: 1st. The power is more direct in application, the movement being in a curve, to operate upon a curved form. 2d. The line of power is directly in the line of resistance. 3d. It is ready of adjustment and rapid in its operation. 4th. One man can operate it alone. 5th. The tire is held beneath a convex, to prevent buckling or kinking while under pressure. 6th. The smoothness of the outside and edges of the tire are preserved by a simple and effective device. 7th. By a rapid shifting of pivots the power of the machine may be increased to suit the resistance to be offered, without altering the length of the lever.

D. L. Smith and W. H. Wiester, of San Francisco, exhibited the Randall rake, for which the exhibitors claim that it will pass over obstacles, carrying the hay with it at right angles to the ground, twenty-two inches high; that it will rake along or across ditches, on stony or uneven surfaces, without discharging the load; and that in gleaning it does not shell or thrash the grain, but gathers it as carefully as the human hand can. There are many other meritorious qualities connected with the Randall rake.

Casebolt & Kerr, of San Francisco, exhibited some of their first-class work, in the shape of buggies and hacks.

George P. Kimball & Co., of San Francisco, also exhibited some very fine buggies, etc.

F. B. Lamb & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited the pioneer washer, Wellington's patent vegetable cutter, a patent horse-shoe nail-clincher and a clothes-horse.

Ravenna Ghirardelli & Co. exhibited a case of palatable looking macaroni and vermicelli from the Italian Union Manufactory.

Dana & Codington, of San Francisco, showed specimens of glue from the Pacific Glue Factory.

Elam & Howes, of San Francisco, made a good display of willow and wooden wares.

L. Steudeman, of Sacramento, showed a case of very fine ladies' gaiters and slippers.

L. Elkus, of Sacramento, exhibited a large stock of underclothing and California-made shirts.

R. W. Jackson, of Sacramento, exhibited some very fine shell jewelry and manzanita boxes.

Jessup & Beers, of San Francisco, exhibited a number of dental instruments and various sets of false teeth.

The Pacific Necktie Factory exhibited a case of tasty neckties of all descriptions, bearing fanciful names.

Haynes & Lawton, of San Francisco, exhibited some very fine specimens of gold and silver plating from the Pacific Plate Works. The work was executed in a very creditable manner.

Lundberg & Marwedel, of San Francisco, made an exhibition of telegraphic apparatus.

I. Morgan, of San Francisco, exhibited the California State Cement—a preparation for mending breakages in almost any article.

J. Renz, of Sacramento, showed several cases of herb bitters, claimed to be an excellent article for diseases of the blood, ague, colic, etc.

A. Bergmann, of Sacramento, had on exhibition a good variety of pickles, canned fruit, ketchups and sauces.

Mrs. J. P. Odbert, of Sacramento, exhibited in the lower hall a choice lot of jellies, pickles and preserves.

C. G. Kelley & Co., of San Francisco, made an exhibit of the preparation known as the "American Washing Fluid." The article was represented as excellent for cleansing clothes, glass, paint, etc.

There were quite a number of excellent displays of fruit, and every collection was creditable to the exhibitor. Mrs. A. S. Greenlaw, Mrs. W. N. Brooks, L. S. Graham, J. S. Harbison, E. Pierce, of Sacramento, each had fine varieties on exhibition.

I. Landsberger, of San Francisco, made a display of California wines and brandies, comprising Sonoma white, hock and port wines, and cognac and other brandies.

Hoyt & Howse, of Sacramento, displayed a variety of preserved fruit and tomatoes.

Few visitors to the Pavilion failed to admire the beautiful black walnut frame made by Snow & Roos, encasing Marple's splendid picture of the Golden Gate.

I. L. Merrill, of Sacramento, exhibited in the upper hall a number of fine kerosene lamps of various styles, fancy crockery ware, etc.

Long & Daly, of San Francisco, exhibited a light and graceful single scull racing shell.

Mrs. Blackwood, of Sacramento, exhibited quite a pretty pieced silk sofa cushion.

H. T. Graves, of San Francisco, made quite a display of wire work of various descriptions.

The Standard Soap Company, of San Francisco, exhibited various kinds of soap and candles, and the products incidental to their manufacture.

B. F. Barton & Co. exhibited dairy and table salt, saleratus, etc., all of the best quality in their respective grades.

The San Francisco Candle Company made a display of candles in the various stages of their manufacture.

Wentworth, Hobart & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited a case containing very fine ladies' shoes and gaiters of various styles, materials and colors.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SILK CULTURE.

The committee to whom was given the subject of the silk business, from the mulberry tree to the production of the cocoon, have attended to their duty and beg leave to submit their report.

Very few persons, even at this stage of this vast and peculiarly interesting business, can form any conception of its real value to our State in coming years. The mere assertion that it will be as millions of dollars annually would be esteemed visionary—but time will tell. Sixteen years ago the prophecy was made of what is seen in this fair—the manufacture of silks in our State.

The committee find, on examination, quite a number of different samples of cocoons, collections of eggs of all the different varieties of the silkworm known to commerce, and an exhibition in all departments that would actually astonish the raisers of the silkworm in any of the countries of Europe. To those conversant with this interest it must be evident, by what is shown, that California is destined at no distant day to excel any other part of the world in this industry, and our people and State will do well to foster this important business. The following is a list of the exhibits :

L. Prevost, of San José—Twelve boxes containing wreath of different varieties of cocoons; silk butterflies laying their eggs; one lot of California cocoons and lots of cocoons of the following varieties: Turkish, White Japanese, Green Japanese, Yellow Portuguese, White Portuguese, Old French, Wild California, Yellow Mountain, New French, White Oak, Mulberry Trees; and the actual silk business, from mulberry trees to the cocoons, feeding of worms, etc.

Miss Leonie Saufrignon, of San José—One bouquet of cocoons.

Mrs. W. Erkins, San José—One lot of cocoons.

Dr. De Witt C. Franklin, Los Angeles—One lot of cocoons.

Mrs. J. Saufrignon, San José—Bouquet and wreath of cocoons.

Mrs. Alice Boston, Santa Cruz—One variety of cocoons.

John Smith, Sacramento—One variety of cocoons and one sample of mulberry trees.

John Rice, Yuba County—One variety of cocoons.

Don José Olivia, Hornitos, Mariposa County—One variety of cocoons.

G. E. Goux, Santa Barbara—One sample of cocoons from one hundred thousand raised this year.

Thomas A. Garey, Los Angeles—One sample of cocoons and one bouquet.

Albert Brewster, San Gabriel—One variety of cocoons.

A. Packard, Santa Barbara—One sample of cocoons from one hundred thousand raised this year.

M. A. Goddard, Sacramento—One sample of Japanese cocoons.

Mrs. L. Sillers, Antioch, Alameda County—One sample of cocoons.

Muller & Jasad, Nevada City—One sample of cocoons.

Byron S. Wilson, Santa Clara County—One sample cocoons.

A. F. Goddard, Sacramento—One sample of Japanese cocoons and one sample of mulberry trees.

Louis Hess, Placerville, El Dorado County—One sample of Japanese cocoons.

Dr. D. W. Koehler, ———, Oregon—One sample of cocoons, first raised in Oregon.

George Reed, Snelling, Merced County—One sample of cocoons.

Mrs. L. Waldron, Sacramento—One sample of cocoons.

Mrs. Mary Jennings and Mrs. W. Flint, Sacramento—One sample of Japanese cocoons, in cases; one sample of European cocoons, in cases; one sample Turkish cocoons, in cases; one sample Japanese cocoons, in brush; one sample European cocoons, in brush; one sample Turkish cocoons, in brush.

William H. Haynie, Sacramento—Sample lot of cocoons, taken from seven hundred thousand of this year's feeding; sample lot of Japanese worms, feeding; four cartoons of silkworm eggs, prepared for the European market; samples of mulberry trees.

I. N. Hoag, Yolo County—Sample of Japanese silkworm eggs; sample of European silkworm eggs; sample of Turkish silkworm eggs; skeins of reeled silk.

Robert Williamson, Sacramento—Sample of mulberry trees.

J. S. Harbison, Sacramento—Samples of moretti mulberry and multicaulis trees.

C. W. Reed, Yolo County—Sample of *morus multicaulis* trees.

Your committee have taken the pains to give a full list of the exhibitors in this department, together with the samples exhibited by each, to show that the business is not simply confined to one or two localities, but that it is already widely spread throughout this State, and is commenced in Oregon.

It is not only due to the "pioneer" of the business in this State, but also to the pioneers in the respective counties and localities represented, to give their names to the public, and make record of the same in the transactions of your society for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Your committee have no information as to the extent of the operations of most of the exhibitors, and will therefore confine themselves to giving a short notice of the operations of two of the largest silk growers in the State—William M. Haynie and I. N. Hoag.

Mr. Hoag's cocoonery is situated about three miles above Sacramento City, on the Yolo side of the Sacramento River. He has a large plantation of mulberry trees, both from seed and cuttings, from which have been fed about one million worms the present season, succeeding beyond his most sanguine expectations in producing quantity and quality, both of cocoons and eggs.

Mr. Haynie's cocoonery is located just beyond the limits of Sacramento City, on the road leading to Smith's gardens. It was erected the past summer, with special reference to silk culture. He has also seven acres of mulberry trees planted on his homestead, and plantations of trees north of the American River, both from seeds and cuttings, of the most approved variety.

This gentleman commenced feeding his first batch of worms on the first of July, which consisted of about eight hundred thousand worms of the French variety. He, too, has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations in producing good cocoons and eggs.

The committee are glad to learn that a market for silkworm eggs has been opened up in Europe, which will probably require all the eggs that can be produced in this State for years to come, at remunerative prices. The demand for the eggs in Europe is owing to the well known fact that the silk worms cannot be reproduced from eggs grown there, on account of the disease peculiar to those countries. Of late years they have had to look to Japan for a supply of eggs, which can as well be produced here, and those of a superior quality. While your committee would not ignore any one of the exhibitors in this department, they felt called upon to make the foregoing statements for the encouragement of those who are now small growers, and others who may be contemplating going into the silk industry, but who are still in doubt of the final results. We find L. Prevost still at the post of honor, making a fine exhibition of the silk business in all its departments, up to the manufacture. All other exhibitors, in honor to the pioneer, having withdrawn their claims to the premium offered by your society, we award said premium of fifty dollars to him.

In this connection the committee remark: William Holdman has secured a patent for the production of silk from the bark of the mulberry tree, and an agent has arrived in California to form a company for the establishment of a factory to work on the new plan. The yearling branches are cut in the late winter or early spring, before the sap has commenced to rise, and are steamed for half an hour, to loosen the bark, which is then detached, and steeped for several days in a solution of potash. This dissolves and disintegrates the nonfibrous portion of the material, and the bark is washed to cleanse the fibre, which is next boiled in potash ley, washed in warm and in cold water, boiled in a solution of alum, one pound in six gallons of water, dried, and finally combed for spinning. This is the whole process as patented, and it is cheap and simple. We have seen a sample of silk represented to have been made by this method, and it has a fine fibre, five inches long, of regular thickness and of good color and lustre. We were informed that very little silk has been made in this way, probably not an ounce in all, and we are unable to present any statement of the amount of silk that can be made from a ton of mulberry twigs, or of the cost of production.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. R. CLUNESS,
A. B. NIXON,
J. S. HARBISON,
COL. WARREN,
Committee.

OPENING ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT—
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

By HON. W. H. PARKS, PRESIDENT.

*Members of the Northern District Agricultural Society, and Ladies and
Gentlemen:*

We have assembled together again, after a lapse of two most prosperous years, to exchange congratulations, and return thanks for our continued and increased prosperity, and to place on exhibition some of our products and improvements, and to exchange ideas with reference to further improvements. It becomes my duty, as the presiding officer, to make a brief statement of the condition of the society, and to make such suggestions as would, in my opinion, promote the interests of the same. I am aware of the popular prejudice existing against long, statistical opening addresses, therefore, I shall be brief. I will not attempt to reiterate what has been so often and so truthfully said, that California, as a State, possesses greater advantages, and has greater resources for agriculture and manufactures, than any other portion of the United States. Nor shall I go into facts and figures, giving the incredible number of bushels of wheat and barley raised per acre, nor dwell upon the mammoth size of potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, etc., the deliciousness of our fruits, or the delicate flavor of our wines, for all of these things have been stated and verified, and no longer create astonishment. I may, however, congratulate you upon the proud position our State occupies to-day. Although young in years, she has taken place with the first of the olden States in importance as a grain growing State. At the late Paris Exposition she stood first for her cereals, and her mechanics carried off more prizes, in proportion to the number of exhibitors, than did those of any other portion of the world. This, then, would argue that we not only have the soil, climate and natural wealth, but that we have also the genius and enterprise so necessary to the speedy development of our country.

I may also congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the society and of the district which composes it. We do not judge of the success of a fair, or the condition of the society, by the number of exhibitions, but by the interest taken by the exhibitors, and the influence and effect it has upon the country. Taking this for a standpoint, we may well congratulate ourselves upon the success and the advantages of the society, and its founders, who struggled so hard for its establishment and success, may well be proud of their work. It is just ten years ago since

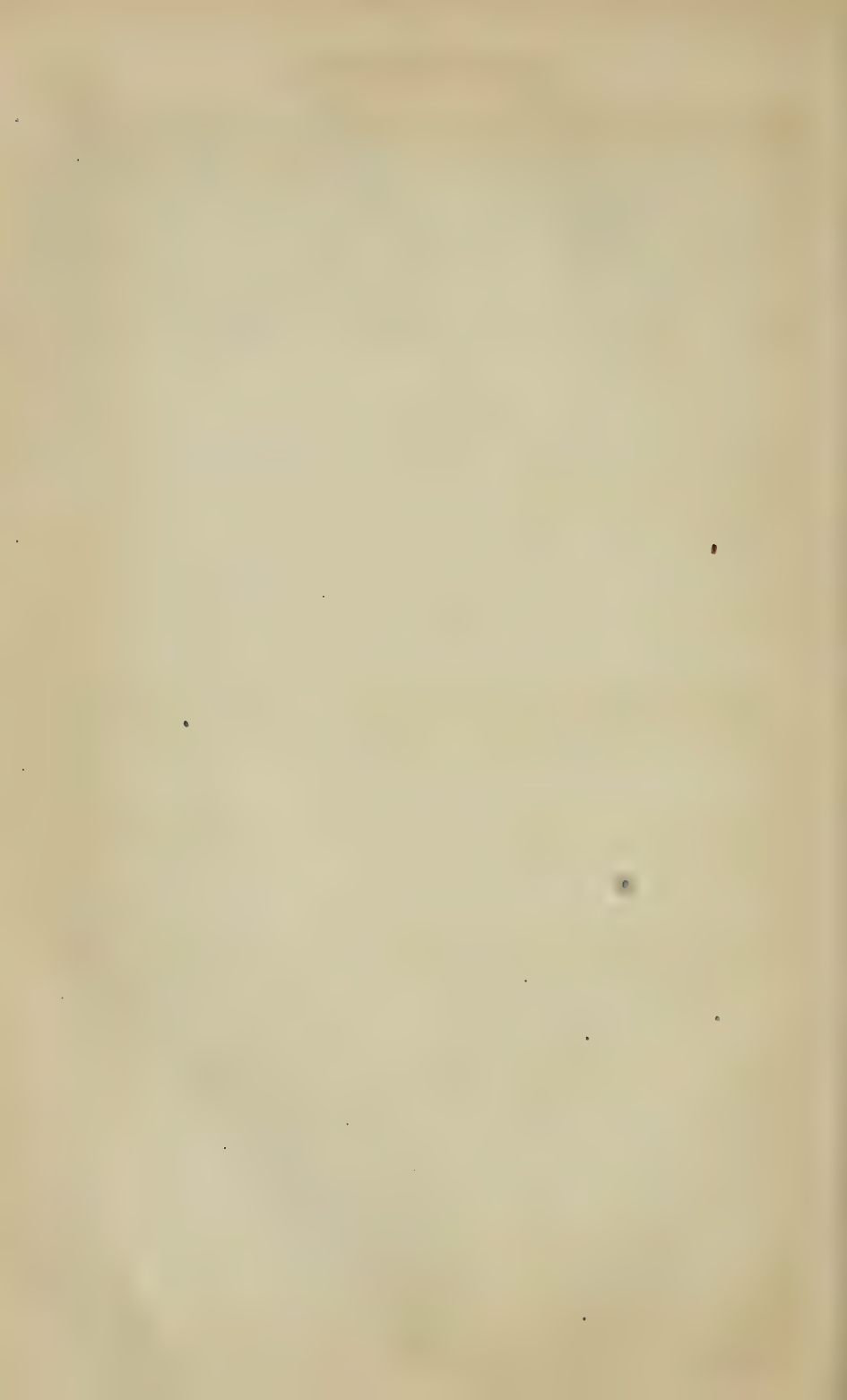
the first fair was held in this city, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society; and when we compare the condition of the district then, with its condition now, comment is unnecessary. It is to this society that we are greatly indebted for the improvement. We have exchanged the mustang for the thoroughbred roadster and draft horse. We have exchanged the wild Mexican cow for the domestic Durham and Devon; the coarse, hairy, Mexican sheep for the fine Spanish, French and Saxony Merino. We have done more: We have filled our granaries, and said to the world, give us commerce, and we will feed you all; and to-day our State is doing more than her share in feeding the hungry millions. But we must do still more, we must have a commerce of our own—we must have rival lines of steamers, and rival railroads, connected with all parts of the world. We cannot, and ought not, to expect the great margin in grain between this and other countries to continue. Then, let us prepare for such a state of things; let us prepare to produce at less cost; let us prepare to lessen the cost of freight through our own State to the seaport. It is an extravagant outrage that it costs as much to take produce from here to San Francisco as it does from there to New York. A great improvement can, and ought to be made, in our manner of shipping, by doing away with the extravagant custom of shipping in sacks. It is more than one-tenth of all the cost of producing, besides the loss of grain and the extra expense of handling. The difference in handling grain in bulk and in sacks is almost incredible, and I would recommend a thorough examination of this subject. I noticed a commercial statement of the shipment of our wheat, of two years ago, I think. We got for it eight millions of dollars; it brought in foreign markets sixteen millions. This shows that it cost one-half of the value of our product to put it in market from San Francisco. Now, at least one-half of the remaining half was paid for home freight and sacking, leaving only one-quarter of its real value for the producer. We must reduce the cost of producing and shipping as fast as the foreign demand diminishes, or we will be in the same condition that we were in a few years since—our granaries overloaded with grain that will not bring the cost of producing. We must encourage immigration to our State. What we need is a population of laborers that we can depend upon, to increase our manufactures. The experiments in manufacturing have thus far proved successful. There is no reason why all of our woollen goods, clothing, boots and shoes, sugar, oils, agricultural implements, etc., etc., should not be manufactured in our own State. It is but a few years since we imported all our wagons and steam engines; now, who thinks of importing one? We want cheap labor and cheap capital, and as all operations of capital are based upon labor, we must first have the laborers and we shall be sure of the capital. It is governed by that unerring law of supply and demand, and is sure to flow where profitable and safe investments can be made.

Much has been done, through the agricultural societies of the State, for the dissemination of the knowledge of the advantages that our State possesses, and much is being done, and we now have a powerful auxiliary in the Labor Exchange recently established in San Francisco. This might be extended with profit to the interior. The laborers who come to our shores must be protected from the assaults of those who will not work themselves, or allow others to, unless they can dictate the terms. Labor is a commodity, and its price must be governed by the supply and demand; and all labor associations that attempt to hold it

higher than the demand will warrant are opposed to the best interests of the country. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and no class will reap more benefit from a full supply of free labor than they themselves. There are hundreds of now day laborers who are competent to transact almost any kind of business, but, from the fact that labor is so high, they are prevented from engaging in the business they were educated for, and are compelled to work at day labor. We need more frequent intercourse with each other, in order to combine our efforts to bring about necessary reforms. The farmer is no longer the slow, plodding clod-hopper, nor the mechanic the mere machine, that they were once thought to be, but they command the very highest order of talent and genius; but there is not that exertion used by them to procure the beneficial results, from a combination of capital or the unity of action, that there is among other classes of men. When we reflect that all the real wealth of the State is based upon its agricultural and manufacturing resources, is it not surprising that greater efforts are not made for their development. Let us suppose that all of the incorporated companies that have been formed in this State for mining purposes had been formed for agricultural and manufacturing, that all of the assessments that have been paid for mining, had been paid for farming and manufacturing, what would have been the result? I think, without exaggeration, I may say that the amount of assessments would have purchased every acre of land in the State, that our population would have numbered four times its present number, that we would produce ten times as much grain as we now do, that our manufactures would be quadrupled, and that the assessed value of our property would be increased a thousand fold. We would have our clipper ships, our own lines of steamers, and our State would be checkered with railroads. Instead of having a transitory and excitable population, that are grasping at every shadow only to be deceived, we would have a population of substantial and wealthy farmers, merchants and mechanics.

We have truly an agricultural district, and capable of producing many articles at prices that will warrant shipment, such as wool, wine and oil, and there can be no doubt of wheat, when the expense of producing and shipping can be reduced to a reasonable rate. The superiority of our grain will always command for it enough higher price to pay the difference in cost of freight when this shall be reduced to its usual rate. There are other articles that might be produced with profit, such as sugar, flax, hemp and silk; and the day is not far distant when we shall export all of these articles in large quantities. It only requires our attention. Let the farmer pay as much attention to public affairs as his interest requires, and it will not be long before the necessary reforms will take place. Let them see that all laws discriminating against their best interests, such as now exists against the sheep growing interest, are repealed or amended. Let them have free roads and free bridges. Let them combine their capital to cheapen freight. We have a notable example of this in Colusa County. There the farmers are determined they will have freights at a reasonable rate. To accomplish this they have already put one steamer on the river, and have organized a company to put on still another; and they are reaping a reward for their enterprise by getting freights from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. less than we do here. We have another striking example of the benefits of opposition lines, in the establishment of a new express company. It has already cheapened expressage very materially. We have no fault to find with old companies, no war to wage against them, but

competition is needed in transportation as well as in all other business, and the prospect of our having it are brightening. Until recently we have had but one line of communication between here and San Francisco, and only one between there and New York. We have now successfully established two or three lines of steamers to New York, and we have a prospect of the speedy completion of two lines of railroads between here and San Francisco. So vigorously are they pushing on the work on the great national highway, the Pacific Railroad, that we confidently hope at our next annual festival we shall have the pleasure of seeing many of our Eastern friends in our midst, participating in our enjoyment.



STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1867.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1867, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State, except the County of San Mateo, one township in El Dorado County and one in Calaveras County.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed....	Acres of land cultivated..	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres of land cultivated in 1868.....	Acres of wheat sown in 1868	Acres of barley sown in 1868.....
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.			
Alameda.....	125,581	90,666	59,801	1,322,154	14,751	175,702	98,753	69,400	18,180
Alpine.....	13,000	500	75	1,000	200	3,000	500	75	200
Amador.....	60,700	18,050	2,654	50,000	3,280	69,560			
Butte.....	240,664	42,966	20,630	482,470	10,422	220,350			
Calaveras.....	38,000	11,750	210	2,550	1,460	6,400			
Colusa.....	128,760	52,315	25,300	708,400	25,000	875,000			
Contra Costa.....	82,157	52,314	39,859	692,480	10,106	287,120	69,906	43,505	20,083
Del Norte.....	4,860	1,978	411	9,982	158	6,210	1,001	374	171
El Dorado.....	82,996	15,520	943	6,278	534	7,000			
Fresno ..	8,673	4,000	375	7,457	570	15,755	5,000	1,266	2,222
Humboldt.....	28,408	12,127	1,342	32,314	387	16,254	11,812	1,194	568
Inyo.....	3,500	2,080	343	8,090	378	9,747	730	208	240
Kern.....	3,750	2,400	200	5,217	883	24,893			
Klamath.....	3,201	1,500	62	1,080	15	240	1,429	601	19
Lake.....	11,030	8,730	4,169	62,299	1,917	24,362	6,405	3,075	1,728
Lassen.....	13,371	3,691	622	8,563	2,558	66,798			
Los Angeles.....	17,300	15,000	800	19,200	4,400	154,000	19,600	765	6,000
Marin.....	181,465	33,257	3,936	102,240	1,278	38,246			
Mariposa.....	24,999	4,084	1,235	5,309	2,344	7,816	3,665	829	1,669
Mendocino.....	135,000	46,000	15,600	200,840	4,340	127,500	41,000	11,000	4,000

Merced.....	135,000	20,000	3,000	45,000	5,000	125,000	31,000	12,000	7,676
Mono.....	11,720	2,495	393	7,268	408	7,560	3,347	786	405
Monterey.....	118,490	40,450	5,700	226,750	27,500	1,723,200	54,564	29,389	13,875
Napa.....	95,200	41,100	37,410	592,323	1,750	53,000	39,900	36,045	2,570
Nevada.....	23,250	23,250	675	12,000	100	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Placer.....	73,550	21,000	8,170	65,300	2,705	23,400	11,250	6,375	2,330
Plumas.....	46,632	2,200	951	14,541	62	1,990	2,000	850	50
Sacramento.....	210,148	75,274	8,852	131,000	18,600	375,000	52,607	7,602	28,195
San Bernardino.....	14,642	12,000	2,500	50,000	6,000	120,000	12,500	2,400	6,500
San Diego.....	2,300	1,950	400	8,000	1,270	31,750	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	18,500	3,200	20	500	300	5,000	3,200	20	300
San Joaquin.....	268,000	126,000	91,800	1,197,400	30,700	429,800	155,000	125,660	26,950
San Luis Obispo.....	43,085	3,623	1,210	11,210	735	30,400	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	16,244	7,200	1,500	1,200	2,200	6,800	11,500	1,500	2,200
Santa Clara.....	467,931	125,740	80,339	1,229,309	9,210	170,400	138,330	88,860	8,280
Santa Cruz.....	50,785	17,405	7,039	166,676	1,997	62,680	15,033	7,041	2,956
Shasta.....	59,480	33,621	7,421	86,429	7,325	187,215	33,621	7,421	7,325
Sierra.....	13,920	1,495	206	3,780	365	8,845	1,430	206	367
Siskiyou.....	63,052	18,424	6,321	126,420	2,234	66,920	18,424	6,321	2,234
Solano.....	192,988	76,739	61,329	1,454,830	13,605	348,980	73,660	54,738	13,098
Sonoma.....	446,963	246,063	123,814	1,079,181	15,405	279,156	243,465	120,670	14,857
Stanislaus.....	120,594	200,456	144,852	2,317,632	42,748	854,960	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	112,619	93,734	31,585	287,167	29,636	431,461	38,864	20,700	15,788
Tehama.....	79,515	26,816	14,520	300,000	7,213	15,100	109,264	30,060	11,325
Trinity.....	10,926	3,753	960	11,370	108	1,487	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	15,681	5,310	2,636	39,884	3,757	65,584	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	40,110	13,600	1,950	19,600	3,550	18,500	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	96,416	73,245	51,575	1,071,730	11,050	172,684	78,750	63,970	10,110
Yuba.....	58,842	22,613	7,193	143,000	6,200	150,300	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,136,523	1,757,684	882,888	14,432,883	336,723	8,200,075	1,397,537	792,842	202,474

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	2,583	54,906	15	300	394	14,920	123	1,770	507	906
Alpine.....	45	470	.....	.....	35	700	.....	.....	6	125
Amador.....	66	.....	13	90	450	13,400	8	200	5	150
Butte.....	456	10,707	50	1,050	293	10,145	.....	.....	21	400
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	200	7,000	.....	.....	185	3,700	2	40	3	90
Contra Costa.....	611	22,158	5	100	328	3,908	10	416	4	58
Del Norte.....	445	18,061	.....	.....	8	320	.....	.....	238	5,715
El Dorado.....	203	890	127	565	50	860	.....	.....	5	90
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4,178	.....	.....	1	26
Humboldt.....	3,698	165,472	.....	.....	315	7,555	7	155	703	30,034
Inyo.....	55	368	.....	.....	240	7,000	.....	.....	1½	77
Kern.....	60	1,800	.....	.....	53	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	45	950	12	71	44	369	1	18	27	648
Lake.....	232	3,873	17	197	392	7,324	.....	2	1½	16
Lassen.....	469	11,386	.....	.....	5	105	.....	.....	9	254
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	35	700	5,300	238,500	50	1,500	20	500
Marin.....	12,460	513,678	15	462	30	684	.....	.....	19	540
Mariposa.....	261	372	142	218	33	415	.....	.....	2	80
Mendocino.....	10,800	34,000	.....	.....	760	22,800	.....	.....	160	3,800

Merced	163	2,805	.....	.....	978	29,340	.....	14	23	14	.....	.....
Mono	150	5,700	.....	10	300	10,200	25	50	1,375	520	14	.....
Monterey	1,045	32,440	.....	458	325	8,050	15,100	1	11	4	65	.....
Napa .....	.....	.....	.....	60	630	17,000	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	115	.....
Placer	760	1,300	274	400	15	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas	979	29,965	.....	.....	4	1,000	.....	6	150	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,550	31,000	30	510	2,034	59,000	655	30	915	21	.....	.....
San Bernardino	9	130	6	120	2,200	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	12,000	.....	.....	.....	12	260	.....
San Francisco	600	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	300	.....
San Joaquin	7	260	35	386	945	19,900	.....	.....	.....	12	700	.....
San Luis Obispo	30	.....	3	.....	890	30,360	.....	4	40	10	40	.....
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	150	.....	.....	.....	160	16,000	.....	.....	.....	10	100	.....
Santa Clara	500	58,000	120	1,560	202	2,272	.....	4	65	1	600	.....
Santa Cruz	719	24,866	52	1,010	457	14,985	.....	162	1,585	.....	.....	.....
Shasta	1,244	11,460	74	520	980	181,145	487	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Sierra	220	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou	3,004	90,120	34	1,190	84	2,520	.....	14	252	5	100	.....
Solano	400	9,500	.....	.....	75	1,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma	10,850	274,932	179	1,743	3,715	98,537	.....	3	47	28	1,250	.....
Stanislaus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	239	5,615	56	984	706	20,065	.....	90	1,358	4	101	.....
Tehama	76	2,850	.....	.....	110	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	107	2,025	.....	.....	31	710	.....	.....	.....	12	389	.....
Tulare	27	550	12	260	374	8,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne	25	245	36	347	104	400	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Yolo	40	1,420	47	1,550	140	2,340	.....	5	100	22	560	.....
Yuba	700	20,650	85	1,200	504	14,550	236	10	250	11	.....	.....
Totals	66,278	1,216,977	1,495	16,071	25,670	971,055	64,470	680½	10,275	2,512½	.....	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....			589	5,970	.....	.....	895	69,020	4	500
Alpine.....			6	50	.....	.....	80	6,000	.....	.....
Amador.....			9	320	.....	80	100	5,700	4	600
Butte.....	10	21,700	47	1,300	.....	.....	140	19,410	34	3,930
Calaveras.....			15	500	.....	.....	52	4,600	.....	.....
Colusa.....			3	78	3	275	20	1,800	9	540
Contra Costa.....			257	12,508	.....	.....	56	5,141	.....	.....
Del Norte.....			10	210	.....	.....	89	4,795	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	3	4,000	15	228	.....	.....	81	5,460	.....	.....
Fresno.....			1	55	.....	.....	100	3,865	14	590
Humboldt.....			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	.....	.....	1,360	282,106	.....	.....
Inyo.....			20	286	.....	.....	50	760	.....	.....
Kern.....			20	300	.....	.....	80	6,650	3	100
Klamath.....			11	350	.....	.....	65	2,620	.....	.....
Lake.....							612	5,055	.....	.....
Lassen.....			5	175	.....	.....	22	3,025	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	10	10,000	600	12,000	113	169,500	1,000	100,000	50	3,750
Marin.....			28	732	.....	.....	3,021	24,846	.....	.....
Mariposa.....			5	163	.....	.....	54	3,855	.....	.....
Mendocino.....							1,200	36,000	.....	.....

Merced.....	1	30	50	1,400	.....	.....	24	4,800	12	1,350
Mono.....			9	97	.....	.....	100	4,889	.....	.....
Monterey.....			1,680	52,800	.....	.....	1,320	315,500	.....	.....
Napa.....			5	185	.....	10	24,000	2,870	.....	.....
Nevada.....				.....	.....	.....	200	16,000	.....	.....
Placer.....			4	80	.....	.....	105	4,500	4	381
Plumas.....				.....	.....	.....	90	8,332	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	11	12,000	84	3,124	.....	.....	122	12,565	243	35,785
San Bernardino.....			59	1,180	.....	.....	20	2,400	2	200
San Diego.....			21	525	.....	.....	21	1,260	.....	.....
San Francisco.....			31	450	.....	.....	880	35,000	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....			9	260	.....	.....	77	8,700	22	4,800
San Luis Obispo.....			473	10,123	.....	17	200	9,480	.....	.....
San Mateo.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....			100	24,600	.....	.....	35	6,000	10	90
Santa Clara.....			62	1,000	.....	.....	295	20,000	50	750
Santa Cruz.....			277	3,603	.....	.....	329	48,400	.....	.....
Shasta.....	3	256	164	3,884	.....	.....	300	21,000	115	2,565
Sierra.....				.....	.....	.....	62	5,800	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....			15	300	.....	.....	200	30,000	.....	.....
Solano.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	2		25	260	.....	.....	6,336	168,840	3	60
Stanislaus.....				.....	.....	.....	25	1,000	.....	.....
Sutter.....	‡	300	107	3,126	.....	.....	14	2,588	69	10,990
Tehama.....	28	7,080	12	314	.....	138	136,700	9,412	16	3,012
Trinity.....			33	710	.....	.....	101	11,300	.....	.....
Tulare.....			50	500	.....	.....	13	920	6	575
Tuolumne.....			26	150	.....	.....	37	2,720	.....	.....
Yolo.....	45	22,640	44	894	.....	.....	90	4,480	41	2,460
Yuba.....			158	3,620	.....	60	6,500	9,594	23	2,380
Totals.....	113‡	78,006	5,231‡	149,893	341‡	337,255	20,908	1,359,658	734	75,408

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		BEETS.	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds.....	Acres	Pounds.....	Acres	Pounds.....	Tons.....	
Alameda	409	23,275	9,285	13,786	12	250	57	3,050	.....	.....	500	
Alpine	1	20	500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Amador	16	370	6,000	4,560	.....	.....	6	3,200	.....	210	8	
Butte.....	24	1,100	8,000	6,408	.....	.....	2	6,150	.....	3,250	106	
Calaveras .....	.....	.....	5,800	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Colusa	6	390	10,212	12,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Contra Costa.....	16	2,900	10,700	15,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	
Del Norte.....	2	113	265	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	
El Dorado.....	8	150	6,881	5,795	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	400	1	190	3	
Fresno	1	60	1,223	1,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Humboldt.....	13	177	1,369	2,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inyo.....	3	175	525	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kern.....	7	600	930	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Klamath	1	18	147	238	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lake.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	31	2,187	3,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	16	
Lassen	1	60	1,323	1,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Los Angeles	25	6,250	320	800	.....	.....	50	50,000	15	8,250	20	
Marin.....	7	298	10,463	13,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	
Mariposa	24	225	11,000	18,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	11,000	18,500	.....	.....	250	30,000	.....	.....	.....	

[illegible]

T A B L E O F S T A T I S T I C S -- C o n t i n u e d .

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Total of pumpkins and squashes	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons	Acres of broom corn...	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese.....	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres	Pounds						
Alameda	95	747	.....	.....	.....	70	141,600	7,800	266,000	4,570
Alpine	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	200	2,000	200
Amador	8	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	2,000	8,000	1,671
Butte	108	100	.....	.....	.....	2	56,750	500	185,800	18,730
Calaveras	9	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	1,325	47,000	5,000
Colusa	3	7	.....	.....	.....	15	25,617	1,230	508,000	20,000
Contra Costa.....	703	2,010	.....	.....	.....	3	10,010	18,600	161,300	15,000
Del Norte.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,380	.....	3,740	1,260
El Dorado	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	100	.....	980
Fresno .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,395	.....	182,247	3,000
Humboldt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,515	1,600	2,515	4,220
Inyo	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Kern	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	10,000	121,113	2,000
Klamath .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,980	.....	.....	878
Lake	149	22½	½	50	.....	.....	27,652	74,200	20,388	11,589
Lassen.....	100	200	.....	.....	.....	2	32,450	10,000	16,000	160
Los Angeles	15	1,000	4	500	.....	25	25,000	10,000	450,000	75,000
Marin	340	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549,800	387,400	1,240	1,458
Mariposa.....	20	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,720	410	16,218	56
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	12,000	135,000	.....

Merced.....	3½	76	.....	.....	.....	7	7,290	2,200	363,797	14,400
Mono.....	21	160	.....	.....	.....	1	9,300	8,500	.....	600
Monterey.....	40	500	.....	.....	.....	8	670,000	195,000	557,000	17,800
Napa.....	22	135	.....	.....	.....	3	135,000	8,575	14,550	3,800
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	10,000	.....	.....	3,500
Placer.....	103	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,600	1,500	68,600	10,200
Plumas.....	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,010	2,000	11,300	.....
Sacramento.....	122	1,538	.....	.....	333	734	267,000	6,400	219,500	12,170
San Bernardino.....	8	478	.....	.....	.....	17	15,690	10,050	41,400	53,700
San Diego.....	4	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170	2,000	.....	340
San Francisco.....	169	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	2,800	.....	150
San Joaquin.....	25	65	.....	.....	.....	½	200,500	17,000	133,000	3,000
San Luis Obispo.....	1½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,345	121,000	292,000	7,150
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	5	10	.....	.....	350	.....	3,400	5,500	692,385	2,500
Santa Clara.....	45	1,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,920	1,567,580	55,750	11,995
Santa Cruz.....	4	671	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,620	4,500	.....	4,365
Shasta.....	23	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,486	580	49,044	1,620
Sierra.....	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,360	2,000	.....	686
Siskiyou.....	35	75	.....	.....	.....	5	71,352	14,694	10,300	4,356
Solano.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22,130	1,600	57,075	3,080
Sonoma.....	17	819	.....	.....	.....	2	620,416	255,275	127,837	1,873
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10,500	5,220	835,000	77,600
Sutter.....	5	743	.....	.....	.....	354	82,000	6,000	125,000	13,704
Tehama.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	80	20,800	1,540	428,690	5,420
Trinity.....	60	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	100	.....	980
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	13,415	1,250	337,369	9,755
Tuolumne.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	.....	8,500	1,200
Yolo.....	34	426	.....	.....	2,300	.....	53,070	3,650	152,000	15,942
Yuba.....	8	200	.....	.....	.....	6	32,700	964	39,000	8,600
Totals.....	2,504	12,097½	4½	550	3,043	1,419½	4,964,213	2,786,338	6,915,049	455,455

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees...	Number of peach trees...	Number of pear trees....	Number of plum trees...	Number of cherry trees..	Number of nectarine trees.....	Number of quince trees..	Number of apricot trees.	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees...
Alameda.....	118,600	18,300	30,890	21,300	17,800	2,700	1,600	1,500	1,050	1
Alpine	225	80								
Amador	32,400	20,200	6,000	5,000	2,200	900	2,000	1,900	1,100	120
Butte	29,350	40,200	6,000	3,300	1,100	1,000	700	1,800	1,600	33
Calaveras	37,000	12,000	4,500	2,400	800	650	1,000	800	1,000	6
Colusa	17,000	21,000	3,000	2,000	600	900	210	600	530	3
Contra Costa	30,500	17,600	9,000	49,018	4,190	315	2,900	791	667	31
Del Norte.....	6,270	417	468	328	206	2	13	16		
El Dorado.....	111,200	56,200	14,100	5,300	1,800	1,100	1,100	650	650	10
Fresno	1,042	2,335	378	131	15		66	95	115	
Humboldt..	33,586	540	1,222	2,626	1,014	4	71	14	2	
Inyo.....	290	370	50							
Kern	200	200	150	50		18	10	50	30	
Klamath.	2,607	1,216	191	322	81	61	87	18		
Lake	9,210	5,487	1,174	1,531	159	96	101	130	47	
Lassen	14,500	10,000	3,300	180		30	50	150		
Los Angeles	6,500	9,000	4,000	100	100	200	600	1,820	2,600	2,300
Marin	4,360	1,610	850	1,400	800	60	220	100	30	10
Mariposa	6,950	7,550	800	530	200	100	100	290	240	
Mendocino	18,000	12,400	2,000	2,200	600	400	150	50		

	10,000	12,000	2,010	1,000	200	75	75	112	125	25
Merced.....	10,000	12,000	2,010	1,000	200	75	75	112	125	25
Mono.....	56	31	8	29	7	3	7	2	.....	.....
Monterey.....	12,519	10,607	10,917	1,190	786	360	34	963	89	21
Napa.....	50,000	25,700	14,000	5,130	5,400	730	925	1,600	645	20
Nevada.....	25,000	12,500	5,600	1,150	750	375	1,365	325	685	.....
Placer.....	35,500	23,500	8,400	3,400	1,400	830	1,680	840	1,050	28
Plumas.....	2,640	2,960	670	170	60	20	30	10	12	.....
Sacramento.....	63,650	74,300	23,000	10,700	3,750	3,000	2,300	7,000	4,000	25
San Bernardino.....	5,700	10,000	450	780	50	270	150	500	320	40
San Diego.....	330	670	370	70	40	25	80	460	184	40
San Francisco.....	1,600	110	800	400	260	20	15	15	12	.....
San Joaquin.....	45,000	45,500	8,500	4,000	800	1,200	600	3,250	2,750	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	3,300	1,300	1,100	500	220	70	200	300	130	.....
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	16,000	8,000	3,800	550	600	800	900	2,500	2,800	850
Santa Clara.....	722,000	70,500	69,650	19,000	15,000	1,400	8,700	5,900	1,250	13
Santa Cruz.....	35,560	4,067	3,812	2,687	1,156	68	326	435	168	.....
Shasta.....	232,340	198,220	112,630	36,244	20,446	16,448	6,240	7,320	739	61
Sierra.....	5,410	2,805	750	341	261	47	70	29	7	1
Siskiyou.....	32,645	13,569	1,529	1,372	1,104	256	234	327	19	5
Solano.....	44,397	11,769	6,539	2,279	1,545	1,213	496	1,525	1,651	2
Sonoma.....	255,280	52,912	11,776	35,801	6,171	965	3,198	1,604	1,160	.....
Stanislaus.....	6,400	10,000	1,500	540	300	500	80	570	360	.....
Sutter.....	14,517	16,577	3,580	2,450	462	956	414	1,192	1,856	15
Tehama.....	7,800	23,000	1,900	1,200	410	420	125	950	475	5
Trinity.....	19,500	6,000	1,850	1,250	600	200	100	120	6	.....
Tulare.....	6,230	18,860	1,280	690	200	160	43	325	200	.....
Tuolumne.....	32,700	28,000	7,600	3,000	900	270	1,000	550	820	.....
Yolo.....	16,426	22,730	3,640	1,957	1,220	747	298	1,440	1,410	4
Yuba.....	32,500	26,500	7,600	4,400	1,700	1,450	1,900	1,500	1,800	43
Totals.....	1,217,790	969,692	302,392	195,896	93,989	43,999	40,404	52,308	33,924	3,712

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of orange trees..	Number of olive trees....	Number of prune trees...	Number of mulberry trees.....	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees.	Number of gooseberry bushes.....	Number of raspberry bushes.....	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines...
Alameda.....	7	6	600	135	1,000	400	35,000	46,000	256,000	185,000
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	150	100	.....
Amador.....	140	20	280	370	850	300	10,000	13,000	113,000	1,140,000
Butte.....	195	34	7	380	800	30	3,500	1,600	132,000	459,000
Calaveras.....	20	.....	17	550	75	500	1,500	20,000	630,000	457,000
Colusa.....	12	.....	.....	30	25	16	12	123	364	63,500
Contra Costa.....	86	87	100	48	316	159	4,851	5,923	716	298,752
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	685	10,112	10,650	.....
El Dorado.....	7	.....	34	27	320	240	4,300	14,300	168,000	1,353,000
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	250	5,520
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41	3,951	46,086	47,970	260
Inyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	475
Kern.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	518	5,382	11,966	.....
Lake.....	1	.....	13	1	145	35	291	333	23,272	15,146
Lassen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	500	1,000	3,000	1,500
Los Angeles.....	15,000	1,500	75	250	500	3,000	.....	.....	140,000	3,838,000
Marin.....	.....	.....	4	10	35	7	500	250	600	12,000
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	70	20	.....	320	1,470	1,800,000	84,000
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	20,000	10,000

Merced .....	.....	.....	.....	6,014	30	.....	4	.....	16	.....	3	25,000	141,080
Mono.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	31	.....	1,603	.....	2,412	40	61
Monterey .....	.....	17	83	30	116	.....	400	.....	6,105	.....	1,600	106,718	154,850
Napa.....	.....	50	30	15	275	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	1,000,000	4,500	1,425,300
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	22,750	65	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	300,000	165,000
Placer.....	.....	.....	190	2,030	370	.....	220	.....	1,700	.....	35,000	159,000	450,000
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	850	65,000	2,300
Sacramento.....	.....	50	250	200,000	1,500	.....	2,400	.....	5,200	.....	12,800	109,000	1,035,000
San Bernardino .....	.....	24	915	800	570	.....	360	.....	350	.....	200	6,500	365,000
San Diego.....	.....	500	.....	.....	23	.....	30	.....	20	.....	100	550	40,000
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	200	40,900	134
San Joaquin .....	.....	.....	250	400	300	.....	100	.....	1,000	.....	500	17,500	500,000
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	60	.....	60	300	20,000
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	.....	12,000	1,500	9,000	11,500	.....	2,700	.....	150	.....	700	2,000	278,000
Santa Clara .....	.....	140	1,400	1,600	500	.....	1,700	.....	19,600	.....	1,000	4,900,000	717,000
Santa Cruz .....	.....	11	202	1,050	47	.....	235	.....	1,538	.....	6,694	94,460	233,075
Shasta .....	.....	6	12	22	1,864	.....	394	.....	1,348	.....	11,892	12,320	1,321,426
Sierra .....	.....	.....	12	11	10	.....	13	.....	1,260	.....	2,840	2,220	4,730
Siskiyou .....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	.....	9	.....	2,783	.....	6,713	27,368	28,124
Solano.....	.....	68	70	344	557	.....	456	.....	3,927	.....	200	3,730	500,886
Sonoma.....	.....	.....	290	285	2,365	.....	395	.....	12,406	.....	2,765	125,371	2,865,427
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	181,000
Sutter.....	.....	2	29	975	211	.....	465	.....	275	.....	90	3,250	169,164
Tehama.....	.....	3	20	13	68	.....	23	.....	424	.....	80	111,160	146,290
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	.....	15	.....	15,000	.....	20,000	46,000	17,000
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18	.....	2,000	.....	1,500	11,000	136,000
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	40	.....	300	.....	3,000	290,000	525,000
Yolo .....	.....	11	67	100,150	885	.....	180	.....	200	.....	120	8,500	230,000
Yuba .....	.....	33	35	2,000	330	.....	550	.....	3,900	.....	59,000	122,000	561,000
Totals	17,281	14,838	6,527	356,053	25,319	.....	15,614	.....	172,783	.....	1,336,048	9,981,575	20,142,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of wine	Gallons of brandy.....	Number of horses	Number of mules.....	Number of asses.....	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle.	Number of oxen.....	Total number of neat cattle.....
Alameda.....	12,500	2,400	8,464	920	14	4,875	2,050	2,230	480	9,635
Alpine.....	.....	.....	180	12	4	400	150	100	75	725
Amador	64,800	810	3,600	460	23	2,760	2,050	1,100	320	6,230
Butte.....	54,780	2,845	5,680	700	86	2,800	2,850	3,000	144	8,794
Calaveras.....	38,300	910	2,220	200	17	1,400	1,000	2,570	240	5,210
Colusa.....	73	.....	7,642	600	25	13,890	7,817	4,712	205	26,624
Contra Costa.....	59,838	.....	6,300	402	38	5,907	3,894	2,875	203	12,883
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	612	80	2	675	586	1,121	121	2,503
El Dorado.....	159,530	7,375	2,680	314	42	2,650	2,100	1,790	435	6,975
Fresno.....	.....	.....	2,975	240	70	14,334	7,260	2,559	266	24,819
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	4,671	742	13	6,003	5,235	2,504	571	14,313
Inyo.....	.....	.....	1,247	176	90	287	211	1,280	286	2,064
Kern.....	.....	.....	3,550	164	118	7,023	6,000	10,000	439	23,462
Klamath.....	300	.....	340	419	10	462	410	832	80	1,784
Lake .....	.....	.....	1,955	115	6	1,398	1,488	576	169	3,631
Lassen.....	.....	.....	1,375	83	2	800	1,492	1,500	250	4,042
Los Angeles.....	760,000	77,000	12,000	2,000	200	2,900	2,070	7,000	560	12,530
Marin.....	1,500	.....	2,560	126	6	14,579	2,135	2,850	687	20,250
Mariposa.....	3,967	.....	1,612	280	96	1,517	1,517	3,100	402	6,536
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000	20	5,000	4,600	6,000	700	15,700
Merced	14,000	1,000	2,874	236	44	19,915	7,585	2,118	19	29,667

Mono.....	.....	661	44	24	576	513	137	339	1,565
Monterey	400	5,038	271	11	3,844	2,411	8,417	97	14,769
Napa.....	113,000	4,939	318	30	2,772	2,355	2,545	148	7,820
Nevada.....	13,500	2,150	175	4	1,475	250	900	624	3,249
Placer	39,500	2,370	325	11	1,240	970	840	370	3,420
Plumas .....	.....	1,528	201	20	1,626	1,300	2,648	236	5,810
Sacramento	56,180	7,300	1,400	32	5,873	3,836	2,042	329	12,080
San Bernardino.....	40,635	3,219	368	40	2,435	2,250	1,071	212	5,968
San Diego.....	2,820	4,275	474	46	1,200	1,200	18,844	243	21,487
San Francisco.....	.....	8,100	200	.....	3,130	85	60	45	3,320
San Joaquin.....	20,000	11,675	972	12	4,500	3,200	9,761	326	17,787
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	900	167	30	2,600	861	55	59	3,575
San Mateo .....	.....	4,093	218	47	6,869	1,920	2,642	160	11,592
Santa Barbara.....	16,800	9,512	670	10	5,810	3,930	9,036	311	19,087
Santa Clara.....	37,100	1,543	95	4	1,600	1,372	1,715	341	5,028
Santa Cruz.....	8,100	1,437	1,760	18	2,040	1,356	1,488	502	5,386
Shasta.....	7,020	418	102	33	743	653	876	264	2,536
Sierra.	700	4,947	823	35	2,984	1,369	13,370	387	18,110
Siskiyou....	2,100	3,620	640	6	2,850	2,006	1,612	83	6,551
Solano.....	49,697	10,502	854	39	9,972	8,405	8,418	442	27,237
Sonoma.....	176,347	6,136	620	40	3,412	3,008	4,000	.....	10,420
Stanislaus.....	10,000	4,192	436	16	2,653	1,771	1,589	210	6,223
Sutter.....	10,145	4,122	347	5	4,000	2,000	800	70	6,870
Tehama	8,000	500	170	8	700	500	650	170	2,020
Trinity.....	.....	6,700	310	25	2,125	37,239	1,693	442	41,499
Tulare.....	.....	1,450	150	76	1,600	1,070	770	180	3,620
Tuolumne.....	42,260	7,190	930	26	2,330	1,365	1,945	170	5,810
Yolo	20,000	1,800	500	42	1,830	1,160	2,010	160	5,160
Yuba	33,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,884,792	209,847	24,009	1,616	186,364	150,259	159,781	13,072	503,046

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.....	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.....	Number of hogs.....	Number of chickens....	Number of turkeys.....	Number of geese.....	Number of ducks.....	Number of hives of bees.
Alameda	55,700	.....	9,000	289,000	8,200	3,600	14,000	783
Alpine.....	300	30	250	500	100	.....	25	28
Amador.....	7,600	125	3,500	15,000	2,000	1,000	1,100	602
Butte.....	64,000	39	14,500	230,000	4,000	300	700	1,760
Calaveras	9,000	3,120	6,000	11,000	400	400	600	327
Colusa	150,000	.....	32,600	28,000	3,250	175	900	1,805
Contra Costa.....	101,228	16	17,800	20,358	9,000	858	1,378	1,205
Del Norte.....	1,306	.....	1,709	1,524	37	42	135	144
El Dorado.....	5,000	430	4,000	15,000	850	400	200	950
Fresno.....	62,635	1	7,420	10,330	616	20	728	325
Humboldt	1,125	.....	7,352	11,310	206	215	238	360
Inyo.....	400	.....	209	1,500	45	.....	.....	3
Kern.....	40,371	.....	1,300	3,740	370	8	340	40
Klamath	35	.....	732	1,861	12	.....	10	41
Lake.....	8,999	.....	25,985	23,498	1,149	310	1,698	1,195
Lassen	8,000	.....	762	4,500	750	100	180	13
Los Angeles	148,700	.....	5,000	30,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,500
Marin.....	425	.....	4,640	850	.....	400	3,000	46
Mariposa.....	10,720	1,200	6,130	14,300	1,300	180	950	3
Mendocino	27,000	.....	20,000	40,000	2,000	100	2,000	500

	76,589	12,048	9,242	770	110	606	1,200
Merced .....	.....	449	4,386	51	.....	.....	6
Mono .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918
Monterey	139,281	6,569	17,500	460	550	920	650
Napa	5,430	8,000	21,900	4,800	240	1,000	574
Nevada	575	3,500	12,500	3,600	400	.....	875
Placer	21,000	8,000	12,700	1,550	180	635	7
Plumas	540	850	13,400	100	• 12	134	1,546
Sacramento	68,000	12,000	31,700	6,300	1,300	2,500	1,075
San Bernardino	20,700	1,540	6,000	260	130	400	32
San Diego	15,623	880	6,000	60	100	100	25
San Francisco	135	3,100	6,875	529	275	3,872	1,665
San Joaquin	26,762	19,300	45,000	10,000	950	6,000	360
San Luis Obispo	70,000	1,200	9,000	400	40	100	.....
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	138,500	750	1,200	600	122	670	300
Santa Clara	26,055	9,150	97,000	2,500	1,800	7,300	1,545
Santa Cruz	560	2,675	10,000	• 261	250	304	467
Shasta	20,480	12,301	15,640	4,320	239	543	398
Sierra .....	.....	753	5,210	211	63	246	52
Siskiyou	15,373	6,392	19,741	733	324	496	309
Solano	40,332	10,224	9,220	1,525	440	1,099	248
Sonoma	33,255	25,952	43,934	2,953	4,611	4,634	366
Stanislaus	167,000	30,000	65,000	20,000	2,700	4,000	1,940
Sutter	18,263	11,670	3,400	20,500	500	2,800	1,483
Tehama	119,000	9,500	18,000	4,000	100	200	430
Trinity	220	800	8,500	250	110	50	380
Tulare	52,000	16,350	117,000	9,300	108	6,800	1,580
Tuolumne	6,000	10,000	12,000	1,500	150	1,000	256
Yolo	36,450	12,865	61,200	13,210	524	1,098	1,006
Yuba	13,000	6,800	25,000	11,200	600	2,600	1,444
Totals	1,833,667	412,507	1,459,069	157,228	25,537	81,289	32,767

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made....	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed.....	No. of shingles made.....
	Steam power...	Run of stone...	Water power...	Run of stone...			Steam power...	Water power...		
Alameda.....	5	18	2	2	33,450	5,675	3	5	500,000	500,000
Alpine.....	1	2	2	3	4,500	2,500	3	1	4,250,000	1,000,000
Amador.....	1	4	3	7	76,000	30,000	5	8	9,000,000	600,000
Butte.....							11	6	3,650,000	200,000
Calaveras.....							7		180,000	
Colusa.....	2	3			16,000	300	2			
Contra Costa.....	3	11			40,000	6,000				
Del Norte.....	1	1	1	1	1,150		2	2	440,000	
El Dorado.....	1	2	1	1	5,050	5,000	13	10	10,000,000	110,000
Fresno.....			1	2	80	1,000	1	4	970,000	50,000
Humboldt.....	2	2	1	1	1,950	670	6	3	20,375,000	800,000
Inyo.....			1	2	1,100	100	1	1	100,000	60,000
Kern.....			1	1	500		4		1,762,500	
Klamath.....			2	2		200	1	5	1,604,746	No estimate.
Lake.....			2	5	14,225	2,000	3	3	1,650,000	600,000
Lassen.....			2	2	12,000	80	1	4	1,000,000	100,000
Los Angeles.....			5	10	6,700	10,000	1			
Marin.....							1		300,000	89,000
Mariposa.....							7		2,000,000	400,000
Mendocino.....	2	3	2	3	10,000	1,000	9	6	50,000,000	1,000,000

Merced.....			9	5,000	4,000	1	3	440,000	300,000
Mono.....			1						
Monterey.....	2		1	1,000					
Napa.....	5		3	31,400	11,000	3	1	450,000	90,000
Nevada.....	4			12,000	4,000	29	4	10,000,000	
Placer.....	2					13	5	13,000,000	1,100,000
Plumas.....						3	14	1,800,000	
Sacramento.....			2	1,800	50	2		Re-sawing.	
San Bernardino.....	4	14	2	175,000	25,000	2			
San Diego.....			4	8,000	3,000	3	1	1,700,000	800,000
San Francisco.....			1	800	100				
San Joaquin.....	11	42		410,400	9,867	8		14,510,000	
San Luis Obispo.....	6	17		100,000	8,400				
San Mateo.....			2			2		950,000	
Santa Barbara.....	1								
Santa Clara.....	7	20	10	198,000	300	3	4	2,600,000	790,000
Santa Cruz.....	2	5	6	14,004	3,328	12	9	12,346,000	96,000,000
Shasta.....			4	5,390	4,000		13	23,502,967	
Sierra.....						13	16	6,780,000	
Siskiyou.....	2	12	8	18,300	2,300	2	6	3,800,000	1,300,000
Solano.....	2	5		22,300	790				
Sonoma.....	8	11	3	49,640	4,000	13	4	13,425,000	3,362,000
Stanislaus.....	1	3	5	13,824	880				
Sutter.....									
Tehama.....			9	27,000	2,000		2	300,000	500,000
Trinity.....			2	1,800	100	1	13	1,430,000	46,000
Tulare.....	1	3	4	12,250	2,000	1	2		10,000
Tuolumne.....			4	5,800		6	2	1,650,000	1,200,000
Yolo.....	2	5	2	31,000	700				
Yuba.....	2	9	2	33,200	16,440	11	4	4,525,000	
Totals.....	62	205	116	1,400,413	166,780	207	161	220,991,213	108,007,000

[illegible]

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population	Registered voters.....	Poll tax collected.....
	Real estate.....	Improvements...	Personal property	Total valuation..			
Alameda.....	\$7,160,314	.....	\$1,563,262	\$8,723,575	17,018	3,473	7,772
Alpine.....	258,675	.....	119,434	378,109	509	352	277
Amador.....	366,125	\$1,578,652	950,041	2,894,818	12,285	2,540	2,158
Butte.....	976,913	807,729	2,173,906	3,958,548	13,003	2,392	3,307
Calaveras.....	721,641	.....	547,542	1,269,183	10,230	2,079	2,160
Colusa.....	958,271	.....	1,734,236	2,692,507	8,000	1,525	1,368
Contra Costa.....	1,737,216	205,087	1,490,557	3,432,860	9,300	2,560	1,240
Del Norte.....	53,260	12,000	349,860	415,120	1,475	366	526
El Dorado.....	271,423	1,035,380	1,274,042	2,580,845	9,645	3,557	6,821
Fresno....	182,621	63,095	963,882	1,209,598	1,764	569	377
Humboldt	314,795	184,990	897,365	1,397,150	5,436	1,359	834
Inyo.....	80,687	.....	131,508	212,195	560	325	140
Kern.....	340,641	185,480	695,525	1,221,646	3,000	849	.....
Klamath.....	138,349	.....	215,564	353,913	2,900	366	624
Lake.....	90,867	139,562	333,233	563,662	4,000	853	1,080
Lassen.....	239,585	.....	291,222	530,807	1,500	365	342
Los Angeles.....	1,142,830	.....	1,139,221	2,882,051	9,500	2,300	1,000
Marin.....	1,802,277	.....	911,567	2,713,844	5,890	1,465	2,520
Mariposa.....	408,475	415,920	465,635	1,290,030	6,000	1,617	1,092
Mendocino.....	478,856	179,550	1,460,584	2,118,990	8,000	1,560	1,300

Merced.....	233,612	114,765	884,885	1,233,262	2,070	414	295
Mono	34,710	92,075	122,580	249,365	500	351	210
Monterey.....	559,848	167,229	698,594	1,425,671	6,050	1,147	1,558
Napa	2,657,812	.....	1,273,852	3,931,664	9,465	1,933	2,320
Nevada	3,151,463	.....	2,873,172	6,024,635	20,000	6,250	8,582
Placer.....	417,265	1,763,865	2,102,079	4,283,209	14,300	1,780	5,051
Plumas	296,995	481,586	706,939	1,485,520	6,000	1,661	3,454
Sacramento...	4,629,518	491,860	4,568,543	9,689,921	20,000	7,733	8,601
San Bernardino.....	283,584	.....	442,240	725,824	4,896	968	562
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	471	.....
San Francisco.....	65,452,965	.....	41,027,202	106,480,167	140,000	24,112	44,660
San Joaquin	2,579,510	1,571,240	2,369,695	6,520,445	22,000	4,679	2,748
San Luis Obispo.....	111,690	66,020	311,121	488,831	2,950	590	268
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	404,476	204,723	476,060	1,085,259	6,200	892	550
Santa Clara.....	4,600,048	3,461,900	2,510,879	10,572,827	24,000	6,200	11,000
Santa Cruz.....	852,608	557,440	815,665	2,225,713	7,750	1,784	2,584
Shasta	337,393	.....	618,592	955,985	5,400	1,634	2,180
Sierra.	529,352	99,610	1,010,134	1,639,096	5,000	2,677	2,079
Siskiyou.....	620,518	.....	1,225,419	1,845,937	8,000	2,373	5,589
Solano	1,938,986	806,528	1,509,424	4,254,938	14,425	2,776	2,814
Sonoma.....	3,314,153	225,792	2,497,127	6,037,072	22,367	5,238	6,184
Stanislaus	560,852	360,468	687,804	1,609,124	3,644	1,168	1,000
Sutter.....	518,687	334,542	842,308	1,695,537	4,580	1,339	1,987
Tehama	439,874	194,345	495,619	1,129,838	4,590	954	1,238
Trinity.....	80,512	191,349	419,367	691,228	3,624	990	1,884
Tulare.....	500,737	.....	1,280,449	1,781,186	7,200	1,300	.....
Tuolumne.....	490,809	38,600	490,420	1,019,829	5,811	2,144	.....
Yolo	1,212,163	419,756	1,334,870	2,966,789	8,974	2,220	3,802
Yuba	486,290	1,144,175	2,114,378	3,744,823	8,000	3,192	5,055
Totals.....	\$114,219,251	\$17,595,313	\$94,218,034	\$226,033,098	520,802	121,442	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

Yield of quicksilver, per month.

Counties.	Pounds.
Santa Clara	161,250
Lake	55,000
Total	216,250

In Santa Cruz County the California Powder Works manufactured the following amount, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven :

Description.	Pounds.
Blasting powder.....	3,804,925
Cannon, musket and sporting powder.....	181,737

A fuse factory is being built and paper mills are in operation. One hundred thousand barrels of lime and two hundred thousand dollars worth of leather were made in the county during the year.

One powder mill and one paper mill in operation in Marin County.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1869.

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OPENING ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER
SEVENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

By CHAS. F. REED, PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen and Ladies, and Members of the State Agricultural Society :

Having occupied this position, and addressed you from this same stand upon the subject of agriculture, on so many occasions like the present, I feel almost at a loss what to say that can interest you or that will be appropriate to the occasion. On an ordinary occasion, with no new events to record, with no great achievements accomplished, with no grand marches toward prosperity, permanent and lasting, for our State, I feel that I might well be excused from saying anything to you to-night, except, perhaps, to greet you with congratulations upon the general prosperity of our people, and might be content to remain a silent looker-on where there is so much to be seen and learned. But the present occasion is no ordinary one for our State. The history of California from its very beginning is pregnant with grand events. To say nothing of the commercial and monetary revolutions, extending throughout the world, which have been brought about by the discovery of her mines of precious metals—of her jingling gold and silver coin having taken the place of intrinsically worthless paper in all the great money exchanges—to say nothing of the liberality with which she poured out that gold and silver in the interest of suffering humanity, when her country's defenders needed her assistance—to say nothing of the crowns of glory with which her name will ever be encircled, in consequence of the noble deeds of her sons on the great battlefield of liberty, both on land and sea—to say nothing of the valuable discoveries in science, of the great improvements in mechanics and the arts, for which the world is indebted to her—to say nothing of the explosion of old and erroneous theories in political economy, and the adoption of new and correct ones, which she has occasioned in all the civilized Governments of the earth—to say nothing of her achievements in agriculture, of her supplying the grain marts of the world with wheat superior to that of all other countries, of the immense quantities and superior excellence of her fruits, embracing

the most valuable varieties of all the climates, of her extensive vineyards and promising wines, of the magnitude of her mulberry plantations and the superior excellence and richness of her silks—to say nothing of all these and many other subjects which go to make up the grand record in honor of California as a State, still the present occasion is one of which we, as citizens of California, as farmers, mechanics, artisans and laboring men and women, may all well be proud.

For the last seven years we have each and every one of us been contributing of our means to the accomplishment of one of the boldest undertakings, one of the grandest achievements the world has ever known; and this year has witnessed the final completion of that great undertaking. We have, on a former occasion, appropriately celebrated the great event.

I need not say I refer to the completion of the Pacific Railroad—the connecting link which binds with an iron band the two extremes of our noble country together. By this road, not only the East and the West, but the North and the South, are made one. Politically speaking, of many countries, of many conflicting interests, of many people, this road has made one—while heretofore we have felt and acted as citizens of many States, with conflicting and apparently unreconcilable interests. Now we all begin to feel that we are citizens of one common country, with interests and objects identical. Hereafter, the Pacific and the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the lakes, bound one common country and surround one common people—a country which has no equal, geographically, physically, morally or politically—a people, comparatively speaking, at least worthy of the country they possess.

But we are here to consider the material interests of California, and while this road is so important to the nation as a whole, if properly managed its importance to California cannot be overestimated. With cheap fares, it will make California the high road of the travelling world; with cheap freights, it will become the means of transportation of the richest commerce the world has ever seen. It will stimulate our agriculture, and make our State what in respect to soil, location and climate she is capable of being—the Garden of Eden of modern times. It will be the means of reclaiming that vast region of country lying between the Rocky and Sierra ranges of mountains from a vast trackless and valueless desert, making a rich, fertile country, dotted with thriving towns and cities, and teeming with a countless and industrious population. It will make of our tradesmen, in reality; merchant princes. It will make our principal towns and cities the banks and centres of exchange for all the commercial countries of the globe.

These things can only be brought about by a liberal policy in the management of the road—a policy as liberal and enlightened as the enterprise is grand and magnificent. With such a policy, a few years will suffice to make this road the grand trunk to which other roads, branching in every direction, and spanning the continent north and south, will become contributory. As we Californians are all, in one sense, stockholders in this grand highway, we have a right to expect and demand that its management shall be shaped with reference to the accomplishment of these most desirable objects.

Hence it becomes proper, on occasions like the present, when we come together, to bring the evidences of our prosperity, and while counting up the advantages of our State and country, to consider whether we are reaping all the benefits we might, from the circumstances which surround us. Particularly on this occasion is it proper to consult as to

whether the agricultural interests of the State are being conducted in a manner to secure the greatest benefits from the advantageous circumstances with which we are surrounded.

Our geographical situation is all that could be desired to enable us to make the most of whatever we may produce by exchanges with other peoples and other countries. When we look out across the continent, from our very doors to the shores of the Atlantic, we find a people anxious to buy for cash the surplus of nearly everything we can produce. The miners of Nevada want of our surplus wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, beans, fruits, wines, woollen goods, etc., etc., and in exchange they give us their gold and silver. The extreme East and the old West are asking for our fruits, our wines, our silks, our leather; in fact, everything we have to sell finds a ready market at remunerative prices all along this great thoroughfare, from the commencement of our own foot-hills to the extreme borders of the continent. In fact, the people beyond the Atlantic are urging us to enter largely into the production of the raw silk and silk seed, to supply the demand for their consumption, which is millions of dollars' worth annually. If we look out at the Golden Gate, into and across the Pacific Ocean—to say nothing of our advantageous commercial relations already existing with the countries along the coast, both north and south—to say nothing of the numerous islands and the whaling fleets which look to us for their supplies—we see the vast myriads of Asia, with their heretofore exclusion walls broken down, and their ports thrown open, inviting us to the enjoyment of a commerce rich beyond precedent, and which, if judiciously nursed and cultivated, cannot fail to secure to us advantages attainable by no other State or country.

Surrounded, as we thus are, by so many advantageous circumstances, it becomes us seriously and searchingly to inquire how we may best prepare ourselves for securing, in the greatest degree, the benefits they offer. What shall we cultivate—what shall we produce, to enable us to supply all these various demands to the best advantage? We possess so many varieties of soil, so many varieties and conditions of climate, that our natural capacities for production are almost as varied and extensive as the demands upon us.

Viewing all the circumstances which surround us, and which go to make us what we are, what should be our policy in reference to the agriculture of our State? That policy, in my opinion, is plain and easy to be determined. Our public domain, our lands in general, should be divided up into small farms or parcels, each one of these to become the home and homestead of a family, dependent for a livelihood upon the cultivation of that homestead.

Since the organization of our State, the greatest drawback upon our prosperity has been in this very land question. Through the unfortunate management of our General Government, the baneful system of Spain in the disposition of her public domain was entailed upon us, and Spanish grants, valid and invalid, real and spurious, covered a large portion of our best agricultural lands throughout the State. Time and other circumstances have in a measure worn away the effects of this system, but in its place has sprung up another, equally detrimental to our prosperity.

I refer to the accumulation of our lands in the hands of corporations and wealthy individuals for speculative purposes. Thousands of acres of

land, in all desirable portions of the State, which but two years ago could have been bought of the Government or the State for from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per acre, cannot now be bought for less than from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. What is the result? Immigration to the State is checked, the settlement and improvement of our vacant lands is slow and uncertain, and consequently, the prosperity of the State is held in abeyance.

The question here arises, can this evil be abated or remedied? It is true that individuals and corporations have the right to invest their means in lands, and to hold them for their price, and the Government has no right directly to interfere.

Yet we believe the State can of right and ought, in justice to herself and to small landholders who live upon and cultivate their lands, reach, and to a great extent remedy the evil.

If you or I own and cultivate one hundred and sixty acres of land, which we hold worth fifty dollars per acre—when the Assessor comes around he values that land at fifty dollars per acre, and we have to pay the taxes upon that valuation. Not so with these large land holders. They generally manage to have their lands valued at what they cost them, and not what they sell them at. This is wrong, and unjust to other taxpayers, and a fraud upon the treasury of the State, and it lies in the power of the Legislature to remedy the evil—and the remedy should be applied.

The prosperity, certain and lasting, of our agriculture, lies in the variety of productions equal to the variety of our capacity and the demand upon us.

Let our lands be divided up into small farms, and we insure that variety of production, and consequently, that certain and permanent prosperity.

The production of wheat, though remunerative for the last few years, is liable to be followed to that extent that it may become an injury to the State. The continued cultivation of wheat upon lands, from year to year, exhausts the soil, and in the end impoverishes the producer. Again, if the farmers of the State depend upon the wheat crop too exclusively, a failure of that crop for a few successive seasons bankrupts the farming interest and stagnates the entire business of the State. We have had experience in this respect, and that experience ought to teach us a lesson for the future.

Experiments in the production of new articles of agricultural industry, in different portions of the State, show conclusively what might be added to our general prosperity if the production of these articles should become general. Thousands of dollars per acre are being realized annually by a few gentlemen in Los Angeles County, from orange and lemon orchards only seven or eight years of age; and yet the number of oranges they produce is a mere drop in the bucket when compared to the number consumed in this State. Experiments in other portions of the State show conclusively that these fruits can be raised in other localities as successfully and in as great perfection as in Los Angeles. Evidences of this fact have been exhibited at the State fair for years past, from Butte and Sacramento Counties; and within a stone's throw from where we now stand, the luscious fruit, in full perfection, is annually plucked from the trees. Why, then, should not California not only supply her own demand for these fruits, but ship to her sister States what they may need? Experiments in shipping certain varieties of grapes and other fruits to the Atlantic States, on the railroad, are proving not

only successful, but highly remunerative. Let these varieties be sought out and cultivated, and we have here opened up a market that cannot be glutted by a few wagon loads, but will continue to grow in proportion as the people East learn the richness and delicacy of our California fruits.

Experiments in tea culture, now being made in El Dorado County by a large company of Japanese, who have immigrated to our State for that purpose within the last year, are giving evidence of success beyond all expectation. The plants, set out under most disadvantageous circumstances, late in the season, are growing much better than in Japan, and the question of the successful production of tea in all our foot-hills is fully settled already, the only question remaining to be decided being the quality of the tea produced, and the experiment, so far, gives good indication of a favorable answer to this question.

The production of beet sugar has been entered upon in good earnest by a company of capitalists, near this city, and bids fair to become one of the permanent and profitable industries of the State. The fact that California annually pays for sugars and molasses, imported, over four million dollars, makes their undertaking one of great interest, and the success of the enterprise will be hailed as a new era in the agriculture of the State.

The culture of silk is another new industry of great moment to the State. The people of the United States pay annually for the silk worn by them over seventy millions of dollars, and these silks are all the products of foreign countries. In connection with this fact, how significant, how immensely valuable become the unmistakable evidences of the certain success of this industry in our State, presented to our eyes in the grand exhibition of cocoons in this hall to-night. A few years since, our Legislature, recognizing the importance of the introduction of this industry into our State, passed an Act offering liberal premiums for the production of mulberry trees and cocoons within a certain number of years from the date of that Act. Accepting the promise of the State as having been made in good faith, a number of enterprising individuals entered into the tree and silk culture in good earnest, and the result is that they now have and will have demands against the State to the amount, in the aggregate, of from twenty-five thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars, while the value to the State of their enterprises—proving, as they have done, that California has not a rival in the world in the successful cultivation of this rich and beautiful product—cannot be measured by millions. Under such circumstances, the faith of the State having been pledged, it should be honestly redeemed. "The promise having been made, must be kept."

I cannot, in justice to this society, and in justice to the memory of the dead, leave this subject without bearing testimony in a humble way to the value of the services to this State of the father of this industry in California—the late Louis Prevost.

Prevost was a Frenchman by birth. He left his native land and came to this country because he loved our republican institutions. Settling in Long Island (New York), he engaged in the nursery business. In eighteen hundred and forty-nine he came to this State, and early engaged in the same business in San José.

In August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a committee of this society visited the place of Prevost, and in their report use the following language :

"The committee cannot pass the garden of Prevost without a par-

ticular notice of his efforts to introduce into our State the cultivation of the mulberry, and we may safely say he is the pioneer in this new work of silk raising. The committee most warmly commend this enterprise; and in noticing this fine plantation of over twenty-five thousand mulberry trees, they feel that at least a just and appreciating notice of his laudable exertions is due to him at the hands of the Visiting Committee."

Thus it will be seen that for thirteen years at least Prevost labored disinterestedly and, as we all know, faithfully, to introduce into our State his favorite industry. Of late years, every dollar of his money and almost every moment of his time was devoted to this cause. Members of this society and visitors of the State fairs will miss his cheerful presence and his simple but enthusiastic representations of the value to the State that the cultivation of silk would one day become. While we miss him, let us not forget his services.

These annual fairs of our State society have come to be regarded by our citizens in all portions of the State as a general holiday—a day of enjoyment and recreation. We are apt to forget the real objects of the fair—the real lessons the annual exhibition of the evidences of our progress are intended to inculcate. Let us not throw away the occasion, but note the improvements that are being made from year to year, and see whether we cannot in turn, within the next year, produce something worthy of a place in the next exhibition. Let us strive to make these exhibitions worthy of the name our State has attained. When we each of us do this we shall not feel like apologizing to our visitors for the meager display in this or that department of our exhibitions. In the name of the society, I invite each and all to an examination of the articles we here see spread out before us.

To our visitors from abroad I extend a hearty greeting, and give you the right hand of fellowship of the society. It will be my pleasure, and the pleasure of every member of the Board of Managers, to extend to you such attentions and such hospitalities as the occasion and the performance of our several duties will permit.

We hope, now that the distance between the Pacific and Atlantic States has in a measure been annihilated, to become better acquainted and more neighborly, and to receive and return not only personal visits, but to interchange the products of our several States on the occasions of our annual fairs.

Hoping that the week's entertainment may prove agreeable and beneficial, and that the exhibition may incite all to renewed exertions in the future, I return my sincere thanks for the respectful attention you have given me, and again extend to you a hearty welcome to the enjoyments of the occasion.

REMARKS OF SENATOR J. W. NYE.

At the conclusion of President Reed's address, he introduced Senator J. W. Nye, who delivered a few remarks, which were listened to with much interest and attention. He said he had been invited by the President of the society to be present, but had not expected to be called upon to say anything. He said he could not, however, help mingling his congratulations with his hearers upon the success of the present fair. Twenty years ago, there was no Agricultural Society here, and no agriculture worth speaking of. He rejoiced with the citizens of California at the wonderful success they had achieved in the various agricultural and industrial pursuits. They literally sat under their own vines and fig trees, and had none to make them afraid. If such progress had been made during the past twenty years, who could predict the advance that would be made in the next twenty years? If all the oceans that surround the United States were to dry up and be transformed to rock, there was not a single article of common necessity—nay, even of luxury—which the United States could not produce within her borders. He expected to see, at no distant day—or rather, he expected younger men than himself to see—almost the entire trade of the Indies, that great trade for which the world has struggled for fourteen centuries, carried with mighty velocity and irresistible power across this continent, and our country the mistress of the sea and the master of the commerce of the world. It was a fact in political economy, in the history of the world, that whatever burdens a nation might entail upon herself, the earth, the teeming earth, must pay the debt. He was present at the California State fair eight years ago, and the present exhibition, contrasted with that of that period, spoke most favorably of the progress made during the interval. He concluded by commending the zeal and wisdom of the President of the society.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER
NINTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

By HON. EDWARD TOMPKINS.

*Mr. President, Gentlemen of the State Agricultural Society, Ladies and
Gentlemen :*

"The State Fair of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine is California's opportunity," said one of the leading papers of the State (the *Sacramento Union*), in a recent suggestive and thoughtful article, and the ideas therein advanced have furnished me the basis for what I am to say this evening.

California—who is she? Opportunity—for what? Nineteen years ago this day a new State was born in the American Union. Everywhere her advent was greeted with a most cordial welcome. Friends from every State and from every land gathered about her, strong arms encompassed her, brave hearts at once took charge of her interest and her destiny, the plains were covered with endless caravans of hardy adventurers coming to engage in her service, the ocean gleamed with the white wings of commerce wafting its tributes to her feet. Every land gathered up of its courage and energy the choicest to send her, and the islands of the sea poured out without limit or restraint their tribute also. And as her name and fame spread from nation to nation, a new and brighter spirit beamed from every eye, mind was everywhere quickened and developed, hope came back to the desponding; wider range and broader scope was given to intellect, and brighter possibilities and a more brilliant future dawned upon mankind.

Such was the advent of California into the Union, but the crowd who rushed hither knew not the magnitude of the work in which they bore a part. "They builded greater than they knew," and the powers they put in motion were to accomplish results that their imaginations, in their boldest flight, would never have dared to dream of as within the limits of the possible.

Nineteen years have passed, and what have they accomplished? The infant State has developed into an empire. A territory larger than the Eastern and Middle States combined, has been seamed up with roads, dotted with farm houses, explored by science, its golden veins developed and rifled, its buried secrets wrested from its bosom, the plough and the harrow have torn it, and the reaper has swept far and wide over its waving acres—the ships that came laden when everything was wanted,

and went away empty, because there was nothing to spare, now come light because so little is needed, and stream out of the Golden Gate an endless procession of deep-freighted argosies, carrying the treasure that the world covets, and the bread that the hungry demand, and better than all this, law has obtained the supremacy that belongs only to the age when man has learned to control himself—order reigns in the hearts and by the will of the people; the lesson is being learned—alas! it takes centuries and blood to learn it well—that self-government, to be other than a failure, must be at once the most unlimited freedom and the most absolute sovereignty. Everywhere education is fostered, school houses are built, and occupied too, and side by side with them arise on every hand the altars erected to the living God.

With all this prosperity before us and around us, it becomes us now to inquire whence it has come, and to whom we are indebted for it? The answers are already in your hearts. It has come from the God-blessed soil, and it has been developed by the strong arms and the brave hearts of the farmers and miners of California. In golden grain, or in virgin gold, it matters not which, they have wrested wealth, beyond the dream of avarice, from nature's bosom, and sent it forth to enrich and bless the world. Nowhere else has such a mighty influence been exercised, for as that tide of wealth has flowed abroad it has entered and expanded all the channels of business, and all the avenues where capital does its wonderful work. A thousand millions of gold have swelled the coffers of the old States and the old world. Property has been largely increased in value everywhere, and thousands across the continent or the oceans have found themselves enriched by the advance, without ever dreaming that it was the sweat and toil of Californians that was thus spreading, like God's blessing, over the just and the unjust in every land upon which the sun shines.

A thousand millions! Can you comprehend such a sum? Does not the mind falter as it attempts to grasp it? And if its simple statement is so incomprehensible, how shall we bow in humility if we undertake to follow it in its world-developing work? It must not be forgotten that it is never idle. Onward, and ever onward is its law. Used, it is a blessing—unused, it is a curse. Ceaseless activity is its greatest characteristic, and by night and by day it keeps up its eternal march. The rain that the clouds gather, and drop as fast as gathered, where it is most needed, that it may clothe the earth with beauty and with fruit, and then, when that end is accomplished, commence drawing it back from all the little channels where its work of blessing has carried it, that it may again, with full reservoirs, renew its life-giving showers upon the earth beneath, is the type and the representative of that grand circulation of capital that gives life and power to the business world. Through all the avenues of commerce it circulates to the centres that attract it. Accumulated there, as in reservoirs, it invites drafts upon it from all that need. The great manufactory comes and presents its claim, and becomes the means by which a shower of blessings descends upon the thousands that depend upon it for subsistence. Commerce asks a subsidy, and accumulation gladly answers its demands as it whispers to itself, "I scatter but to gather again." Great railroads present their claims, with arguments so irresistible that even cupidity finds its greatest gratification in parting with its hoards to help them onward, and smiles complacently as it remembers that the vast increase of popular wealth that they cause increases also, an hundredfold, the harvest it will reap from the seed it thus sows. And so, through every department of

business and of life, capital, drawn from its great reservoirs, and scattered in showers, commences at once to circulate back, as it had done before, to the place from whence it came, that there it may again be concentrated and sent forth to repeat its work of beneficence in the earth.

It is manifest that just in proportion to the extent of the accumulation will be the magnitude of the enterprises that it will support. The men of hundreds cannot handle millions; the men of millions will not deal in hundreds. When, therefore, California added a thousand millions to the world's wealth, she increased in equal proportions the scope and power of the men who handled that wealth. Have you ever stopped to think that the great merchants and bankers on the Royal Exchange in London, and the Bourse, in Paris, are not only richer but greater men because California has been doing its work in the world? Do you know that in the soil of California has been found the motive power that has driven the locomotive over more than fifty thousand miles of European and American railroads, and furnished the track for its world developing career?

You may not be ready to admit these great facts even now; but see how plain they are: A thousand millions, gathered through twenty years, gives an average of five hundred millions for the whole time. As interest is lost whenever it lies idle, it is the constant study of those who control it to keep it employed. I do not believe that the loss of time in each man's hands will average one week. So far as I can judge, by personal experience, the place that wants it is always waiting when it comes, and the loss of time, as thus measured, is wholly inappreciable. But that we may keep the figures where they will not quite blind us, and not because it is right, I will assume that every man who receives any part of the five hundred millions keeps it idle one month before he uses or invests it, and thus that the whole capital only changes hands twelve times a year. Twelve times five hundred is six thousand, and thus we have an aggregate of six thousand millions of dollars as the amount of new business that could be done each year by reason of this addition to the capital of the world. Had it been withheld to that extent, the world's transactions must have been equally reduced, simply because there was nothing with which they could be carried on.

The thieves that do not commit legal larceny in Wall street, understand this perfectly when they combine and withdraw ten millions from circulation. So readily does business expand to the full limit of the means to do it, that the least diminution of supply at once affects it in all its channels. Ten millions withdrawn is, in that boiling, seething centre, ten millions of operations a day contracted or cut off. But the artificial contraction is discovered only when the business has been done, and the usual means to pay for it are found to be wanting. Instantly there is a foray upon the capital that is wanted for other uses. Increased demand augments the power of the lenders, and the rate of interest is advanced. Weak borrowers can no longer carry the stocks they hold, and they are thrown upon the market and sacrificed. The withdrawn ten millions comes out in time to take advantage of the depression, while, by relieving the market, it causes again the advance which enables it to secure the profits of the villany which has been practiced.

In the light of this illustration, how mighty the part that has been, and is yet performed, by the five hundred millions of California! Six thousand millions a year, for twenty years, is one hundred and twenty thousand millions of transactions, with a month intervening between

every one. Take this amount from the world's business, and where would be the great lines of steamships, railroads and telegraph that within that time have girdled and seamed up the world? Within twenty years the work of previous centuries has been done. Man has been elevated, his powers enlarged, his views and grasp expanded, and his very life quadrupled, because made capable of four times as much usefulness, development and power, as was ever possible before.

I know it is easy to sneer and cavil at the figures made, even by intelligent enthusiasm. But will the doubter tell me, when he must admit that the capital has existed, and that the world's business has, at the same time, been thus enormously developed, where the capital has been lying idle, and what else has produced these great results?

I have not, in this discussion, for one moment lost sight of my question, "Who is California?" I prefer to answer it by her record—by showing what she has done and is doing. Whoever will remember that all her capital, and not merely the average, is now working on in the world's business, and that she is yearly adding from her surplus agricultural and mineral wealth much more than sixty millions more, and then carrying on the figures for the next ten years, by inexorable mathematical law, will arrive at a result that will endanger his reputation for sanity if he shall dare whisper it to any one else, but that will be more than realized in the progress of events.

Whoever has watched the development of the State of New York during the last thirty or forty years cannot fail to remember the persistent courage with which from time to time, as opportunity offered, the distinguished Samuel B. Ruggles has dared to be sneered at for placing before the people the startling figures that measured the coming prosperity of that great State.

It was with him neither idle guessing nor the delusive product of an undisciplined imagination. If to accurately foretell the future belongs to the spirit of prophecy, then "his lips had been touched with a live coal," fresh from the altar of truth. By a process, simple as the fundamental rules of arithmetic, he read what was to be by what was. He said if so many men in ten years, with a given capital, produced certain ascertained results, then twice the number, with double the capital and under the same circumstances will, of necessity, produce twice as much. That was the whole basis of the calculation, and carrying it on for successive periods he thus mapped out the coming development of New York, to be sneered at by the timid and ridiculed by the doubters, and believed by nobody, but to be worked out and demonstrated by the progress of events, to a degree that has proven his calculations to be almost as reliable as the census itself. He had his reward in living to see the prosperity he had predicted, but not in seeing the world ready to believe in and act on his great idea.

"What has been, will be!" Solomon said it thousands of years ago, and even yet we teach our children that he was "the wisest man," because he knew enough to recognize and indorse the great truth. Ruggles echoed it, demonstrated it in advance, and time has proved it again. And yet, with all this evidence, you who are here to-night are wiser than they, and do not believe it with any of that practical faith that will cause you to act on it in your business and your lives. Nay, more—if I should here and now take the measure of your past progress as a guide, and assume that with all your increased facilities, and your

new elements of power, you will yet, each one of you, in the future, continue to do just as much as you have done heretofore, and putting the whole together, with the unanswerable logic of figures should show the results that will be reached in eighteen hundred and seventy, and in eighteen hundred and eighty, and in eighteen hundred and ninety, and in nineteen hundred, you would smile complacently but incredulously, smooth yourself down with the comfortable idea that with all the capacity of Californians in that direction, you are not yet gullible enough to swallow *that*, and as you walked away, would think and speak of it all as "pleasant babbling, such as dreams are made of," and sure to vanish at the first blush of the coming day.

And yet, *it is for your interest* to believe, and to dare to trust this striking lesson of experience. I cannot tell you what California is, and omit the boundless capacity to be—what she is to be hereafter—that is in her. It would be to think only of the little, and omit the great. You cannot do your part in working out her magnificent destiny unless you grow to its full measure yourselves. If I can, in any degree, deepen and strengthen your faith in the permanence, as well as the magnificence of her prosperity, I shall have done more for the agricultural, as well as all other interests in the State, than I could possibly have done by spreading before you in fullest measure, the doubtless extensive knowledge that you expect a lawyer to possess, of soils and crops and the methods by which they are cultivated and produced. Indeed, I have thus far assumed, that in inviting me to address you, you asked for an outside and not an inside view of your great interests, and that if you had wanted to hear of crops or stock, you would have summoned Bidwell, or Beard, or Coombs, or Martin, or Hood, to fill the place I occupy to-night. It is good sometimes to look over our fences, and learn what we can of the world beyond.

I have spoken of the influence California has exercised abroad. At home she has been going through a process of transformation that promises even greater results. Her valleys, for years believed to be worthless, are rapidly becoming the world's granaries. Up the sides of her hills the vine is climbing, and its rich clusters everywhere gladden the eye, and its blood "cheers the heart of man." The olive and the fig, the fruits of Eden, abound everywhere, and even the tree of knowledge of good and evil—"God help us if *all* who have tasted its forbidden fruits in California are to find the gates of Paradise eternally closed against them!

Within the last few years the culture of silk and the industries connected with it have received a great impulse in our State. I look forward to the time when in magnitude and importance it will hardly be second to any other interest, and I should disappoint you and do injustice to my own feelings if I did not pause to place such wreath as I may upon the freshly made grave of the simple-hearted, single-minded, earnest-purposed enthusiast who has done more than all others to infuse knowledge, increase interest and secure the attention of our people to this great source of wealth. Long as silk shall continue to be produced, manufactured and worn, should the name of the unrewarded martyr to its introduction here, Louis Prevost, be held in grateful remembrance by every lover of the best interests of California.

I have not time even to enumerate the many interests that are being fostered and developed by the agriculturists of the State. You know more of them already than I can tell you, but do you also know that by your varied industry you are supplementing the failing gold mines and

carrying the aggregate of production above what it was in their palmyest days? Do you realize, as you read day by day of the sailing of ship after ship laden with agricultural products, that our surplus thus exported already exceeds twenty millions of dollars per annum? For myself, I sit down in wonder before this great fact. Forty dollars each for every man, woman and child in the State, of surplus *agricultural* productions, exported each year to supply the wants of the rest of the world, by a people that but the other day would have starved if their supply ships had had longer voyages than usual, and from a soil that half the world believed to be a desert, until the food it sent them forced the falsehood down their hungry throats. Forty dollars each! To equal it, Great Britain, hugging itself for all it is, and a good deal that it is not, must export fourteen hundred millions per annum, and our brethren on the other side of the continent, who have not entirely got over the idea that we are yet in swaddling bands, must supplement the forty millions that they promise us at the next census with sixteen hundred millions of dollars of annual surplus sent abroad. Add to all this, that nowhere else on God's earth is the quantity consumed at home anywhere near as great as it is with us, that food is so plenty and so cheap that it is used freely and scattered lavishly, so that in all our borders hunger and want are almost unknown, and we have a fact that if it could be put in form to be fully understood by all the laboring classes abroad, and supported by evidence that would secure to it the absolute belief that it deserves, would depopulate those old empires of all the energy or industry that is left in them, and pour it in one mighty flood upon our shores.

Perhaps I have gone as far with these figures as prudence would warrant. The world is never ready to believe any more than it has itself seen, and when new and startling facts are adverse to their interests, their incredulity is precisely equal to the call thus made upon it. But it surely has not escaped your attention that I have made no allusion to the export of gold, precisely as much a surplus product of our industry as our wheat. Taking into the account only the twenty-five million dollars known to be exclusively Californian, and without including a dollar of the nearly equal sums from the States around us, although that is in no small degree the product of California capital and industry, we have the astounding result of ninety dollars a year exported for every soul within our borders. At the same rate, Great Britain would export annually three billion one hundred and fifty million dollars; Illinois, two hundred and fifty million dollars; the State of New York, over three hundred and sixty million dollars; and the whole Atlantic States, three billion six hundred million dollars every year. The figures are right, whether you believe them or not!

What is the result of all this prosperity? Just what you would expect, if you were looking to prove its existence by its fruits. Outside of the haunts of vice in our large cities—even here vice will bear its own crop—where do you see rags or want? Who seeks work, that is fit to work, and cannot find it? Where are the wages of labor so high, and so promptly paid, and in currency so unalloyed and undebased? Where else is every human being so well fed, clothed and housed? Where else is the ring of coin heard in every pocket, as it is here? I hazard nothing in the assertion that there are five persons in California, in proportion to the whole, in what we unjustly call the humble walks of life, that are worth five to twenty thousand dollars each, to one in any other community upon which the sun shines. This universal diffusion of independence, what an anchor and safeguard it is to any people!

But the croakers, doubters and holdbacks of society, although fewer here than elsewhere, are yet not entirely unknown among us, and I hear the significant questions with which they foreshadow the reverses that, whether intending it or not, they do all in their power to create. "How long is all this going to last?" "Everything is too high already—when will the bubble burst?" It will last as long as these birds of ill omen are allowed to croak, without injuring any one but themselves. Nothing that is measured and weighed with gold in the other scale is too high. The bubble will never burst, because it does not exist; but the good ship may sink, if these enemies, in the guise of friends, are allowed to scuttle her, to see if she is not hollow and empty. They will not let out wind, but they may let in water.

Some of you have experienced, all have read about, the recent severe pressure in the money market throughout the State. Because it has furnished a more striking illustration of the sound basis upon which our prosperity rests than any other that I have met with, I will detain you to give it a moment's consideration.

Do you remember a pithy little editorial in the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, calling attention to the fact that the National, State and City Governments had, by the operation of circumstances that it seems to me ordinary financial wisdom would have averted, withdrawn from circulation and locked up about fourteen million dollars? The calculation was then made that it was equal to fourteen dollars each for every person this side of the Rocky Mountains, and that the same pro rata withdrawn on the other side would amount to at least five hundred million dollars. No language that I can use can add to the enormity of that statement. We have already seen the effect produced by the withdrawal of ten million dollars in greenbacks from circulation in New York. Panic comes treading in its train, and more than one tall fabric of credit topples down before it. *And yet that is but twenty-five cents each for forty millions of people.* Our Government takes from us fifty-six times as much, proportionally, and not one house failed in San Francisco that could show that it was solvent and ought not to fail. Here was the test of the two systems: Substance against shadow; cash opposed to credit; payment rather than promises to pay; gold in place of paper that promises gold but could not keep its promise.

See, also, how our banks and bankers were affected by it. In New York they had exchanged their own promises with their customers for theirs when they discounted their notes; no money had passed, but the bank had increased its own indebtedness by being a lender. Pressure sends its promises home for payment, and it cannot extend the borrower's note, though it may ultimately be as good as its own. Self-protection is the first law of nature, and they act on it remorselessly. Who shall blame them? It is the system and not the bank that it is in fault.

But the banker in California has loaned money and not promises. He had it, or he could not lend it; and it needs no redemption, for the world knows of nothing more valuable with which to redeem it. As he has no debt rolling in upon him to call for all his resources, he can carry along every borrower that deserves it, until he can, without sacrifice, make his resources available. Thus the community are bound together by mutual interest, and present a front that can never be successfully assailed until they undermine and put it upon a credit foundation themselves. I have had the opportunity to know something of the course pursued by the banks and bankers of California during the late pressure, and severe as it was, I do not believe that any great emergency in

human affairs was ever met by a more liberal, kindly and wise spirit and policy than that adopted and carried out by them. Let the mind that is equal to the consideration of such measureless, boundless ruin, carry out for itself the effect of withdrawing a proportionate sum in New York. Not one business house could go on with its business; not one bank but would be ruined; property would be almost valueless, and bankruptcy and beggary would stalk into almost every home.

There are people in California who would change our system for theirs. It is as if we should take medicine because our friends are sick; as if we, with plenty of good clothing, should go naked because those we love beyond the mountains have lost their wardrobes. When they tell us that, because they having no gold, use the best substitute they can, that, therefore, we should send our gold away also, so as to be no better off than they are, it seems as if old *Æsop* was a prophet also, and foreknew their existence when he narrated the little bit of natural history touching the wily animal that advised all his friends to part with their tails because he had been so unfortunate as to lose his own. It would, doubtless, have been very kind in them thus to save his feelings, but how disinterested it was in him, may be another question. When they can furnish us a better system in place of one that they are most anxious to get back to themselves, it will be time enough for Californians to even entertain a thought of a change.

The time allowed compels me to hurry through with the answer to my first question. California, then, is the land of the olive and vine, the fig and the mulberry, the orange and lemon, of fruits of every name and kind, matchless in quality and beauty, and unlimited in quantity; of flowers that clothe its hills and valleys with radiance, and fill its air with fragrance almost the entire year; the home of all the cereals, and most of all, that staff of the nations, wheat. Its valleys, exhaustless for centuries; its foot-hills ready to take their place when our farmers shall have learned, as they will learn, that in durability, reliability, variety of production, capacity for irrigation, beauty and healthfulness, they are immeasurably superior to the plains; the home of animal life, where the physical is developed to an elasticity and power of endurance not elsewhere known, and where the progress and power of mind finds the best exponent in the unparalleled results they have produced. Here is a climate that requires no long preparation for its extremes of heat and cold, but leaves all resources to be made available in continuous production and development. The hazards that attend the labor of farmers elsewhere are here unknown. No unexpected rain comes dashing over and destroying the crop that has exhausted a season's labor; no tornado devastates large sections at one fell swoop; the lightning is not attracted to our stacks or our barns, but their owner sleeps in peace, though the mower and reaper may have swept over all his acres the day before. And if—for if there was no drawback, we should be spoiled by unchanging prosperity—the earth is occasionally, in the passage of the years, a little excited beneath our feet, we can yet fall back upon the daily strengthening lessons of experience, that it is because all the powers of nature are here exercised on a grander scale than elsewhere, and that the earthquake is to relieve, not to destroy. The tornado or the lightning do more damage to everything save nerves, in one year, east of the Rocky Mountains, than all that has been caused by earthquakes in California since even its name has been known to the world.

And now, with all these great advantages, and with an already

developed rate of progress that has no parallel, the whole mighty East has stretched its arms across the continent, and linked itself to us by iron bands. The locomotive, the mightiest civilizer the world ever saw, has ploughed its way hither and asserted its imperial rights, that the strictest constructionists do not question, and against which even free-men do not rebel. Only the man that shall have grown as the next ten years will make him grow, can describe the results that are to follow. You are not large enough to hear them, or I to speak them, here and now; you are not ready for the pæans that should and will be sung to the brave, bold heads and hearts that have done the mighty work. It is Napoleonic in its reach and grasp—it is world lifting in its results.

This is the California that is our home. Are we equal to it? A new era is about to dawn upon us; an era of bolder conception and wider grasp than anything we have known before. The world is levelling up. Great men are only those who tower above their fellows, and it is at once a paradox and a fact, that where all are great none are. A commerce such as the world has never known invites us to develop it. Five hundred millions of Orientals, with the accumulated wealth of centuries, are looking us in the face across the Pacific, ready to let us teach them wants and supply them also. And that glorious old ocean, that rolls in placid majesty at our feet, is itself the type of the future in which this new nation is to finish and perfect the empire, that has ever kept its westward way through all the ages. Its star stopped and rested when it reached the Pacific. The largest, the safest, the most variegated, the most beautiful—well might the world's progress be checked and rolled back as it reached these shores.

This occasion furnishes the opportunity to all the world to see California as she is. She needs and asks nothing more. Her varied and matchless climate, her exhaustless resources, her grand possibilities, her ambitious and energetic people, all speak for themselves, and they must be both blind and deaf who do not see the signs and hear the tones that precede and announce the coming glory.

It is for us to be ready. The one great drawback to the growth of California to-day is that her children were not born here. They learned their ideas and formed their habits in other and narrower regions, where the winter's cold pinched and the summer's sun wilted them—where thought ran in grooves of traditional or sectional prejudices, and where the shadow of old institutions, reflected across the Atlantic, kept up the delusion that men can be great by birth, by accident, or by association, rather than by that only mode—the greatness in their own souls. Hence, California is to them a novelty and a wonder, and they do not become so accustomed to the marvels that they daily see as to quite overcome the doubt that earlier and different associations suggest. When she shall have blood relations in all her children the world will be taught to see her and know her *as she is*. This is "California's opportunity" to extend the knowledge of her great resources and prosperity, and to demonstrate that they rest upon so firm a basis that they are not to be impaired or diminished in the future. Let us make the most of it.

REMARKS OF ROBERT HOSEA.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tompkins' address, and after music by the band, C. F. Reed introduced Robert Hosea, of Cincinnati, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Sacramento: I am requested, as Chairman of the delegation of merchants and citizens of Cincinnati, to say a few words to-night. I am grateful for the opportunities which have been afforded us. First, the auspicious occasion upon which we arrived in your State—the anniversary of the organization of your State—and the opportunity of hearing the eloquent address which we have heard from the orator of the evening. We have learned more of the statistics of your State than we could certainly have learned in any other way. We have no purpose to subserve in coming among you—I mean to say no business purpose. We have come upon a social, friendly visit. We come to look at the grand things that you have here in California; to take you by the hand and to congratulate you upon the successful completion of the great Pacific and Atlantic railroad, uniting the two oceans together, and the country, we trust, with hooks of steel. The productions of your country are on so extensive a scale that I, for one, had almost expected to find the ladies and gentlemen not of ordinary stature, but rather, as the Scriptures say, as trees walking. Ladies and gentlemen, I take this occasion to thank you on behalf of myself and colleagues for your courteous attention, and hope that we may meet again in our own goodly city, when we can extend to you like hospitality there.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
1869.	RECEIPTS.	
February 2	From Robert Allen, per C. T. Wheeler, rent of Park.....	\$400 00
"	From I. N. Hoag, for memberships sold by him..	475 00
Feb. 20....	From J. Runyon, for membership.....	500
March 20...	From I. N. Hoag, rent of Park for July and August, 1868.....	250 60
March 29...	From R. Allen, on account.....	200 00
June 16....	From Robert Allen, rent of Park.....	200 00
July 12....	From Robert Allen, rent of Park.....	200 00
August 6...	State appropriation.....	4,000 00
August 23..	From Chase & Bowley, pool privilege.....	1,600 00
Sept. 6.....	Receipts at Park, from Thomas Hall.....	1,811 25
"	Receipts at Pavilion, from J. E. Smith.....	1,934 50
"	Entries to purses, from Robert Beck.....	275 00
"	For memberships sold by Beck.....	250 00
"	For bar privilege at hall.....	80 00
Sept. 7.....	Receipts at Park, from T. Hall.....	1,768 20
"	Receipts at Hall, from J. E. Smith.....	1,619 50
"	Entries to purses, from Beck.....	375 00
"	Entries to sweepstakes.....	26 25
Sept. 8.....	Receipts at Park, from T. Hall.....	2,005 50
"	Receipts at Hall, from J. E. Smith.....	1,330 50
"	Entries to purses, from Beck.....	170 00
Sept. 9.....	Receipts at Park, from T. Hall.....	2,631 50
"	Receipts at Hall, from J. E. Smith.....	1,317 00
"	Entries to purses, from Beck.....	190 00
Sept. 10....	Receipts at Park, from T. Hall.....	1,755 20
"	Receipts at Hall, from J. E. Smith.....	950 50
"	Entries to purses, from Beck.....	195 00
Sept. 11....	Receipts at Park, from T. Hall.....	1,386 50
"	Receipts at Hall, from J. E. Smith.....	323 00
"	From Carey, collected at Park.....	10 00
"	Entries to purses, from Beck.....	525 00
"	For soda privilege.....	135 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 11....	For cider privilege.....	\$52 60
"	From Orphan Asylum, rent of room.....	25 00
Sept. 13....	From exhibitors, as per drayage and steamer freight bills.....	17 25
October 2...	From R. Allen, rent of Park.....	300 00
October 6..	From California Steam Navigation Company, on freight of engine.....	20 00
Nov. 29....	From R. Allen, rent of Park, as per bill, by Warrant 148.....	248 95
"	Robert Allen, cash.....	1 05
"	George Schmeizer, gas pipe.....	31 00
	Total.....	\$28,497 85

1869.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 20....	Paid J. Runyon, for 1868.....	\$2 00
"	For envelops.....	1 50
"	Expressage on diplomas.....	50
March 22...	George H. Baker, for diplomas, 1868.....	32 40
March 23...	Post-office bill of 1868.....	13 00
March 29...	For trees, setting out and trimming same.....	50 28
March 30...	Mr. Coleman, for Post-office stamps.....	7 80
"	H. Wachhorst's bill of 1868.....	82 50
"	J. N. Andrews, engraving bill, 1868.....	42 80
"	Geo. H. Baker, for diplomas, 1868.....	22 50
"	C. H. Krebs, bill of 1868.....	2 55
"	R. E. Draper, Directory of 1868.....	2 50
"	Robt. Beck's salary for February and March.....	300 00
April 13....	Daily Bee, bill of 1868.....	38 25
"	Mrs. K. Kinsey, premium, 1868.....	3 00
"	For express envelops.....	5 00
"	T. J. McKim, for cleaning boiler.....	10 00
April 27....	Wm. Fern, premium of 1868.....	22 00
April 30....	Clark & Co., premium of 1868.....	8 00
May 1.....	Williams & Co., 1868.....	56 83
"	M. S. King, premium of 1868.....	12 00
"	R. J. Merkley, premium of 1868.....	25 00
"	Robert Beck, salary for April.....	150 00
"	A. Nachman's bill, 1868.....	3 35
"	R. E. Draper, Directory of 1869.....	2 50
May 17....	Thomas Edwards, premium of 1868.....	15 00
June 12....	Robt. Beck, salary for May.....	150 00
July 2.....	L. P. Marshall, for stall No. 348, returned.....	7 50
July 3.....	Robt. Beck, salary for June.....	150 00
July 10....	A. Steiner, filling diplomas, 1868.....	9 00
July 14....	Sacramento Gas Company.....	2 40
July 28....	N. L. Drew & Co., making fence.....	40 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
August 6...	Robert Beck, salary for July.....	\$150 00
August 12..	For express envelops.....	5 00
"	For tacks.....	50
"	For folding posters.....	10 00
"	Hiram Clock, for pasting posters.....	10 50
"	N. L. Drew & Co., lumber for fence.....	54 12
August 24..	J. E. Miller, for stalls No. 402 and 403.....	15 00
August 30..	M. K. Sanborn, carpenter, two days.....	8 00
Sept. 3.....	T. Whalon, carpenter at Park.....	33 00
Sept. 4.....	E. Moore, carpenter at Hall.....	12 00
"	B. Cavanaugh, ten days labor.....	30 00
Sept. 6.....	J. H. Johnson, cleaning water closet.....	50 00
"	Robt. Beck, salary for August.....	150 00
Sept. 10.....	M. W. Willis, for music.....	750 00
Sept. 11.....	George Schmeizer, for wood.....	57 00
"	W. B. Gibson, premium of 1868.....	20 00
Sept. 15.....	Lyman Allen, for hay and straw.....	824 00

PREMIUMS ON STOCK AT PARK, AS FOLLOWS:

Sept. 15.....	Paid John Hall.....	305 00
"	L. P. Marshall.....	40 00
"	J. A. Douglas.....	30 00
"	Theodore Winters.....	115 00
"	S. B. Whipple.....	300 00
"	Alexander Ely.....	105 00
"	Robert Watt.....	25 00
"	G. C. McMullen.....	20 00
"	E. M. Skaggs.....	25 00
"	I. N. C. Jasper.....	40 00
"	D. M. Downey.....	30 00
"	A. Music.....	35 00
"	G. McWain.....	40 00
"	S. Treat.....	20 00
"	L. Upson.....	15 00
"	C. B. Hoffman.....	40 00
"	C. P. Marsh.....	20 00
"	Thomas Edwards.....	70 00
"	A. T. Renwick.....	50 00
"	Daniel Flint.....	20 00
"	C. H. Shears.....	20 00
"	R. A. Branton.....	70 00
"	— Moulthrop.....	40 00
"	G. Ellis.....	30 00
"	L. H. Fassett.....	20 00
"	J. M. Frey.....	30 00
"	J. A. Martin.....	10 00
"	H. Wilsey.....	30 00
"	A. C. Nurdyke.....	10 00
"	G. W. Hamilton.....	20 00
"	W. B. Gibson.....	15 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 15.....	G. B. Stevens.....	\$50 00
"	John Potter.....	35 00
"	Patterson & Overshire.....	200 00
"	W. H. Dawson.....	90 00
"	J. Judson.....	15 00
"	G. N. Swezy.....	120 00
"	J. R. Rose.....	105 00
"	S. Daniels.....	130 00
"	A. W. Butler.....	5 00
"	Grey & Gelmore.....	65 00
"	Peter Burns.....	30 00
"	Moses Sprague.....	10 00
"	James Robinson.....	5 00
"	C. Green.....	5 00
"	Theodore Winters.....	15 00
"	C. Green.....	10 00
"	E. F. Aiken.....	15 00
"	Mrs. E. McConnell.....	50 00
"	H. A. Rawson.....	90 00
"	— Northrope.....	20 00
"	Thomas McConnell.....	85 00
"	Purses at Park.....	4,550 00

PAID PREMIUMS AT HALL, AS FOLLOWS :

Sept. 15.....	E. C. Bickford.....	3 00
"	Mrs. M. Bigley.....	2 50
"	I. S. Bamber.....	18 00
"	E. Parsons.....	5 00
"	T. Schaub.....	30 00
"	John R. Nickerson.....	75 00
"	J. S. Curtis.....	2 00
"	J. P. Goodnow.....	10 00
"	Pacific Business College.....	5 00
"	T. P. Clark.....	3 00
"	C. W. Hoit.....	5 00
"	John Cooper.....	5 00
"	A. S. Greenlaw.....	10 00
"	G. Cohn.....	2 00
"	S. K. Dodge.....	3 00
"	Mrs. J. P. Odbert.....	11 00
"	Miss Ellen Low.....	2 00
"	A. Ellison.....	10 00
"	A. Ellison.....	15 00
"	W. J. Robertson.....	10 00
"	I. N. Hoag.....	50 00
"	W. B. Ready.....	50 00
"	E. F. Aiken.....	14 00
"	W. M. Haynie.....	5 00
"	H. Van Every.....	5 00
"	N. Bush.....	40 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 15.....	J. S. Harbison.....	\$10 00
"	A. B. Gilbert... ..	4 00
"	Laauser & Schaeffer	5 00
"	E. S. Harris.....	10 00
"	H. Bernard.....	80 00
"	Mrs. F. B. Chapman.....	2 50
"	G. E. Coggsball.....	21 00
"	Mrs. K. Kinsey.....	3 00
"	J. D. Rose	5 00
"	Mrs. W. W. Marvin.....	11 00
"	J. A. Mason.....	15 00
"	Amos Adams.....	15 00
"	Mrs. W. A. Morehead.....	2 00
"	Mrs. Sophia Schaeffer.....	5 00
"	Robert Williamson.....	20 00
"	Miss Lottie Hoffman.....	6 00
"	Mrs. W. E. Brown.....	10 00
"	John Studarus.....	2 00
"	Mrs. C. K. Stevenson.....	10 00
"	W. Fern.....	40 00
"	N. P. Cole & Co.....	42 00
"	Mrs. A. C. Brown.....	3 00
"	C. G. Carpenter.....	35 00
"	J. Barrows.....	20 00
"	C. W. Reed.....	8 00
"	A. P. Smith.....	25 00
"	D. H. Woods.....	5 00
"	James Wise.....	10 00
"	Norton Bush.....	20 00
"	A. A. Hart.....	10 00
"	W. Shew.....	40 00
"	Mrs. S. M. Goggins.....	20 00
"	M. & A. Wilcox.....	10 00
"	Mrs. C. R. Stevenson.....	10 00
"	Mrs. C. E. Atkinson.....	3 00
"	Edward Muller.....	30 00
"	Capital Woollen Mills.....	70 00
"	G. L. McDaniel.....	5 00
"	Mrs. D. Kendall.....	3 00
Dec. 20.....	Miss Mary Alvord, premium.....	5 00
Dec. 28.....	Mrs. E. F. Aiken, premium.....	15 00
Dec. 31.....	Mrs. Murphy, premium.....	3 00
"	R. B. Gray, gold medals.....	421 50
Sept. 15 ...	Paid D. Woods, carpenter.....	75 00
"	W. Meyers, labor.....	25 50
"	Isaac Bradwell, stairkeeper	28 00
"	George Gilpatrick, labor.....	30 00
"	John Nickerson, allowance.....	50 00
"	M. W. Hodkins, doorkeeper.....	24 00
"	William Miner, clerk at Park	32 00
"	N. T. Carpenter, watchman at Hall.....	28 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 15....	W. H. Ashton, entry clerk at Hall.....	850 00
"	F. E. Patton, entry clerk at Hall.....	36 00
"	G. W. Leitch, police watchman	28 00
"	J. Campbell, for use of chairs.....	3 00
"	W. H. Rattenberry, Assistant Sup't at Hall.....	60 00
"	D. Gillis, Marshal at Park.....	30 00
"	T. Golden, police.....	6 00
"	W. J. Robertson, Marshal.....	30 00
"	George Gordonier, watchman.....	5 50
"	George Whitlock, decorator	55 00
"	J. Carraghan, police.....	4 50
"	J. E. Smith, ticket clerk at Hall.....	30 00
"	S. A. Deuel, ticket clerk at Hall.....	18 00
"	A. S. Woods, ticket clerk at Hall.....	18 00
"	Y. W. Gunn, labor, lumber, etc.....	23 97
"	A. S. Woods, clerk in Secretary's office.....	60 00
"	W. Anderson, entry clerk at Park.....	15 00
"	J. C. Devine, cleaning statue.....	4 00
"	H. Clock, labor.. ..	79 00
"	Burnett, expressage.....	2 00
"	F. Johnson, stairkeeper and watchman.....	22 00
"	J. L. Johnson, entry clerk at Park.....	30 00
"	T. J. McKim, engineer	137 00
"	C. F. Reed, for wreaths for Norfolk and Lodi, '68	30 00
"	C. F. Reed, hacks for guests.....	10 00
"	W. M. Tolls, stairkeeper.....	21 00
"	H. Seaman, carpenter.....	37 00
"	H. J. Johnson, labor.....	18 63
"	T. J. Ramonet, labor.....	37 50
"	T. J. Hall, stairkeeper	24 00
"	Mrs. M. E. Jackson, chambermaid.....	15 00
"	William Mace, doorkeeper at Hall.....	24 00
"	Thomas Byrne, laborer.....	52 50
"	Pat Lynch, laborer.....	52 50
Sept. 16....	P. Clark, groceries.....	3 13
"	W. V. Frazier, gathering flags.....	1 50
"	W. V. Frazier, drayage from Park.....	1 00
"	W. V. Frazier, drayage on chairs to Hall.....	1 25
"	W. V. Frazier, drayage on chairs to Hall.....	75
"	Negro at Park, omnibus hire.....	50
"	Thomas Hall, for two money boxes	3 50
"	Locksmith, fixing keys.....	75
"	Frank McGee, labor.....	19 50
"	J. Galloway, labor.....	15 00
"	John Howard, watchman.....	12 00
"	P. Kerns, labor.....	21 00
"	A. H. Norton, stairkeeper.....	17 25
"	A. H. Norton, carpenter.....	24 00
"	M. S. Hurd, gatekeeper	30 00
"	E. Parsons, amount overpaid on cider privilege....	7 60
"	Mike Haler, labor.....	33 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 16.....	J. C. Allen, labor.....	\$18 00
"	Thomas Hall, ticket clerk at Park.....	30 50
"	O. W. Wallace, labor	3 00
"	William Crump, watchman.....	36 00
"	Robert Beck, expenditures.....	39 45
"	Samuel Deal, gatekeeper.....	30 00
"	A. C. Bidwell, gatekeeper.....	30 00
"	F. Wing, doorkeeper.....	22 50
"	Joseph Taylor, gatekeeper.....	30 00
"	E. Parsons, premium of 1868.....	2 00
"	A. B. Gilbert, premium of 1868.....	2 00
"	Joseph Neumann, premium of 1868.....	70 00
"	Mrs. Reed, premium of 1868.....	10 00
Sept. 17.....	N. G. Curtis, balance of account.....	3,468 11
Sept. 18.....	State Capital Reporter, printing.....	91 50
"	F. S. Lardner, Superintendent Lower Hall.....	40 00
"	Sacramento Daily Record, printing.....	34 75
"	L. A. Spurgeon, hack hire.....	32 50
"	T. Lynch, labor.....	18 00
"	Geo. Schmeizer, machinist.....	137 50
"	B. R. Sweetland, chemicals	13 75
"	R. L. Robertson, labor	25 35
"	John Nickerson, police... ..	33 00
"	David Bush, gas fixing.....	231 50
"	T. D. Sriver, horse hire	25 00
"	W. P. Michener, canvas.....	56 10
"	E. G. Jefferies, printing.....	496 00
"	S. F. Hyde, exit gatekeeper.....	18 00
"	Spirit of the Times, printing.....	60 00
"	H. S. Beals, stair keeper.....	16 00
"	H. Holmes, police.....	12 00
"	J. W. Avery, lumber bill.....	69 41
Sept. 22.....	E. Mills, expenditures.....	15 00
"	Sacramento Daily Union, printing.....	168 75
"	Alta California, printing.. ..	27 00
"	Morning Chronicle, printing.....	25 00
"	Kent & Co., bill posting in San Francisco.....	10 00
"	San Francisco Evening Bulletin, printing.....	27 00
"	Stockton Independent, printing.....	27 00
"	Marysville Appeal, printing.....	15 00
"	Oakland Daily Transcript, printing.....	21 00
"	Carson City bill poster.....	6 00
"	F. M. Chapman, horse hire.....	25 00
"	Edwards & Co., stationery.....	48 75
"	John Shellers, police.....	18 00
"	C Huelsman, blacksmith.....	27 50
"	J. Slaughter, cleaning windows, whitewashing, etc.....	87 85
"	For Wells, Fargo & Co.'s envelops.....	5 00
"	N. Henley, building engine bed.....	136 90
"	People's Insurance Company, insuring.....	162 50
"	John Isaacs, police.....	30 00

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Sept. 22.....	G. T. Glover, ticket clerk, Park.....	\$18 00
"	N. J. Burton, ticket clerk, Park.....	24 00
"	A. Nesal, mending flag.....	2 50
"	Mrs. Blackleach, making badges.....	15 50
"	Drayage on scales from Park.....	1 00
"	R. B. Lindsay, police.....	18 00
Sept. 25.....	Sacramento Gas Company, gas and lighting same.	225 00
"	Z. I. Wilson, hauling dirt.....	5 00
"	B. F. Cummings, making purses.....	5 00
"	W. F. Eaton, carpenter.....	6 00
Sept. 24....	B. Dennerly, use of crockery.....	29 50
Sept. 25....	Toll & Ganong, buggy hire.....	54 00
"	D. Collins, drayage and steamer freight.....	84 50
"	Whittier, Fuller & Co., putting in glass.....	21 25
"	Dale & Co., fancy goods.....	17 00
"	Powers & Co., water cask.....	5 00
"	Benjamin Bullard, Jr., Assistant Secretary.....	148 00
"	John Bruner, chairs.....	18 00
Sept. 27....	Post-office bill, from April 1st to October 1st.....	8 00
"	J. F. Harrison, brooms.....	8 50
"	F. J. Moore, nails and spikes.....	16 75
"	Huntington & Hopkins' bill.....	49 45
"	Hamburger & Co.'s bill.....	36 20
"	W. Sharpe's bill.....	5 50
"	H. Clock, labor.....	16 50
"	Robert Miller, watering streets.....	50 00
"	E. Dole, police.....	18 00
Oct. 1.....	W. Fern, allowance.....	20 00
"	G. T. Glover, clerk.....	6 00
"	Robert Beck, salary for September.....	150 00
"	G. H. Baker.....	50 00
Oct. 2.....	W. F. Frazier, lumber.....	2 16
Oct. 2.....	A. Menke, two baskets.....	2 00
"	Express charges on diploma.....	75
Oct. 5.....	G. C. Hall's bill.....	16 67
Oct. 8.....	C. S. Lowell, for stall 401.....	7 50
"	D. Schaffer, setting shafting.....	42 50
"	Summit Ice Company, ice.....	12 63
Oct. 9.....	N. L. Drew & Co., lumber.....	365 83
"	H. S. Crocker & Co.'s bill.....	90 00
Oct. 12.....	Charles F. Reed, President, expenditures.....	1,000 00
"	R. S. Carey, expenditures.....	370 00
Oct. 13.....	D. G. Webber, hauling dirt on G street.....	48 20
Oct. 29.....	Howland, Angell & Co., steam engine.....	700 00
Nov. 2.....	Robert Beck, salary for October.....	150 00
"	R. B. Grey's bill.....	64 00
"	Express charges.....	75
Nov. 29.....	Robert Allen's bill.....	248 95
"	"Jersey," for posting bills.....	5 00
Dec. 1.....	Robert Beck, salary for November.....	150 00
Dec. 8.....	A. Steiner, filling diplomas.....	40 50

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
Dec. 8.....	I. N. Hoag, on account, for writing up report for 1868 and 1869.....	\$300 00
Dec. 11.....	Locke & Lavenson's bill.....	28 40
"	Samuel Jelly's bill.....	162 00
"	S. Lipman's bill.....	1 75
Dec. 16.....	Locke & Lavenson's bill.....	10 75
"	Post-office bill.....	4 00
"	John N. Andrews' bill.....	20 40
"	Charles W. Palmer's bill.....	15 00
Dec. 20.....	Safe.....	150 00
"	Expenditures.....	58 25
"	Ben. Bullard's bill for 1868.....	51 00
"	S. Carlisle.....	25 00
Dec. 27.....	Edwards & Co., stationery.....	5 25
"	Gillig, Mott & Co., stove.....	19 25
"	James Anthony & Co., advertising.....	9 00
Dec. 29.....	F. R. Klotz, wood.....	10 50
"	Sawing wood.....	1 75
Dec. 31.....	Robert Beck, salary for December.....	150 00
"	J. B. Collins, trimming trees.....	18 00
Dec. 20.....	Appropriations for bills and premiums uncalled for.....	578 00
	To repair of stalls.....	1,900 00
	Planting and boxing trees.....	100 00
	Repair of stand.....	250 00
	Show cases and wine screens.....	100 00
	Balance on hand.....	171 78
	Total disbursements.....	\$28,497 85

ROBT. BECK, Secretary.

TRIALS OF SPEED IN 1869.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race—Mile heats; three in five; free for all horses that have never beaten two thirty-five; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

H. S. Spencer enters b. s. F. F. Low.
J. L. Eoff enters b. m. Lady Dooly.
C. W. Moulthrop enters b. s. Plumas.
C. H. Shear enters b. m. Alicia Mandeville.

Result.

Lady Dooly.....	2	1	1	1
F. F. Low.....	1	2	2	3
Plumas.....	4	4	3	2
Alicia Mandeville.....	3	3	dis.	

Time—2:38 3-5; 2:38 3-5; 2:39; 2:40 2-5.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all four year olds; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

Pat. Farrell enters s. g. Westfield.
H. S. Spencer enters s. f. Breeze.
J. L. Eoff enters b. s. Ajax.
H. W. Seals enters b. f. Black Swan.
T. McClellan enters g. f. Sally Shaw.

Result.

Ajax.....	1	1	1
Westfield.....	2	2	3
Breeze.....	3	3	2
Black Swan.....	drawn.		

Time—2:50; 2:46; 2:46.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile heats; free for all three year olds; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

Thos. Atchison enters b. s. Idaho.
 R. T. O'Hanlon enters ch. s. Al. Bascom.
 N. Coombs enters ch. s. Tophet.
 George Treat enters ch. f. Maggie Dale.
 A. Music enters s. s. Johnny Moore.

Result.

Tophet	2	1	1
Maggie Dale	1	2	2
Idaho	3	4	—
Al. Bascom	4	3	—
Johnny Moore	dis.		

Time—1:48 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:49; 1:51 1-5.

SECOND TRIAL.

Running Race.—Mile heats; free for all; purse—three hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

N. Coombs enters c. g. May-be-so.
 C. S. Williams enters b. s. Compromise.
 J. S. Devine enters b. s. Kirby Smith.

Result.

Kirby Smith	1	1
May-be-so	2	2
Compromise	drawn.	

Time—1:46 3-5; 1:50 4-5.

THIRD TRIAL.

Pacing Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all; purse—three hundred dollars.

Entries.

Pat. Farrell enters s. g. Longfellow.
 C. H. Shear enters gr. m. Empress.
 D. Denison enters b. g. Mike O'Brien.
 B. Rice enters br. g. Darkness.

Result.

Longfellow	1	2	1	1
Darkness.....	2	1	2	2
Mike O'Brien.....	3	3	3	3
Empress	4	4	dis.	

Time—2:31 2-5; 2:31 3-5; 2:31 2-5; 2:29.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Free for all; May Queen to wagon; mile heats; three in five; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

B. Rice enters b. m. May Queen.
J. L. Eoff enters b. s. Paddy Magee.
S. E. Whitehead enters b. g. Regulator.

Result.

May Queen.....	1	2	1	2	1
Regulator.....	3	1	2	1	2
Paddy Magee.....	2	3	3	dis.	

Time—2:32 4-5; 2:35 3-5; 2:34; 2:37; 2:38 3-5.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all horses that have never beaten two-forty; purse—two hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

H. S. Spencer enters b. s. Alexander.
D. Denison enters b. s. Friday McCracken.
H. W. Seals enters s. m. Bracelet.

Result.

Alexander.....	1	2	1	1
Friday McCracken	2	1	2	2
Bracelet	dis.			

Time—2:38; 2:43; 2:41 1-5; 2:46.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Running Race.—Two mile heats; free for all; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

Thomas Atchison enters b. s. Bloomsbury.

C. S. Williams enters b. s. Compromise.

George Treat enters s. s. Thad. Stevens.

Result.

Thad. Stevens.....	2 gal. over.
Compromise	1 drawn.
Bloomsbury	distanced.

Time—3:45.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; free for all three year olds; purse—two hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

H. W. Seals enters s. c. Onward.

C. H. Sisson enters s. f. Stockton Maid.

J. Sessions enters g. f. California Maid.

Result.

California Maid.....	1	1
Stockton Maid	2	2
Onward	3	3

Time—2:59 1-5; 2:50 3-5.

THIRD TRIAL.

Trotting Race—Three in five; purse—one hundred dollars. No entries.

Result.

Calhoun.....	3	1	1	2	1
Plumas	2	3	2	1	2
Ance.....	1	2	dis.		

Time—2:45 1-5; 2:43 3-5; 2:40 2-5; 2:40 3-5; 2:43 4-5.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Two mile heats; free for all; May Queen to wagon; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

S. E. Whitehead enters b. g. Regulator.
J. L. Eoff enters b. m. Lady Dooly.
B. Rice enters dun g. Pride of the Bay.

Result.

Lady Dooly.....	1	1
Pride of the Bay.....	3	2
Regulator.....	2	dr.

Time—5:33 3-5; 5:26.

SECOND TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Mile heats; three in five; free for all five year olds; purse—two hundred and fifty dollars.

Entries.

H. S. Spencer enters b. s. Alexander.
C. W. Moulthrop enters g. m. Marysville Queen.
H. S. Spencer enters dk. b. s. F. F. Low.

Result.

Marysville Queen.....	1	1	2	1
Alexander.....	2	2	1	2
F. F. Low.....	drawn.			

Time—2:42 2-5; 2:40; 2:42 3-5; 2:45.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

FIRST TRIAL.

Trotting Race.—Five miles out; free for all; purse—four hundred dollars.

Entries.

G. N. Ferguson enters s. m. Kate.
 B. Rice enters b. m. Lady Lancaster.
 S. B. Whitehead enters br. g. Democrat.
 C. Green enters s. s. Bob Burns.
 J. L. Eoff enters b. m. Lady Dooly.
 D. Denison enters b. m. Mountain Maid.
 Col. Dickey enters b. s. Hiram Woodruff.

Result.

Democrat.....	1
Lady Lancaster.....	2
Bob Burns.....	3
Kate.....	4
Mountain Maid.....	5
Lady Dooly.....	6
Hiram Woodruff.....	dr

Time—13:56 2-5.

PREMIUMS AWARDED IN 1869.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
John Hall.....	Best stallion, four years old and over	Woodburn	\$50
L. P. Marshall	Best stallion, three years old	Medoc	\$40
J. A. Douglass.....	Best stallion, two years old.....	Pelham	\$30
John Hall.....	Best stallion, one year old.....	Ironclad.....	\$20
John Hall.....	Best colt, under one year.....	No name.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
John Hall.....	Best mare, four years old and over, with colt.....	Peggy Ringold.....	\$50
Theodore Winters...	Best mare, four years old and over	Transita.....	\$40
John Hall.....	Best mare, two years old.....	Alice May.....	\$25
John Hall.....	Best mare, one year old.....	Jannette.....	\$20
Theodore Winters...	Best mare colt, under one year old	Unknown.....	\$15

FAMILIES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
John Hall.....	Best thoroughbred sire, with not less than ten of his colts, all thoroughbred.....	Woodburn.....	\$75
John Hall.....	Best thoroughbred dam, with not less than four of her colts, all thoroughbred.....	Peggy Ringold.....	\$50
S. B. Whipple.....	Best stallion, other than thoroughbred, with not less than ten of his colts.....	Hambletonian.....	\$75
Alexander Ely.....	Best dam, other than thoroughbred, with not less than three of her colts	Fanny	\$40

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
J. M. C. Jasper.....	Best stallion, four years old or over.....	Indicator.....	\$40
D. M. Downey.....	Best stallion, three years old.....	Solano Chief.....	\$30
A. Musick.....	Best stallion, one year old.....	Mark Moore.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
G. M. McWain.....	Best mare, four years old or over, with colt.....	Julia Ann.....	\$40
S. Treat.....	Best mare, three years old.....	Dash.....	\$20
L. Upson.....	Best mare, two years old.....	Queen.....	\$15

GRADED HORSES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
C. B. Hoffman.....	Best stallion, four years old and over.....	Lexington.....	\$40
C. F. Marsh.....	Best stallion, two years old.....	Hidi.....	\$20
Thomas Edwards....	Best stallion, one year old.....	Phil. Sheridan...	\$15
Thomas Edwards....	Best colt, under one year, without reference to sex.....	Jane.....	\$15
<i>Mares.</i>			
Alexander Ely.....	Best mare, four years old or over, with colt.....	Norah.....	\$40
S. B. Whipple.....	Best mare, four years old.....	Star Queen.....	\$30
A. Musick.....	Best mare, three years old.....	Polly Moore.....	\$20
Alexander Ely.....	Best mare, two years old.....	Flora.....	\$15
Alexander Ely.....	Best mare, one year old.....	Henrietta.....	\$10

DRAFT HORSES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
H. Wilsey.....	Best stallion, four years old or over.....	Young Rawley...	\$30
James Northrup....	Best stallion, two years old.....	Wallace.....	\$20
A. T. Nordyke.....	Best stallion, one year old.....	Young John Bull	\$10
<i>Mares.</i>			
Robert A. Branton..	Best mare, four years old or over, with colt.....	Nancy.....	\$30
G. W. Hamilton.....	Best mare, three years old.....	Queen of the West	\$20
W. B. Gibson.....	Best mare.....	Clydesdale.....	\$15

ROADSTERS.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Stallions.</i>			
C. W. Moulthrop....	Best stallion, four years old or over.....	Signal.....	\$40
George Ellis.....	Best stallion, three years old.....	Excelsior.....	\$30
L. H. Bassett.....	Best stallion, two years old.....	Joseph Nelson....	\$20
Dr. J. M. Frey.....	Best gelding, four years old or over.....	Big Ben.....	\$30
<i>Mares.</i>			
S. B. Whipple.....	Best mare, four years old or over..	Sally Shaw.....	\$30
A. T. Renwick.....	Best mare, three years old.....	Mary Patten.....	\$20
S. B. Whipple.....	Best mare, two years old.....	Minnie.....	\$15

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
E. M. Skaggs.....	Best matched span of carriage horses, owned and used as such by one person.....	Lady Washington and Lady Bell.....	\$25
J. C Morrison.....	For matched span of carriage horses owned and used by one person as such.....	.....	Special—\$20 or silver goblet.

ROADSTER TEAMS.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Robert Watt,.....	Best double team roadsters, owned and used as such by one person	Fannie Wilkins and Kate Daniels.....	\$25
G. C. McMullen.....	For double team roadsters, owned and used as such by one person	Red Buck and Solano Jo.....	Special—Goblet or \$20
Mrs. Ware.....	For double team roadsters, owned and used as such by one person	Pilot and Honest John.....	Goblet or \$20

SADDLE HORSES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
J. A. Martin.....	Best saddle horse.....	Pilgrim.....	\$10

COLTS.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
A. T. Renwick.....	Best yearling horse colt.....	E. M. Skaggs....	\$30
Daniel Flint.....	Best suckling horse colt.....	Edwin Forrest...	\$20
C. H. Shear.....	Best yearling mare colt.....	Agatha States....	\$20
R. C. Branton.....	Best suckling mare colt.....	Nancy.....	\$15
S. B. Whipple.....	Exhibit of six colts, owned by one person, of any age or sex.....	Heads Up, Pat Gallager, Billy, Minnie, Hector, Fly by Night.	\$50

SWEEPSTAKES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
S. B. Whipple.....	Best stallion of any age.....	Hambletonian....	\$100
Theodore Winters...	Best mare of any age.....	Transita.....	\$75
S. B. Whipple.....	Best team four-in-hand.....	.....	...Special—Goblet or \$20

JACKS.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
G. D. Stevens.....	Best jack.....	Buena Vista.....	\$50
T. Edwards.....	Best jennet.....	Lady Franklin...	\$40

MULES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
John Potter.....	Best mule, two years old.....	Jack Potter.....	\$20
John Potter.....	Best mule, one year old.....	Lillie Potter.....	\$15

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
S. Daniels.....	<i>Bulls.</i> Best four year old or over.....	Sir Walter.....	\$40
S. Daniels.....	<i>Cows.</i> Best four year old or over.....	Ruth.....	\$30

DURHAM CATTLE.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Bulls.</i>			
W. H. Dawson.....	Best four years old and over.....	Lolo Rooth.....	\$40
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best three years old.....	Turk of Oak Home.....	\$25
John Judson.....	Best one year old.....	Prince Radmon.....	\$15
G. N. Swezy.....	Best bull calf.....	Duke First of Yuba.....	\$10
<i>Cows.</i>			
G. N. Swezy.....	Best four years old or over.....	Kate Dunn.....	\$30
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best three years old.....	Flora Fourth.....	\$25
G. N. Swezy.....	Best two years old.....	Beauty.....	\$20
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best one year old.....	Tulip Sixth.....	\$15
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best heifer calf.....	Rosa Bell.....	\$10

DEVON CATTLE.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Bulls.</i>			
J. R. Rose.....	Best four year old or over.....	Bloomfield.....	\$40
S. Daniels.....	Best one year old.....	Victor.....	\$15
J. R. Rose.....	Best bull calf.....	Young Sonoma.....	\$10
<i>Cows.</i>			
S. Daniels.....	Best four year old or over.....	Fashion.....	\$30
J. R. Rose.....	Best three year old.....	Beauty.....	\$25
J. R. Rose.....	Best two year old.....	Emanuel Second.....	\$20
S. Daniels.....	Best one year old.....	Fairy Second.....	\$15
J. R. Rose.....	Best heifer calf.....	Lady Grant.....	\$10

GRADED CATTLE.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
<i>Bulls.</i>			
R. A. Branton.....	Best four year old or over.....	Grant.....	\$25
G. N. Swezy.....	Best three year old.....	Harry Clay.....	\$20
G. N. Swezy.....	Best bull calf.....	Alexander.....	\$5
<i>Cows.</i>			
G. N. Swezy.....	Best four year old or over.....	Queen.....	\$20
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best three year old.....	May Bird.....	\$15
G. N. Swezy.....	Best two year old.....	Dolly.....	\$10
G. N. Swezy.....	Best one year old.....	Amelia.....	\$5
G. W. Butler.....	Best heifer calf.....	Mary.....	\$5

SWEEPSTAKES.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
W. H. Dawson.....	Best bull, of any age or stock.....	Lolo Rooth.....	\$50
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best cow, of any age or stock.....	Roselle.....	\$40

FAT SHEEP.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best three, two years old or over..	.....	\$10

SPANISH MERINO.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Ellen McConnell....	Best ram, two years old or over..	Young Mack....	\$20
Thomas McConnell..	Best three ram lambs.....	.....	\$15
Thomas McConnell..	Best three ewes, two years old or over.....	.....	\$15
Thomas McConnell..	Best three ewes, under two years old.....	.....	\$15
Thomas McConnell..	Best five ewe lambs .....	.....	\$15

FRENCH MERINO.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best ram, two year old and over..	.....	\$20
	Best ram, under two years old....	.....	

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best ram, two years old or over..	Prince Alpha....	\$20
H. A. Rawson.....	Best ram, under two years old....	Young Prince Ontario	\$15
H. A. Rawson.....	Best three ewes, under two years. For two pure Cotswold sheep, one three years old and one one year old.....	.....	Honorable mention.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Patterson & Over-shire.....	Best ram, two years old or over...	Prince of Wales..	\$20

GRADED OR CROSSED WITH SPANISH MERINO.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Mrs. E. McConnell..	Best ram, under two years old....	Liberty	\$10
F. Graham	Best three ram lambs.....	.....	.....\$15
F. Graham	Best three ewes, two years or over .....	.....	.....\$10
F. Graham	Best three ewes, under two years..	.....	.....\$10
F. Graham	Best five ewe lambs. ....	.....	.....\$10

GRADED WITH COTSWOLD.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
H. A. Rawson	Best ram, two years old or over...	.....	.....\$15
H. A. Rawson	Best ram, under two years old....	.....	.....\$10
H. A. Rawson	Best three ram lambs.....	.....	.....\$15
H. A. Rawson	Best three ewes, two years or over .....	.....	.....\$10

SWEEPSTAKES ON SHEEP.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
H. A. Rawson.....	Best buck, of any age or sex.....	Young Prince of Ontario	\$25
Mrs. E. McConnell..	Best ewe, of any age or sex.....	.....	.....\$20
Thomas McConnell..	Best pen of five ewes, of any age or breed.....	.....	.....\$25

CASHMERE GOATS.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Gray & Gilmore.....	Best thoroughbred buck.....	El Dorado.....	\$20
Gray & Gilmore.....	Best thoroughbred she goat.....	Cleopatra.....	\$15
Gray & Gilmore.....	Best thoroughbred three kids .....	.....	.....\$15

GRADED.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Gray & Gilmore.....	Best lot of three.....	Snowdrop, Ruth and Blanch....	\$15

SWINE—LARGE BREEDS.

Which, when fat, will weigh, at mature age, three hundred pounds.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Peter Burns.....	Best boar two years old and over	Dick.....	\$15
M. Sprague.....	Best boar, under two years old....	Dick.....	\$10
James Robinson	Best boar six months and under one year.....	Brighton Boy....	\$5
E. F. Aiken.....	Best breeding sow, two years old or over.....	Dolly	\$10
Charles Green.....	Best breeding sow, one year old....	.....	.....\$10
E. F. Aiken.....	Best sow, six months and less than one year.....	.....	.....\$5
A. P. Smith.....	Best lot of not less than six pigs, not less than five nor more than ten months old.....	.....	.....\$15

POULTRY.

Name of owner.	Animal.	Name of animal.	Premium.
Peter Burns.....	Best lot of white or gray dorkins..	.....	.....\$5
Peter Burns.....	Best lot of five toed dorkins (dis- tinct variety).....	.....	.....\$5
Charles Green.....	Best lot game chickens (Norfolks)	.....	.....\$5
Peter Burns.....	Best lot English magpie ducks, with top-knots.....	.....	.....\$5

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, VEHICLES, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
J. F. Harris.....	Sacramento...	Best display of brooms.....	Special mention
W. B. Ready.....	Sacramento...	Best two-horse cultivator... ..	\$5
M. and A. Wilcox.....	Sacramento...	Best apparatus for raising water...	\$10
S. E. Hollister.....	San Francisco.	Washing machine.....	Special—Diploma.
J. L. Bartlett.....	Stockton.....	Keep's globe pump.....	Diploma.
E. C. Bickford.....	San Francisco.	Best farm and picket gate.....	\$5
R. Knott.....	Suisun.....	Best horse-power fastener.....	Honorable mention.
G. W. Harris.....	Maine Prairie.	Best gang plough.....	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton..	Sacramento...	Best display of agricultural machinery.....	Diploma.
A. Spinks.....	Sacramento...	Best corn sheller (imported).....	Diploma.
E. G. Bingham.....	Suisun.....	Best pruning shears.....	Special—\$5
A. Williams.....	Oakland.....	Best imported rotary harrow.....	Diploma.
William Jones.....	Yolo County...	Best fruit cooker.....	Special—Diploma.
P. G. Wilhite.....	Missouri.....	Best model of flour bolt.....	Diploma.
P. G. Wilhite.....	Missouri.....	Best model of heater for collecting sediment in water before using in steam boilers.....	Special—Diploma.
T. C. Walters.....	San Francisco.	Best fastener for buggy shafts.....	Honorable mention.
E. G. Clark.....	Marysville.....	Best grape crusher and stem separator.....	Diploma.
P. Murphy.....	Brighton.....	Best imported reaper and mower combined.....	Diploma.
P. Murphy.....	Brighton.....	Best broadcast seed sower and coverer.....	Diploma.
P. Murphy.....	Brighton.....	Best double-hand corn planter.....	Diploma.
W. C. McKenzie....	San Francisco.	Best imported mechanical churn or washer.....	Diploma.
Servius Tonnar.....	San José.....	Best pruning saw.....	Honorable mention.
Servius Tonnar.....	San José.....	Best grafting wax.....	Honorable mention.
T. P. Clark.....	San Francisco.	Best washing machine.....	\$3
J. D. Rose.....	Truckee.....	Improved sulky wheel.....	Special—\$5
Mathew Cook.....	Sacramento...	Best blasting wedge.....	Special—Diploma.
W. B. Ready.....	Sacramento...	Best three-gang plow.....	\$20
W. B. Ready.....	Sacramento...	Best large breaking plough.....	\$10
A. Ellison.....	Marysville.....	Best two-gang plough.....	\$15
J. D. Arthur & Son.	San Francisco.	Second-best two-gang plough.....	Special—Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton..	Sacramento...	Best imported cast steel plough.....	\$10
W. B. Ready.....	Sacramento...	Best display California agricultural implements.....	\$25
A. Ellison.....	Marysville.....	Best stubble plough.....	\$10
Baker & Hamilton..	Sacramento...	Best sweepstakes gang plough.....	.....
Mr. — Locher.....	Oroville.....	Best model steam plough.....	.....
Hutchinson & Che- ney.....	San Francisco.	Best stock scales, "Victor.".....	Diploma and \$10
Treadwell & Co.....	Sacramento...	Best seed sower, Cahoon's patent...	Diploma.

VEHICLES.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
H. Bernard.....	Sacramento....	Best two-horse family carriage.....	\$25
H. Bernard.....	Sacramento....	Best one-horse family carriage.....	\$20
H. Bernard.....	Sacramento....	Best top buggy	\$15
H. Bernard.....	Sacramento....	Best spring market wagon	\$10
H. Bernard.....	Sacramento....	Best street goods wagon	\$5
H. Bernard.....	Sacramento....	Best display wheels, hubs, etc.....	\$5
W. J. Robertson.....	Sacramento....	Best farm wagon for general purposes.....	\$10
J. A. Mason.....	Sacramento....	Doctor's phaeton.....	\$15
J. A. Mason.....	Sacramento....	Three-seat thoroughbred wagon.....	Special—Diploma.
J. A. Mason.....	Sacramento....	Side-spring wagon.....	Special—Diploma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Samuel A. Dodge....	Sacramento....	Best display of gloves.....	\$3
Mrs. J. L. Hummel....	Sacramento....	Embroidery and needlework.....	Framed diploma.
Mrs. S. E. Hollister..	San Francisco..	Shellwork and bedspread.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. Juliana Bayer..	Sacramento....	Display of needlework.....	Special—Diploma.
Miss Lottie Hoffman	Sacramento....	Best silk embroidered ottoman.....	\$3
Miss Lottie Hoffman	Sacramento....	Best tatting collar.....	\$3
Mrs. S. Schaeffer....	Lower Lake....	Best embroidery picture.....	\$5
Mrs. G. L. McDaniels	Marysville....	Needlework.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. Mary Almond....	Sacramento....	Specimens needlework.....	\$5
Mrs. Saul.....	Folsom.....	Log cabin quilt.....	Honorable mention.
Miss M. E. Coats....	Sacramento....	Worsted work.....	Honorable mention.
J. H. Warwick.....	Sacramento....	Silk goods.....	Honorable mention.
Anna Smith.....	Marysville....	Needlework.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. G. C. Shipman..	Sacramento....	Best mat.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. F. J. Gehring....	Sacramento....	Crochet curtain.....	Napkin ring.
Mrs. W. W. Marvin....	Sacramento....	Best hand-made bedspread.....	\$2
Mrs. C. R. Stephenson	Sacramento....	Afghan carriage robe.....	Special—\$10 and diploma.
T. Rogers Johnson..	San Francisco..	Embroidery, regalia and military goods.....	Special—Silver medal.
Miss Nellie Sprague	Sacramento....	Embroidery	Special—Napkin ring.
Mrs. F. M. Chapman	Sacramento....	For sofa cushion.....	Special—\$2
Mrs. E. E. Haswell..	San Francisco..	Case of millinery goods.....	Premium.
Mrs. H. Kuhl.....	Sacramento....	Stamping, embroidery and crochet...	Special—Diploma.
Capital Woollen M'ls	Sacramento....	Best pair woollen blankets.....	\$5
Capital Woollen M'ls	Sacramento....	Best ten yards flannel.....	\$5
Capital Woollen M'ls	Sacramento....	Wrapping blankets and cashmeres of various kinds.....	Special mention.
Mrs. M. A. Joy.....	Sacramento....	Rag rugs.....	Honorable mention.
J. J. Meussdorffer ..	Sacramento....	Best exhibit of hats.....	Diploma.
G. L. McDaniels....	Marysville....	Best display saddles and bridles and cinch	\$5
E. Barnett.....	Marysville....	Saddle trees.....	Honorable mention.

TEXTILE FABRICS—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
P. Kelly.....	San Francisco.	Best display gents' and ladies' boots and shoes.....	Diploma.
J. W. Todd.....	Sacramento....	Gents' boots.....	Honorable mention.
Miss Helen Low.....	Sacramento....	Best lace collar.....	\$2
Miss Nellie Sprague.....	Sacramento....	Hair wreath.....	Special—Silver cup.
Mrs. S. M. Bishop.....	San Francisco.	For infants' caps.....	Special—Diploma.
Thomas A. Garey.....	Los Angeles....	Specimens raw silk and cocoons.....	Special.
Mrs. S. M. Bishop.....	San Francisco.	Millinery goods.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. Cronkite.....	Sacramento....	Knitted stockings.....	Napkin ring.
M. L. Price.....	Sacramento....	Display of ladies' shoes.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. R. L. Jones.....	Sacramento....	Best twelve-form model for fitting dresses.....	Special—Diploma.
Mrs. J. Chrisman.....	Sacramento....	Braided rag stair carpet.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. E. Brian.....		Bedquilt and table cloth.....	Honorable mention.
S. W. Raveley.....	Knight's Land- ing.....	Double set of buggy harness.....	Honorable mention.
I. S. Deihl.....	Sacramento....	Specimens of cassimeres, wools and manufactures.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. E. H. Stevens.....	Sacramento....	Perforated collar.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. Jane Ames.....	Sacramento....	Knit bedspread.....	Honorable mention.
M. T. Barr.....	Sacramento....	Saddle trees.....	Honorable mention.
G. W. Cook.....	Sacramento....	Needle mat.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. C. Daley.....	Sacramento....	Specimens of hair work.....	Silver cup.
Mrs. K. Kinsey.....	Sacramento....	Picture with shell frame.....	Special—\$3
Mrs. M. Bigley.....	Sacramento....	Shellwork tower.....	Special—\$2 50
J. F. Fugazi.....	Sacramento....	Grecian gondola.....	Premium.
Mrs. G. J. Gehring.....	Sacramento....	Flower basket.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. Wm. Morehead.....	Sacramento....	Flowers made from fish scales.....	Special—Butter knife.
Mrs. Wm. Morehead.....	Sacramento....	Best wax flowers.....	\$2
Mrs. Wm. Morehead.....	Sacramento....	Shell frame, shell brackets and card frame.....	Special—Napkin ring.
J. S. Curtis.....	Yolo.....	Worsted work wreath and hair.....	Napkin ring.
Mrs. J. Bayer.....	Sacramento....	Needlework pictures, card case and worsted work pictures.....	Napkin ring.
Mrs. A. C. Brown.....	Sacramento....	Wax flowers.....	Special—\$3
Miss E. Coppin.....	Sacramento....	Hair wreath.....	Special.
Mrs. R. J. Merkley.....	Sacramento....	Feather wreath.....	Special.
D. F. Hall.....	Sacramento....	Bouquet from cocoons.....	Special.
Mrs. T. Flemming.....	Sacramento....	Hair and leather work picture.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. T. Flemming.....	Sacramento....	Moss work landscape and Grecian landscape.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. R. Dunavant.....	Sacramento....	Seed wreath and frame.....	Special—\$3
Mrs. C. H. Ross.....	Sacramento....	Phantom bouquet.....	Silver cup.
Pupils of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	San Francisco.	Needlework picture of Washington.....	Special—Framed diplo'a.
Edwards & Co.....	Sacramento....	Display of fancy stationery.....	Premium.
W. A. Abernethy & W. A. Harper.....	Sacramento....	Ivy type frame.....	Special—Diploma.
R. W. Jackson.....	Sacramento....	Pearl jewellery.....	Framed diploma.
Nellie Welty.....		Beadwork.....	Napkin ring.
Mrs. E. P. Figg.....	Sacramento....	Specimens beadwork.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. L. Elkus.....	Sacramento....	Artistic work in candle grease.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. M. S. Reed.....	Sacramento....	Best skirt supporters.....	Honorable mention.
Miss G. B. Stevens.....	Vacaville.....	Best collection floral waxwork.....	Special—Napkin ring.
Miss Emily Myers.....	Amador.....	Hairwork wreath.....	Special—Diploma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Brittain, Holbrook & Co.....	Sacramento....	Best display of copper work; best cooking stove for wood and coal; Best home manufactured trays; best display glass, wood, tin, etc..	...Special—Silver medal.
Huntington & Hopkins.....	Sacramento....	Best general display of hardware...	 Premium.
J. Carolan & Co.....	Sacramento....	Best display of locks, door trimmings, etc.....	Special mention.
J. Carolan & Co.....	Sacramento....	Best display of sportsman's goods...	...Special—Silver medal.
Long & Burden.....	Sacramento....	Best display plumbers' goods.....	 Diploma.
D. Bush.....	Sacramento....	Best chandeliers and burners.....	Special—Diploma.
R. C. Terry.....	Sacramento....	Best French cooking range.....	Silver medal.
Gillig, Mott & Co....	Sacramento....	Best display tin ware.....	\$3
H. Van Every.....	Sacramento....	Best parlor stoves.....	\$5
Pacific Plate Works.	San Francisco.	Best display of plated ware.....	Silver medal.
Lake & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best display of boot and shoe blacking.....	\$1
Dr. Folleau.....	San Francisco.	Best display of trusses and orthopaedic instruments and artificial limbs.....	...Special—Silver medal.
N. Clark.....	Sacramento....	Best display of stone ware, fire brick, etc.....	Special—Diploma.
S. Pillsberry.....	San Francisco.	Display of washing fluids and liquid laundry blue, and Parepa Rosa toilet companion.....	Special—Diploma.
Withington & Bagley.....	Sacramento....	Best common soap and washing powder.....	\$2
Parish Soap Co. (A. J. Kane, Agent)...	San Francisco.	Best condensed soap.....	Special—Diploma.
Justin Gates & Bro.	Sacramento....	Display of fancy soaps, chemicals, etc.....	...Special—Silver medal.
Laauser & Schaeffer.	Sacramento....	Best wine casks.....	Framed diploma.
Laauser & Schaeffer.	Sacramento....	Best pork barrels.....	\$3
Lausser & Schaeffer.	Sacramento....	Best butter firkins.....	\$2
W. T. Garratt.....	San Francisco.	Best bell and cannon.....	...Special—Silver medal.
J. Gates & Bro.....	Sacramento....	Soda fountain, Mathews' patent.....	Special mention.
H. C. Kirk.....	Sacramento....	Best display of surgical and dental instruments.....	Diploma.
J. F. Fugazi.....	Sacramento....	Toilet articles.....	Special mention.
J. A. Conboie.....	Sacramento....	Best display of burial caskets, plated handles and plates.....	Special premium.
John Bensley.....	San Francisco.	Display of flax-seed oil cake.....	Special mention.
Laufkotter & Haig..	Sacramento....	Best bath tub and wash basin, their own invention.....	...Special—Diploma.
El Dorado Polish Co.	San Francisco.	Specimens of polish.....	Special mention.
Hucks & Lambert...	San Francisco.	Best axle grease.....	Honorable mention.
H. Gage.....	Stockton.....	Patent adjustable collar for horses...	Honorable mention.
E. S. Holden.....	Stockton.....	Slate, from Copperopolis.....	Honorable mention.
J. Donnelly.....	San Francisco.	Best display of yeast powders.....	Framed diploma.
G. E. Ball.....	San Francisco.	Best salad dressing.....	Diploma.

CABINET WARE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Strable & Hughes...	San Francisco.	Best billiard table, Phelan cushions.	...Special—Silver medal.
Strable & Hughes...	San Francisco.	Samples of polished California woods	 Special premium.
Servius Tonnar.....	San Francisco.	Rustic chairs	Honorable mention.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	San Francisco.	Best and largest mirror.....	Special—Diploma.
Crandall Spring Bed Co.....	San Francisco.	Patent spring bed.....	Honorable mention.
Hopley & Co.....	Sacramento....	Best lounge.....	\$5
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best dressing bureau	\$5
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best sofa.....	\$5
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best book case.....	\$3
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best wardrobe.....	\$3
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best sick chair.....	\$3
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best extension table.....	\$3
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best set of parlor chairs	\$5
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best centre table.....	\$5
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best set parlor furniture.....	\$10
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best library set	Special premium.
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best display furniture.....	Diploma.
N. P. Cole & Co.....	San Francisco.	Best marquetry cabinet.....	Special premium.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

SILK, VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
I. N. Hoag.	Yolo	Best exhibit of silk business.....	\$50
Edward Muller.....	Nevada Co.....	Best display of cocoons and reeled silk.....	Special—\$30
J. F. Harrison.....	Sacramento....	Sample broom corn.....	Special—Diploma.
Thomas Edwards...	Sacramento....	Best field crop broom corn.....	\$15
J. P. Goodenow	Yolo	Best two bushels Chile wheat.....	\$10
J. L. Clark.....	Sacramento....	Two bales of hops.....	Special.
W. M. Haynie.....	Sacramento....	One bale of hops.....	\$5
J. R. Merkley.....	Sacramento....	Best ten acres sample hops.....	\$25
J. Barrows	Lynn Co., Or..	Best two bushels of Australian wheat	First—\$10
J. Barrows	Lynn Co., Or..	Best two bushels of white fall wheat	First—\$10
E. L. Aiken.....	Sacramento....	Best sample castor beans.....	\$4
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best field crop of alfalfa for 1869, fourth cutting.....	\$15
Robert Williamson..	Sacramento....	Best one-half peck white potatoes, early Goodrich.....	\$5
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best one-half bushel pinkeye potatoes	\$5
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best and greatest variety of potatoes	\$5
Robert Williamson..	Sacramento....	Best one-half bushel sweet potatoes	\$5
G. E. Coggsall.....	Sacramento....	Best one-half dozen parsnips.....	\$2
Thomas Edwards...	Sacramento....	Carrots, sample field crop.....	\$15
G. E. Coggsall.....	Sacramento....	Best long blood beets.....	\$2

SILK, VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
G. E. Coggsball.....	Sacramento....	Best turnip beets.....	\$2
Robert Williamson..	Sacramento....	Best sugar beets.....	\$2
George E. Coggsball	Sacramento....	Best display of beets in variety and quantity	\$3
W. A. Lattie.....	Rockville, So-lano County	Best peck of tomatoes	\$2
W. A. Lattie.....	Rockville, So-lano County	Best display of tomatoes	\$3
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best cabbage (drumhead)	\$2
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best peppers.....	\$1
G. E. Coggsball.....	Sacramento....	Best cabbage of other variety.....	\$2
G. E. Coggsball.....	Sacramento....	Best display of yellow onions.....	\$1
G. E. Coggsball.....	Sacramento....	Best mammoth squash.....	\$2
George Cohn.....	Sacramento....	Best Hubbard squash.....	\$2
George E. Coggsball	Sacramento....	Best variety of squashes	\$4
A. B. Gilbert.....	Sacramento....	Best pumpkins.....	\$4
G. E. Coggsball.....	Sacramento....	Best sweet green corn.....	\$2
Robert Williamson..	Sacramento....	Best exhibit of sweet corn (dry).....	\$3
John Studerns.....	Brighton.....	Best sweet watermelon.....	\$2
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best of any other kind of watermelon	\$2
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best sample of barley	\$5
C. W. Hoyt.....	Sacramento....	Best cantaloupes	\$2
Robert Williamson..	Sacramento....	Best variety of melons.....	\$5
G. E. Coggsball.....	Sacramento....	Best cucumbers	\$1
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best white beans.....	\$2
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best green gherkins.....	\$1
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best egg plant.....	\$1
W. Fern.....	Sacramento....	Best and greatest display of vegetables.....	\$15

BREAD, BUTTER, PICKLES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Amos Adams.....	Sacramento....	Best firkin butter.....	\$15
Miss L. Hinkley.....	Placer Co.....	Largest and best variety of fruit in jars.....	Diploma.
Mrs. J. Hale.....	Stockton.....	Largest and best variety of jelly.....	Diploma.
Mrs. J. P. Odert... ..	Sacramento....	Best apple jelly.....	\$3
Mrs. W. W. Marvin..	Sacramento....	Best preserved quinces.....	\$3
Mrs. W. W. Marvin..	Sacramento....	Best preserved peaches.....	\$3
Mrs. W. W. Marvin..	Sacramento....	Best preserved pears.....	\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odert....	Sacramento....	Best tomato catsup.....	\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odert....	Sacramento....	Best cucumber catsup.....	\$3
Mrs. David Kendall.	Sacramento....	Best pickled peaches.....	\$3
Mrs. C. E. Atkinson	Folsom.....	Best pickled figs.....	\$3
Mrs. Cronkite	Sacramento....	Best pickled onions.....	\$3
Mrs. J. P. Odert....	Sacramento....	Largest variety of jellies in one jar.....	Honorable mention.
Mrs. J. P. Odert....	Sacramento....	Best sweet pickles.....	Special—\$2
J. S. Harbison.....	Sacramento....	Best ten pounds honey.....	\$5

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Thiebaud Schaub...	Oroville.....	Best white wine, four years old.....	\$10
Thiebaud Schaub...	Oroville.....	Best white wine, three years old.....	\$10
Thiebaud Schaub...	Oroville.....	Best white wine, two years old.....	\$10
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Best white wine, one year old.....	\$10
John Heinsdorffer...	Murphy's C'p..	Best red wine, one year old.....	Diploma.
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Best sherry.....	\$10
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Best California port.....	\$10
Eberhardt & Lachman.....	San Francisco.	Best white sparkling wine.....	\$10
C. G. Carpenter.....	Diamond Sp's.	Best grape brandy, one year old.....	\$5
C. G. Carpenter.....	Diamond Sp's.	Best grape brandy, four years old.....	\$15
C. G. Carpenter.....	Diamond Sp's.	Best peach brandy.....	\$15
Dr. Renz.....	Sacramento....	Renz's Bitters.....	Special—Silver medal.
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Catawba wine, one year old.....	Special notice.
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Angelica wine.....	Special—\$10
— Pioche (by Fox & Strutz.....	San Francisco.	Vichy water.....	Special notice.
A. Bona.....	San Francisco.	Squarza's punches.....	Special—Diploma.
John Heinsdorffer...	Murphy's C'p..	White wine, five years old.....	Special notice.
J. R. Waters.....	Sacramento....	California seltzer water.....	Special notice.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Best and largest variety of apples...	\$15
A. S. Greenlaw.....	Sacramento....	Best twelve varieties of apples, correctly named.....	\$10
A. P. Smith.....	Sacramento....	Best twenty varieties of pears, correctly named.....	\$10
C. W. Reed.....	Yolo.....	Best twelve varieties pears, correctly named.....	\$8
I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville....	Best variety of plums.....	\$4
I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville....	Best variety of nectarines.....	\$3
J. S. Harbison.....	Sacramento....	Best specimens quinces.....	\$5
John R. Nickerson..	Lincoln.....	Greatest number of varieties of foreign grapes.....	\$10
John R. Nickerson..	Lincoln.....	Greatest number of varieties figs.....	Honorable mention.
John R. Nickerson..	Lincoln.....	Greatest number of varieties grapes.....	\$10
E. Parsons.....	Sacramento....	Best one variety foreign grapes.....	\$5
I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville....	Best three varieties figs.....	\$5
C. W. Hoyt.....	Sacramento....	Best one variety figs.....	\$3
Mrs. E. F. Aiken...	Sacramento....	Best and greatest varieties of dried fruit.....	\$10
Mrs. E. F. Aiken...	Sacramento....	Best twenty-four pounds raisins.....	\$15
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Specimens English walnuts.....	Honorable mention.
J. R. Nickerson.....	Lincoln.....	Specimens soft-shell almonds.....	Honorable mention.
J. S. Curtis.....	Yolo.....	Best exhibit peanuts.....	\$2 and diploma and special notice...
I. S. Bamber.....	Sacramento....	Best and largest display peaches.....	\$4
I. S. Bamber.....	Sacramento....	Best one variety peaches.....	\$2

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
Norton Bush.....	San Francisco.	Best painting in oil.....	\$20
Norton Bush.	San Francisco.	Best painting in oil (tropical scene)	\$20
Mrs. G. D. Stewart..	Sacramento....	Best water colored painting.....	Diploma.
A. A. Hart	Sacramento....	Best uncolored photograph.....	\$10
G. W. Baker	Sacramento....	Best lithography.....	Diploma.
J. B. Grouppé.....	San Francisco.	Best wood and seal engraving	Diploma.
Pacific Business Col- lege	San Francisco.	Best penmanship.....	\$5
Mrs. W. E. Brown...	Sacramento....	Best crayon drawing.....	Diploma
Mrs. G. D. Stewart..	Sacramento....	Best pencil drawing.....	Diploma
P. J. Devine.....	San Francisco.	Best sculpture (bust).....	\$10
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Best plain photograph, life size	\$15
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Best plain photograph, medium.....	\$10
Mrs. S. M. Coggins.	Sacramento....	Best photograph in water color	\$15
Wm. Shew.....	San Francisco.	Best plain porcelain picture.....	\$15
Mrs. S. M. Coggins.	Sacramento....	Best colored porcelain picture.....	\$10
Mr. Serregni.....	San Francisco.	Best pen drawing	Diploma.
Norton Bush.....	San Francisco.	Best display of oil paintings.....	\$20
J. Wise	San Francisco.	Portrait in oil.....	Special—\$10
D. H. Woods	Sacramento....	Oil painting (landscape)	Special—\$10
W. E. Brown	Sacramento....	Oil painting (St. Jerome).....	Special—\$10
John Cooper.....	Sacramento....	Best flute.....	\$5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Premium.
J. Haunberg.....	Sacramento....	Cocoa nut wood case.....	Honorable mention.
W. Hawk	Yolo	Hens eggs of large size.....	Honorable mention.
S. P. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Blue wrapping paper.....	Special.
S. P. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Brown wrapping paper.....	Special.
S. P. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Various sized wrapping paper.....	Special.
S. P. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Medicated paper	Special.
Mrs. Bessinger.....	Sacramento....	Cocoa nut cake.....	Special.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON AWARDS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOLD MEDALS.

SACRAMENTO, September 11th, 1869.

To the President and officers of California State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, appointed to award gold medals in the several departments, respectfully submit the following:

Second Department.

H. Bernard, Sacramento City—Most meritorious display of carriages.

Third Department.

Capital Woollen Mills, Sacramento City—Best display manufactured woollen goods.

Fourth Department.

N. P. Cole, San Francisco—Best display furniture, manufactured of California woods.

Fifth Department.

I. N. Hoag, Sacramento City—An exhibition of silk business.

Sixth Department.

J. R. Nickerson, Lincoln—Meritorious display of fruit.

Seventh Department.

N. Bush, San Francisco—Oil paintings—landscape.

J. K. DOAK,
DR. THOMAS LOGAN,
ROYAL T. SPRAGUE.

Special gold medals awarded by the Board of Agriculture, at a meeting on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Display hardware, cordage, etc.

S. B. Whipple, San Mateo—For exhibition of Hambletonian stock.

REPORT UPON STEAM PLOW.

Conrad Locher, of Oroville—model of steam plow. The committee recommended that this model receive special and honorable mention, for the following reasons:

First—It embraces more real points of utility and usefulness than are embraced in any other plow.

Second—They think it would eventually be of great importance to our agricultural interests by the great good it would work.

Third—The inventors having expended a large sum of money in its perfection.

They would recommend to the Board that, if compatible with the interests of the Association, it be awarded a sufficient sum of money from the treasury to assist the proprietors in completing the invention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SILK.

Your committee finds but one entry that fills the conditions required by the precise wording of the society's offer of premiums, viz: "Best exhibition of the silk business, from the mulberry tree to the silk cocoon, including the feeding of the worms, their eggs, etc."

I. N. Hoag exhibits not only a very large quantity of cocoons of superior excellence, but also the mulberry trees and silkworms in the different stages of their growth, from the eggs of one day old, to the full-grown worms, in the actual process of forming and completing their cocoons; an interesting exhibition to large numbers of persons not yet engaged in the silk business, and entitles Hoag to the society's premium of fifty dollars.

Your committee cannot but regret that only a single premium was offered for the encouragement of this most promising industry, so certainly destined to become one of the greatest importance to the future of California.

If it comes within the province of your committee to recommend special premiums to persons who, at large expense, have placed on exhibition, for the examination and admiration of visitors, superb displays of cocoons and raw silks, and who have stood by their exhibits, giving daily and hourly information regarding the production of silk culture and management of silkworms, and the growth of the mulberry, we would recommend that valuable special premiums be awarded to Edward Muller, of Nevada City, who presents the largest number and variety of cocoons on exhibition, and to Thomas A. Garey, of Los Angeles, who represents the products and silk interests of eighteen different silk growers of Los Angeles County.

Your committee would also make special mention of Joseph Neumann, of San Francisco, the pioneer silk manufacturer of the Pacific coast, who, under every condition of discouragement incident to a new business in a new country, has persevered in his attempts until a certain measure of success has at last attended his efforts. He now presents a large

quantity of silk of his own reeling, of an excellent quality, and being the first to demonstrate the entire practicability of silk manufacture in California, your committee would recommend the award of a special premium to Neumann of no inconsiderable value.

W. WADSWORTH,
I. S. DIEHL,
Committee.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

In a report intended simply as an announcement of award of premiums, it is quite impossible to discuss the success or merit attached to method of culture, production or manufacture of any product, agricultural or mechanical.

The report of the Silk Committee of the State Agricultural Society was, therefore, of a character distinguished for its brevity. In view, however, of the great prospective importance to our State of this new industry, it may not be deemed amiss if we briefly discuss a few of the main points that seem to be presented by the experience of the recent past in relation to the culture of the mulberry, silkworms and silk.

Commencing with the culture of the mulberry: In all parts of the State, from the gravelly foot-hills to the river alluviums, the mulberry in all its varieties, as far as tried, grows with astonishing luxuriance; but it is a question, admitting of grave doubt, as to the equal value of their leaves for feeding.

Nowhere in Europe do we find the rich, moist lands along the rivers devoted to mulberry culture. The silk growers there have certainly had long experience and the practice of endless experiments with leaves from every variety of soil. They say that leaves grown on rich alluviums are too watery, and not as rich in the nutritive quality necessary to the production of silk, in quantity and quality, as leaves grown upon the high and gravelly lands.

The new Japanese colony in El Dorado County selected their lands with special reference to the production of silks and teas. Would it not be well to make a note of this? And yet in Italy the mulberry is extensively cultivated along the banks of rivers, and it may be that our long and hot summers may cause our lowest alluviums to produce a healthy and nutritious leaf.

It has long been known that saline soils, if only slightly salt, are wholly unfit for the production of healthy food for silkworms. May it not be quite as likely that our strong alkaline soil may prove equally unfit for a healthy production of leaf? It may be said that leaves produced on such soils have shown good results in Sacramento County. Admit it; but may it not be quite as likely that the success was more owing to salubrity of climate and natural vigor of the worms than to any quality of their food.

We know that worms fed last year from leaves of certain localities were healthy, whilst this year they seem quite the reverse; but perhaps owing to other causes than food. We have yet much to experiment upon in California in the matter of silk culture.

The ill success that has attended the feeding of worms the past summer seems to have been confined almost entirely to the low grounds of the valleys, whilst complete success has attended the feeding among the foot-hills.

Another question of interest to silk growers is, the proper season of feeding. Again we say, that nowhere in Europe, or throughout France, Germany or Italy, is the hatching or feeding of silkworms prolonged beyond a certain season.

Commencing with the first growth of the leaf, or as soon thereafter as a continued supply can be relied upon the eggs are hatched and the hatching is continued from day to day until all that are to make the season's crop are produced and set to feeding. The first worms are ready to cocoon about the first of June, the last from the fifth to the tenth of July; this closes the season with all the French or Italian annuals.

If it was desirable, as a profitable application of labor, to prolong the season of hatching and feeding the worms through the heated term of summer and into autumn, would not the silk growers of southern France and northern Italy have long since demonstrated the fact and established it as their system?

Edward Muller, of Nevada City, a successful silk grower, commences early, and closes the season before or during July. His leaves are grown on a dry, gravelly soil, the health of his worms is always perfect, and the quality of his silk unsurpassed.

As a result of this system of feeding, it is apparent that to make silk growing a specialty is a matter not to be seriously entertained by the farmers of California or any other country; but, as an auxiliary, an adjunct to the general production of farms, the silk business will unquestionably, at no distant day, rank among the foremost of our valuable and profitable industries.

Another matter of discussion among silk growers is, as to the propriety of feeding whole or chopped leaves to worms in their earlier stages of growth. If young worms a day old could gobble up the finely cut leaves as a horse does chopped carrots, then it might assist them somewhat in the mastication of their food; but when their mode of eating is quite the reverse of this, and confined to the nibbling of only the edge of these small fragments, it can be of no possible assistance to the worm that they are cut fine. But there is a reason why they are highly injurious. Whenever a leaf is cut or broken, the juice exudes from the cut, and if not at once eaten by the worm, combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, fermentation commences immediately, producing an acrid substance poisonous to the worm, and if eaten, lays the foundation of disease almost sure to develop itself in some one of the after stages of its growth.

Did space allow us, we would like to give our views on a variety of subjects connected with silk culture, the form and extent of cocooneries, the proper material for the same, the benefit, indeed necessity, of a moist atmosphere during the greater heat of the day, and how to secure it, and the best French and Italian methods of feeding, as derived from personal observation, but we have already too greatly extended this part of our subject.

In regard to the present condition of the silk interest in California, it can safely be said that, though there has been individual failure in a few instances the present season, which failures can be directly attributed to plain and palpable causes, as a whole, the silk interest is prosperous, and with perseverance on the part of our silk growers, they have every reason to look with certainty for a brilliant future.

W. WADSWORTH,
Chairman of Silk Committee

NOTEWORTHY EXHIBITIONS.

A large portion of space was devoted to the various sewing machine companies, and they had each well filled their respective allotments of room with samples of their machines and the work produced by them; and busy operatives kept up a constant clicking, as they elucidated to the spectators the manner of operating, and expanded upon the superior workmanship produced by the machine in which they were interested. The Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Florence, Grover & Baker, Elliptic, Howe and Weed machines were all represented.

The Pacific Plate Works, of San Francisco, exhibited a case containing fine specimens of silver plating, such as castors, water pitchers, milk pitchers, sugar bowls, etc.

The Capital Woollen Mills, of Sacramento, had on exhibition numerous grades of blankets, from the coarsest to the finest varieties, including a pair, of which each is one hundred and thirty inches wide and one hundred and seventy inches long, intended for the Salt Lake trade. Why such large blankets are peculiarly needed for the Salt Lake trade we know not. Probably the intention is to make them large enough to cover a husband and wives; but if this is the object, at what dimensions will they stop? These mills also exhibited fancy cassimeres and flannels, and a roll of beaver cloth of their own manufacture. At the present time they are only running four sets of woollen machinery, this being one-third of their capacity. They expect, however, to soon enlarge their operations.

Norton Bush, the gifted young California artist, contributed quite a number of his beautiful pictures, including "Chagres River," "Glimpse of Tropic Land," two "Tropical Sketches," "Lake Tahoe," "Donner Lake," "American River, near the Summit," "Bay of Panama," "Castle Rock," and "Sketch in the Straits of Carquinez." His tropical pictures were especially meritorious, and received high encomiums from the critical. The gorgeousness and indolence of tropic life are favorite subjects with Bush, and in their delineation he excels. The two small oval framed pictures, entitled "Tropical Sketches," were gems in their way.

J. Wise, of San Francisco, exhibited several fine oil portraits of gentlemen and ladies, as samples of his skill in that art.

William Shew, of San Francisco, contributed a large collection of photographs, including ivorytypes, pearl pictures, etc., most of which, through their constant presence at our State fairs, have become quite familiar to our citizens. The pictures are very life-like, and bear very favorable testimony to the quality of the work produced at this gentlemen's gallery.

Mrs. Sarah M. Coggins, of Sacramento, exhibited some beautiful specimens of her skill with the brush in coloring photographs. The samples on exhibition were very delicately and truthfully tinted, and worthy of close attention.

Mrs. W. E. Brown, of Sacramento, had on exhibition several very fine oil paintings, including "Donner Lake, Sunrise," "Donner Lake, Sun-

set," "Medora," "St. Jerome," and "Winter." They all evince care and talent, and received much praise.

Howard Campion, of Sacramento, showed "A Sporting Scene," "Portrait of General Grant," and "Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe." A great deal can be truthfully said in favor of all his pictures; but the portrait of General Grant, whatever may be its merits in an artistic point of view, does not convey a correct idea of the features and figure of the present President. The expression of the countenance is not faithful to life, and Grant is not so large a man as the picture would lead us to imagine. "Emerald Bay" we prefer to all the rest; it is a pretty, evenly-toned picture, and possesses the attribute of merit of being pleasing to look upon.

Mrs. G. D. Stewart, of Sacramento, contributed some water-color paintings, including "Sacramento City Cemetery," "A Seaside Sketch," and "Balmoral Castle." Also, two crayons, "Pagan Rome" and "Christian Rome." The two latter, especially, are very creditable, but they all deserved close inspection.

A full-length needlework picture of General Washington, made by the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, in this city, was very much admired, by the ladies particularly, although its excellence is sufficiently apparent to be appreciated by all. Quite a knot of spectators was almost always congregated in front of it during exhibition hours.

T. Rogers Johnson, of San Francisco, exhibited a case of his finely worked regalias and emblems of the Odd Fellow, Masonic, Good Templar and other Orders.

Drs. Folleau & Mabon, of San Francisco, had a show-case containing orthopedic apparatus for the hip disease, improved surgical appliances for ladies, orthopedic apparatus for club feet, orthopedic apparatus for angulaire curvature (Potts' disease), artificial limbs and patent improved trusses. The collection was of special interest to medical and surgical gentlemen, and to those who are unfortunately afflicted with the various ailments which these contrivances are designed to alleviate or cure.

Henry & Cushing, of Sacramento, exhibited the Crandall patent spring bed, for which it is claimed that it is an open, self-ventilating and wholesome bed; that its springs are coiled in couplets, and, thus rendered self-supporting, will not uncoil or cripple down. It is said to be especially adapted to hotels and lodging-houses, from its lack of accommodations for vermin.

N. P. Cole & Co., of San Francisco, made a fine display of furniture, including dressing bureau, sofa, extension table, parlor set, bookcase, marquetry cabinet and Pompeian marquetry table. The two latter were very elegant specimens of rich furniture.

J. Hopley, of Sacramento, also had a very creditable display of furniture, including dressing bureau, sofa, lounge, parlor chairs, centre table and other parlor furniture.

Laufkotter & Haig, of Sacramento, exhibited in the machinery department an improved wash-basin and bath-tub, which are very complete in their way. The basin and tub are both filled from the bottom, and cannot overflow. No pipes are visible, and repairs can be made with much more facility and convenience than in the case of the ordinary tubs. These articles were well worthy of examination.

The large-sized mirror which, on account of its dimensions and clearness, had attracted so much attention in the upper hall, was from the firm of Cameron, Whittier & Co., of San Francisco.

Mrs. M. A. Moorhead, of Sacramento, in the way of feminine orna-

mental handiwork, showed specimens of shell-work, autumn leaves, and an ingenious bouquet made of fish scales—scales of the shad. If the card affixed did not tell the story, few would be able to guess the material out of which this bouquet was arranged. She also exhibited a lamp shade made of perforated Bristol board, underneath which is placed common colored paper. When placed upon a lighted lamp, it makes as pretty a shade as could well be devised.

Mrs. C. H. Ross, of Sacramento, exhibited a chaste and very beautiful phantom bouquet, which received many commendations from the fair sex.

Mary Ann Fleming, of Marysville, thirteen years old, showed several specimens of ornamental work, including a moss landscape picture.

Miss Mattie Curtis, of Yolo, eight years old, contributed two frames containing a hair work wreath and worsted flowers, both of which would do much credit to even the oldest and most skilful of her sex.

Miss Lottie Hoffman, of Sacramento, exhibited a very pretty piece of embroidery on black cloth.

Mrs. J. L. Hummel, of Sacramento, as the product of her skill, showed some very fine samples of silk embroidery. Miss Agnes Hummel, twelve years old, also showed, in the same case, samples of very creditable needlework.

Miss Sophia Shaffer, of Lower Lake, exhibited a very beautiful specimen of raised embroidery, the figures being that of a parrot perched on a twig, and surrounded by flowers.

Mrs. C. R. Stephenson, of Sacramento, exhibited a pretty afghan carriage robe, containing four hundred and sixteen pieces.

Mrs. Mary A. Hollister, of San Francisco, showed a knit shell-work bedspread, containing one thousand seven hundred and sixteen pieces, each piece being sewed together by an overhand stitch, and knit with common knitting needles.

Miss Mary Allmond, fourteen years old, exhibited some very creditable specimens of her own needlework.

Mrs. H. Kuhl, of Sacramento, showed a case containing children's apparel and specimens of stamping, and also a beautiful afghan, crocheted and worked by herself.

Misses M. E. & S. E. Coates, of Sacramento, exhibited some very fine specimens of ornamental needlework, including some exquisite raised embroidery.

J. C. Meussdorffer, through his agent in Sacramento, exhibited a case of black beaver, silk beaver and nutria hats, and silk hats of various fashionable styles. He also exhibited a new style of hat, called the "Adherent," which was noticeable for its extreme lightness and adaptability to warm climates, and the comfort of which should render it fashionable here. The silk hats especially were of a fine texture and gloss.

R. W. Jackson, of Sacramento, contributed a case of beautiful pearl, ivory and abalone shell jewelry, including rings, sleeve buttons, buckles, jewel cases and full sets of jewelry. The pretty and modest moss agate, in various settings, was also displayed in his case. These articles are all manufactured in Sacramento, and evince good taste and superior workmanship.

James Carolan & Co., of Sacramento, had on exhibition several cases of fine goods in their peculiar line, such as sporting materials, locks, etc.

S. P. Taylor & Co., of the Pioneer Paper Mills, of Marin County, showed several bales of different varieties of wrapping and other paper.

P. Kelly, of San Francisco, contributed a couple of cases containing some very fine ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes.

Schroder, Albrecht & Co., of Sacramento, made a display of cakes and confectionery, and a very pretty ornament, made by A. Albrecht, of sugar.

A. Ellison, of Marysville, exhibited the Buckeye plough, for which he claims superiority of leverage over all others, the lever giving the plough a dip of from one to nine inches. The standard is high, and, it is claimed, can pass over the highest stubble without catching a straw.

Treadwell & Co., of Sacramento, exhibited a large variety of agricultural implements and machines of the latest and most approved styles.

Baker & Hamilton, of Sacramento, also showed a number of agricultural machines and implements of various and improved patterns. Their exhibition was of great interest to all agriculturists.

Purington & Clark, of Marysville, exhibited a grape crusher and stem separator, patented March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. It is asserted that the machine will separate the stems and crush the grapes without breaking or bruising the seeds, allowing the pulp to fall into a vat or tank, while the stems are entirely deprived of the berries and carried away, by the action of the beater, through the hinged door at the end of the machine. It was very highly spoken of by the Committee on Agricultural Implements at the recent Northern District Fair.

W. T. Garratt, of San Francisco, exhibited a couple of small-sized cannon, and the large bell whose loud tones gave the signal for clearing the halls at the closing hours.

H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento, had on exhibition, in the lower hall, several very superior buggies and wagons, and carriages of various descriptions.

J. A. Mason, of Sacramento, also exhibited several very commodious and finely finished buggies and wagons.

David Bush, of Sacramento, made a very fine display of gas fixtures and plumbing work. Among his gas fixtures was Gleason's noiseless argand burner, which, by means of a valve, permits the supply of gas to be regulated as desired, and which gives a much brighter light than we have ever seen obtained by any other burner. It is also claimed that it consumes from fifteen to twenty per cent. less gas than any other burner, in producing the same degree of light.

Miss Juliana Bayer, of Sacramento, exhibited several very pretty specimens of beadwork. She also exhibited raised worsted embroidery work; but the latter did not equal the former in taste or skilful execution.

Mrs. Bigley, of Sacramento, exhibited a shell-work tower, constructed with a great deal of skill and taste.

P. J. Devine, of San Francisco, placed another of his beautiful busts on exhibition, as a companion to "California." The bust was that of a lady in the full flush of womanhood. Though she was not beautiful, when measured by the strict rules of art, nobility of soul mirrors itself forth in the large, expressive eye, beaming with benevolence and charity, and betokens a woman who, though pure and guileless herself, realizes fully that "to err is human, to forgive divine."

Miss Anna Smith, of Marysville, exhibited a piano cover of raised embroidery work on black cloth, which, in our judgment, was the prettiest piece of work of the kind in the fair.

The large mirrors from the firm of Whittier, Fuller & Co., of San Francisco and Sacramento, were worthy of commendation. The mirrors are of imported French plate, and were polished and silvered at the factory of the firm in San Francisco, thereby saving duty and lessening

the liability of breakage; and it is claimed that the brilliancy of these mirrors is superior to that of those which have undergone long voyages. The quicksilver used was produced in this State.

E. C. Bickford & Co., of San Francisco, exhibited Packard's patent traction gate, which runs on two rollers, first and second space. The gate can be lifted entirely off, or raised to any desired height, so as to let small stock pass under.

Friend & Terry, of Sacramento, exhibited a giant board, measuring six feet and a half in width and about thirteen feet in length.

The Parrish Soap Works, of San Francisco, exhibited a large quantity of a new kind of soap, called Kane's Condensed Soap, for which is claimed cleansing powers superior to any other soap.

J. Weichart, of San Francisco, exhibited a new invention to attach sections on reaping and mowing bars without rivets, for which it is claimed that it enables sections to be taken off, ground in better style, in much less time, and without any danger of getting the bar out of shape.

P. J. Devine, of San Francisco, exhibited a beautiful ideal bust of "California." The figure was that of a young, hopeful, earnest maiden. The placidity of her countenance betokens that she realizes that there is a grand future before her, while her thoughtful eyes and brow show that she possesses uncommon depth of feeling.

M. Haseberg, of Sacramento, showed a box of mammoth sized California almonds in the upper hall, near the cocoons. These almonds are as large as ordinary hen's eggs, but, of course, are flatter.

David F. Hall, proprietor of the Silkworm Home Cocoonery, contributed a very pretty basket of flowers made from perforated cocoons by Mrs. V. E. Howard, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County. These flowers were quite an attractive novelty.

W. Fern, of Sacramento, exhibited in the lower hall several fine specimens of different varieties of potatoes, beans, cabbages, squashes, apples, tomatoes, etc. We had sufficient curiosity to have some of these weighed in our presence, and, picking up a tomato, found that it weighed one pound four and a half ounces. One of the apples, a very little larger than the average of its companions in a box, weighed one pound and three-quarters, and was five inches in diameter. What nice apples these would be for boys to take to school; how many "bites" they could afford to give away! The scale showed that a sugar-beet placed upon it weighed fifty pounds. "That can't be beat," exclaimed an enthusiastic looker-on. But it was.

George Cone, of Sacramento County, had in the lower hall a number of large squashes and fine muskmelons. The largest squash on his stand, and the largest in the Pavilion, weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Ira S. Bamber, of Placerville, in the lower hall, exhibited several plates full of pears, plums, grapes, apples, peaches, figs, prunes, nectarines, etc. The peaches were very large and luscious looking, and three taken promiscuously from the lot weighed two pounds and two ounces.

E. G. Bangham, of Lassen County, exhibited, in the lower hall, specimens of patent pruning shears. By the application of double leverage, a great amount of pressure and labor is saved, and a smoother cut can be given than by ordinary shears.

George R. Cramer exhibited, in the lower hall, a patent dumping wagon. By means of a lever, the control of which is convenient to the driver's hand, the bed of the wagon is lifted by an upward wheel upon

which it slides, and the load is dumped quickly and without any labor, further than the light pressure upon the lever.

Laauser & Schafer, of Sacramento, showed some very creditable specimens of cooorage in the lower hall, including a wine cask of the capacity of a thousand gallons, and two smaller ones of eight hundred and five hundred gallons capacity, respectively.

I. N. Hoag, of Yolo County, made a very interesting exhibition of the silk business, from the mulberry tree to reeled silk. The collection included four or five different varieties of cocoons, worms two days old, ten days old, and worms feeding and spinning. Of a hybrid variety of cocoons, Hoag has raised one million five hundred thousand. A bale of reeled silk produced by his cocoons was shown in Neumann's collection. Watching the animals in their various stages of progress afforded amusement to those who are merely curious, while those who were more directly interested in the industrial greatness of California bestowed upon the exhibition very close observation, in order to learn the lessons it imparts.

Joseph Neumann, of San Francisco, the enthusiastic and indefatigable pioneer silk manufacturer, exhibited forty pounds of raw silk in banks, reeled in California, out of which he intends to manufacture two national flags, one for the National and one for the State Capitol, each to be twenty by thirty-two feet. Neumann informed us that his factory in San Francisco is now in successful operation. The spinning department is running three hundred and fifty spindles, and four hands are employed in reeling raw silk in the reeling department. Judging from the samples of cocoons exhibited in the Pavilion, Neumann expected that from four to five thousand pounds of raw silk will be produced in California this year.

Strable & Hughes, of San Francisco, exhibited a fine California oak billiard table, with Phelan cushions, and several slabs of polished California wood, showing the high polish which even some of our most common woods are capable of attaining.

Ed. Muller, of Nevada City, showed a fine case of cocoons and samples of floss silk, including the first and second crops of a hybrid variety of cocoons, French Annual, Japanese and other varieties.

Rev. I. S. Deihl contributed a very interesting cabinet, containing a Cashmere cape, specimens of Cashmere wool, Oriental embroidery, Oriental silkwork from Bagdad, Angora goats' cloth, Angora socks, Cashmere tassels, etc. All the articles were well worthy close inspection.

The Pacific Pottery, of Sacramento, exhibited samples of their manufacture in the shape of jars, demijohns, pipes and fire brick.

Brittan, Holbrook & Co., of San Francisco, in the lower hall, made quite a large and fine exhibition of Peerless and other stoves and ranges, and kitchen ware and utensils of various descriptions, of copper and tinware.

Gillig, Mott & Co., of Sacramento, also exhibited, in the lower hall, the Buck and Good Samaritan cooking stoves and ranges, and various kitchen utensils of tin and copper, and the Danford lamp.

R. C. Terry & Co., of Sacramento, were not behindhand, but also showed, in the lower hall, ranges of various kinds, cooking utensils and lamps.

SILK CULTURE.

AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE PIONEER SILK-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
AND DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
BY INVITATION, SEPTEMBER TENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-NINE.

By REV. I. S. DIEHL.

Gentlemen and Members of the Society :

In compliance with your honored invitation to address this association on the silk interests, especially as seen and learned by me in my travels and observations in Asia and Europe, I come to add my mite and contributions of this ancient, profitable and promising industry of the Oriental and Old World to the many and multiplying sources of wealth of this Occidental and Golden State, which I delight to honor as the El Dorado of my adoption and choice; and here it may not be amiss, but well, to give a brief summary of the history and progress of this old but here new and rising industry on this coast, and encourage, as far as possible, the pioneers now enlisted. Dean Swift says, "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, is a benefactor," and so may and will you be hailed in giving new industries and sources of wealth, labor, comfort and blessings to your State and people. We are at once carried back some three thousand four hundred years or more to the "Flowery Kingdom" or Empire of China, and in its antiquities find the first and best accounts of silk, the silkworm and mulberry tree, rearing silk manufactures and their productions, with cuts, drawings, diagrams and pictures quite amusing and interesting. The history of silk culture is lost in antiquity; but by oldest writers—Aristotle, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Pliny—and general consent, China is generally conceded to be the home and originator of this industry, four thousand five hundred and sixty-seven years ago, or two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight before the Christian era. The Emperor Haw-Hi has the honor, in the Chinese annals, of employing silk in the manufacture of musical instruments three thousand four hundred years before Christ, called Ci. The first silk tissues are said to have been invented by the Empress Ho-Sing-Chi, which places her among the Chinese divinities, under the name of San Thson, or First Promoter of silk industry, and whether this Chinese Empress is a myth or not, the Chinese Empress and people still offer annually solemn sacrifices to her memory; and one of the many interesting ceremonies to be seen is for the Empress to visit the silkworm

nurseries, and laboring with her own hands to encourage the people and honor this great industry.

The silk industry embraces seven special branches: The rearing of the silkworm trees, called silkworm nurseries. The trees mostly used are the mulberry family, of which there are four prominent varieties—*morus multicaulus*, *morus alba*, *morus moretti* and *morus niger*. The mulberry most commonly used is the *morus multicaulus*, established wherever the trees can best be raised, where the temperature is regular and moderate, although artificial climate may be produced by heat. The best temperature is from seventy to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit. These mulberry trees, as we generally found them, are planted in rows in Asia—not unlike our corn and cotton fields—and again in squares, the rows being from four to six feet wide, the trees from one to two feet apart. These are carefully cultivated, and cut or trimmed down, first to the ground, subsequently to a stem or stump two to five feet high, which is thus far more productive and prolific, easier managed, more valuable, saving much time, labor and expense in gathering leaves; and thus two and three crops can be and are obtained annually, leaving a few occasionally to grow up at intervals to bear fruit for the birds to feed upon, and thus protect the young ones, grape vines and other fruits. This has proved highly beneficial. Sometimes they plant olive trees, from ten to fourteen feet apart, to protect and shelter the tender mulberries from the sun.

The trimming down of the trees, although giving a desolate appearance for the time, it is claimed, produces more nutritious branches and leaves, and are fed to the worms on the branches, instead of stripping leaves, as most breeders do here.

The similarity of climate between that of Asia and California leads to a similarity of rearing the trees and worms, and, in fact, this plan has naturally been adopted here as that best calculated to produce the greatest amount of silk with the least labor and greatest profit.

The next is breeding of silkworms, which, to be successful, depends upon good, pure eggs, fresh mulberry leaves, care and attention.

In the early days of the Roman Emperors, the silk production of China was only second to the culture of rice by which to live, and Marcus Aurelius sent an embassy, or commission, to China, to investigate and to introduce it to his empire. Babylon, Persia and India were largely engaged in the silk culture from time immemorial. The rich and costly Babylonian garments were made of silk, worked in silver and gold, for which the Roman Emperors, according to Herodotus, paid from forty thousand dollars to one hundred and forty thousand dollars; and for the stealing of one of these "goodly garments" Achan lost his life. These rich, lustrous silks were interwoven with the rich, silky fleece of the celebrated Angora, Kirman and Cashmere shawl goats, and with gold. Portions of Persia, Babylonia, Assyria, India, Asia Minor and Syria, through which it passed, were, and are still, centres of silk culture and silk manufacture. Damask, from Damascus, a specimen of which I hold in my hand, was raised and manufactured in Damascus, as well as these beautiful silk embroidered specimens, and to this day you see them rear their silk amid the desolate ruins of Babylon, and over those historical lands, almost under the shadow of the tower of Babel, or Birs Nimroud, itself, as they did three thousand years ago.

The commerce of silk was carried from Cathay to China two hundred years B. C. into India, Persia, Greece and Italy, and, almost strange in this changeable world, the name has remained almost the same, with

very slight modifications, through the centuries and various languages, viz: In China, *Si* or *Se*; Mongol, *Sirke*; Mantchor, *Sirche*; Russian, *Chek*; French, *Soie*; Spanish, *Seda*; Italian, *Seta*; German, *Siden*.

So important and honored was this branch of industry and wealth, that the Emperor encouraged the rearing of mulberry trees and plantations, by rich rewards, honors, promotions, and protected them by stringent decrees, and severely punished their destruction. Other countries and rulers have shown similar interest, by public and pecuniary encouragement, and we are pleased to note here the laudable acts of your own State for the encouragement of silk culture in California as among the wisest and most far-seeing of your State Government. While they may take from your State treasury a few thousands of dollars now, they will add, in a very few years, to the general wealth of the State millions, and more than return, in taxes, to the treasury, the sums now drawn from it, and materially add population, wealth and industry, which is wealth. Formerly the exportation of eggs, trees and worms was forbidden, under penalty of death, by China and Japan, designing to monopolize the business.

In the time of Alexander the Great, silk was worth its weight in gold, and was woven so thin that the women of Greece were scarcely covered by its delicate tissues. Julius Cæsar introduced it into Rome, replacing the coarse cloths and coverings of those immense amphitheaters with the silks of the Orient.

The first silkworm eggs were introduced into Constantinople, or to the west from China, by two monks, in hollow canes, induced by rich gifts by the Emperor Justinian, 552 A. D. The Moors imported them from Greece, Italy and Cordovia, early taking up this industry; thence it spread over Europe to America and California.

The history of silk in this country is quite interesting, and may be found, in fragments, in our agricultural reports; in the report of silk and silk manufactures at the Paris Exposition, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by E. C. Cowdin; report of I. N. Hoag, late Secretary of your State Society; by Wilson Flint, and by Louis Prevost, the pioneer in the silk business in California, now gone from labor to refreshment and reward, and to whose name, faith, enterprise and perseverance we stop to pay a merited tribute of respect and honor, while it is to be hoped the people or State will remember those left behind him in a material and substantial manner, as an evidence of their appreciation of his labors, worth and sacrifices.

The early colonists raised the mulberry, encouraged by King James I. The coronation robe of Charles II. was made of silk raised in Virginia; while yonder hangs the silk, raised in California, for a silken flag, manufactured in your own State, for your own Capitol, to be soon unfurled from its lofty dome to kiss the breezes of this delightful clime.

In seventeen hundred and eighteen, silk was introduced into Louisiana. Private gifts co-operated with Acts of Parliament and land grants to plant mulberry trees and raise silkworms, which stimulated and encouraged the enterprise.

In seventeen hundred and fifty-five, a beautiful silk robe was made from Georgia silk, worn by Queen Caroline on State occasions, and the time is not far distant when the queens of America will be robed in the silks of California.

In seventeen hundred and forty, cocoons were exported commanding high prices. A large silk establishment was erected at Savannah, consuming from ten thousand to twenty thousand pounds of cocoons annually.

Then the silk culture was one of the most profitable industries in the colonies, but Government bounties were withdrawn and it drooped. Cotton and tobacco raising took its place, and with tobacco and rum manufacturing the enterprise was virtually killed.

The Carolinas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts all still struggled on, though feebly, and we find the productions long years afterward as follows :

In eighteen hundred and forty the United States raised sixty thousand pounds, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; in eighteen hundred and forty-four, four hundred thousand pounds, valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars ; in eighteen hundred and fifty, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three pounds ; in eighteen hundred and sixty, annual production, five million dollars ; Philadelphia and New York produced two million three hundred thousand dollars ; and a favorable improvement is reported ever since, and steadily increasing.

The importations of silk into the United States are given as follows :

In eighteen hundred and forty, eight million six hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars, or fifty dollars and thirty cents consumption per capita ; in eighteen hundred and fifty, seventeen million seven hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, or seventy-six dollars and fifteen cents ; in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, thirty-seven million four hundred thousand two hundred and five dollars ; in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-four million three hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars, or eighty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents ; in eighteen hundred and sixty, over forty million dollars.

Well may we inquire why these large importations of silk which our own country, with its many glorious facilities, could all produce herself. But now let us look a moment at the production of silk generally. The silk interests are divided into two important branches. The rearing of mulberry trees and cocoons is purely an agricultural industry. Its various transformations and manufacture is a mechanical industry. The Oriental nations employ themselves in general with all the transformations of silk, from the culture of the mulberry, the breeding of the worm and manufacture of tissues. In Asia all, heretofore, has been handiwork. Now France and Italy, with their improved machinery, are fast entering Asia and manufacturing there, leaving the native population to raise the worms. Europe, and especially Russia, has greatly benefited by the experience and knowledge of Asia. Peter the Great first introduced the culture into Russia, which is now making rapid progress, and has increased threefold since the annexation of trans-Caucasian Asia. In eighteen hundred and sixty-five Russia produced about one million dollars worth of silk, exporting three hundred and twelve thousand dollars worth. A large traffic is carried on all through Asia, in eggs, graines, cocoons, silk and waste, mainly by the French and English.

The following is near the present product of silk in the world, two hundred and twenty-five millions, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars : Asia, one hundred and fifty million dollars ; Europe, seventy-five million dollars ; Africa, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; Oceania, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ; America, eighty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. Divided and raised as follows : China, eighty-five million dollars ; Italy, forty million dollars ; France, twenty-six million dollars ; India, twenty-five million dollars ; Japan, eighteen million dollars ; Turkey, ten million dollars ;

Turkestan, two million dollars; Islands of the Levant, five million dollars; Spain and Portugal, three million two hundred thousand dollars; Persia, six million dollars; Syria, two million dollars; Germany, one million four hundred thousand dollars; Africa, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; America, one hundred thousand dollars. By which we see that we stand last in the list of this great industry of two hundred and twenty-five million dollars. The last few years the production of Europe has declined, on account of the malady, while that of Asia has increased. And yet the Asiatic silks are not as valuable as the European or California silks.

A century ago the Levant, Persia, Italy and Spain produced five-sixths of the silk manufactured in France. In seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, France produced one million pounds of raw silk, and manufactured three million five hundred thousand dollars worth of silk goods. In eighteen hundred and twelve, five million dollars; importing six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of silk. In eighteen hundred and twenty, ten million dollars; manufactured, twenty million dollars. In eighteen hundred and thirty-nine Lyons employed one hundred and seventy thousand workmen, manufacturing forty-six million three hundred thousand dollars worth of silks. In eighteen hundred and fifty France grew twenty-eight million dollars worth of silk, manufacturing fifty million dollars worth, importing twenty-two million dollars worth and producing seventy-five million dollars worth of silk goods therefrom. In eighteen hundred and fifty-five she sold one hundred and six million five hundred thousand dollars worth of silk goods; exported seventy-one million dollars worth; employed five hundred thousand persons in silk manufacture. In eighteen hundred and sixty France manufactured one hundred and forty million dollars worth of silk goods, exporting one hundred and ten million dollars worth. The United States purchased from France, in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twenty-seven million six hundred thousand dollars worth of silk goods; in eighteen hundred and sixty, twenty million eight hundred thousand dollars. The importations thereafter were checked by the rebellion.

These figures and facts are suggestive of the brilliant future before California, in this branch or department of wealth. With her incomparably superior climate and great area to grow silk—from the Coast Range to the very tops of the Sierras—from San Diego to Oregon—she can fully compete with any country; at least raise silk enough for our own consumption—from forty to sixty million dollars worth annually—which would be far more valuable than her gold fields; healthier, if not more pleasant and moral, and quite enough to enrich and amply reward all engaged.

The product and manufacture of Great Britain are given as follows: In eighteen hundred and twenty-five, England had twenty-five thousand silk looms; in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and ten thousand, consuming five million five hundred thousand pounds of silk, producing forty-five million dollars worth of silk goods; in eighteen hundred and sixty, her silk manufactures were ninety million dollars, consuming nine million four hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds of silk, and in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, consuming nine million seven hundred and six thousand two hundred and two pounds; in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five million two hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven pounds. Italy produced, in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, sixty million dollars worth of silk. Spain produced, in eighteen hundred and forty-two,

two million pounds of silk. Prussia is rapidly increasing in silk manufactures. In eighteen hundred and thirty-one, she had nine thousand looms; in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fourteen thousand looms; in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand looms; in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, forty thousand looms. Switzerland produced, in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty million dollars of silk goods. The Paris Exhibition gave a splendid specimen and contrasts in this great work, and free opportunities for study. These figures are more eloquent than words. Of the real productions of China and the Asiatic silk countries, we know but little. A large proportion of their people clothe themselves in silk. China imported to England, in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten million pounds of silk. India, Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, etc., produce vast quantities of silk, of which no reliable accounts can be had or given.

THE SILKWORM AND ITS VARIETIES.

The first and principal is the *Bombyx mori*, or common silkworm of Asia, because most generally used in producing the best silk. It is born in spring here, from the fifth of April to middle of May; is of a white cream color, with a brown facia, when first hatched, but changes its color four or five times, and attains its full growth in six weeks, and increases in weight seventy-two thousand times. In June or July it establishes the workshop of its wonderful manufacture, and in seventy-two hours of unremitting toil it produces a thread of from four hundred to six hundred and one thousand yards long. Here, in its inclosure, it sheds its skin, and finally comes out a chrysalis, bearing but a slight resemblance to a worm. After two weeks or so, according to temperature, the skin of the chrysalis opens and, changing again, it comes out a butterfly, lays some hundreds of eggs and dies.

Ailanthus Silkworm (*Bombyx Cynthia Vera*)—This is also a peculiar China worm, is cultivated in the open air, lives on the ailanthus tree, produces an elongated cocoon of a reddish color, making a strong and desirable tissue. This worm has been and is successfully raised at Brooklyn (New York), and Baltimore (Maryland).

This worm would do admirably in California. The trees could be grown to any extent; when once planted would spread all over the country, and is worthy of a trial here. The experiments in France have been quite successful, and given a new, increased and growing importance to the business.

The Castor Oil Plant silkworm (*Bombyx Arrandia*)—This species we found in India—lives in both a wild and domesticated state, upon the common castor oil plants and other vegetation. It has been successfully introduced in Europe, by living cocoons, in Algiers, Brazil, etc., or wherever the castor oil bean will grow. It would succeed admirably in southern California. The fabrics are durable, supple and valuable, but lustreless.

The Tusseh silkworm (*Bombyx mileta*)—This wonderful insect lives also in India, in the woods, in hot regions. It feeds on the jujube tree. It makes a beautiful silk, and is valuable; but its introduction into Europe has not been successful.

The wild silkworm of Japan (*Bombyx yama may*)—This worm feeds on oak leaves; is reared in France. I have seen it in Persia and Mesopotamia, and it will succeed here. It does not require great heat. Its cocoon is a greenish yellow. The silk is easily reeled.

The Japan worm and its hybrids are successfully reared here, and may be seen in the Pavilion (*Bombyx cecropia*); is indigenous to our country, from Louisiana to Virginia; lives on elm and willow, and produces coarse silk.

A fine collection of cocoons are before us. The male and female cocoons differ by their shape and size. The male is smaller, with a cavity upon the neck. The female is more like a bird's egg. The heaviest cocoons offer the greatest chance of affording the best productions. Divide into two parts, weigh both, and find average weight. Sometimes two worms are in one cocoon, and are then called "doubles." This sort of produce is always inferior, and should be thrown out, as their product is only one-third the value of the normal product. An apparatus was shown at the Paris Exhibition, by an Italian, to prevent doubles, and he is endeavoring to bring his contrivance into general use. The apparatus consists of cells, made of very light wood, each one of which has the bulk necessary for a single grub, which prevents two grubs getting into one, and making a defective product, and prevents consanguinity, which is given as one of the causes of the rapid deterioration of the breed. The female is removed when the coupling is over, and made each to lay in the cell reserved, in such a way as to weigh separately the eggs of each laying. Each weighing should be sixty or seventy grains of two and one-eighth pounds of cocoons, each grain to contain from thirteen hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred eggs, average. The eggs to be preserved for reproduction are carefully moistened, when the grub opens the lengthened extremity and issues out. These grubs are collected in pairs, male and female, and fecundated before laying eggs. These cocoons are placed on paper, covered with a coating of paste. Female cocoons are ascertained by being heaviest, and are kept on separate sheets. When the moths appear, they are seized by the wings and placed on stretched cloths. Sheets of paper are placed on screens inclined, on which the females are laid and lay their eggs. These sheets, covered with eggs, are hung on wires in a cool room or cellar, which is not warmed, and there remain until the hatching season. This is important, to keep the eggs healthy.

Having given a rapid survey of the method of rearing silkworms, we add a few words in reference to winding the cocoons. This is very primitive, but requires great care and unremitting attention, and great delicacy of touch. Women are generally used for this purpose, who, standing before a sort of loom, have a basin of hot water, into which she casts her cocoons and moves them about to remove the gummy substance which sticks the silken threads of the cocoons together. She beats them with a small birch broom, and then attempts to make up a staple by uniting the ends of fine cocoons. These are held in a mass and are introduced into the hole of a frame for this purpose. Two staples are made at once, on the right and left hand. She brings them together, crosses them, rolls them and twists them several times, the one on the other; then keeps them apart, passing them into a hook, from which they twist into a hank separately on a wheel. The two threads thus twisted are drawn close together, compressed and become one, made into a round roll as before you. This is the reeling of silk, as we have watched the process in Asia and France. • Some of these threads are six miles long. The process of putting raw silk into threads, for the different kinds of weaving, is called throwing silk.

The manufacture of silk successfully in California is only a matter of time and labor. Already a commencement has been made, and your

pioneer weaver is present. The material needed and now raised will soon be supplied from your own cocooneries; and you are most favorably situated for its best importation from China and Japan to California, where materials of cheap living will enable them to labor cheaper than on the Atlantic border or Europe. Silk factories employ from one hundred to one thousand laborers, giving steady employment, which will do much to populate California. From fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand persons are employed in the Atlantic States, in this branch, who may find employment here; but as the manufacturing is premature, and an important branch by itself, we dismiss it. As to you, Californians, the present is the rearing of the mulberry and cocoons, pure fresh eggs for which a demand has sprung up abroad, from the failure and silkworm disease in Europe and spreading to Asia. France lost twenty million dollars by this malady last year, so the demand for pure silkworm eggs will increase, and are worth twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars per pound. I paid five dollars per ounce in Asia, to send to this country. Pure eggs are only to be had in Japan and South America; and there fears are entertained, and signs of the disease appear.

This silkworm disease or malady is to be dreaded, and a preventive is better than a cure. Various theories have been given. Some ascribe it to the mulberry; others say it is like the cattle disease or Asiatic cholera; others say forced breeding and breeding in and in; want of proper care and ventilation. Investigation discovers spots of a peculiar form and appearance in the tissues of the diseased worm at the bottom of the digestive canal, called corpuscles. They are oval, transparent, smaller than the globules of human blood. Foreign exchange is desirable where it exists. Contact does not produce disease, but feeding on leaves washed or infected with corpuscles water. The disease is spreading rapidly. All diseased insects should be removed or destroyed. Beauchamp calls it a parasite, and is of vegetable nature, of the order of fermentation, and that remedies of creosote will destroy it, washing the eggs in a solution of creosote. Impregnating vapor through the nursery worms, when hatched in stables of sheepfolds, generally did well in France and Turkey. E. Muller, of Nevada, informs me his best eggs are those exposed all winter on the trees, at an elevation of eighteen hundred feet above the sea. Make these experiments.

The affliction can be modified by the alkalinity of the atmosphere; a treatment analogous to the water and salt of Vichy and thermal springs has proved beneficial. If so, Nevada would be a glorious place for treatment, if not rearing silk. France has raised a commission and sent it to China and Japan to study the great silk interests; so have other countries of Europe, to perfect their knowledge and benefit their Governments. And in this connection, with these growing interests and facts before us, might it not be well for our Government to organize such a commission, to be composed of practical and experienced silk culturists, to visit these different silk growing regions of Europe and Asia, for the purpose of studying the silk interest in all its phases. It might result in great benefits, not only to California but the whole country. The following are some of the best deduced facts collected by the best authorities in Europe and Asia: That the silkworm mulberry tree is possible to a temperature of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit; that the limit of the mulberry tree does not pass beyond the limit of grape; they go and thrive together—fine grapes, fine silk, and fine fleece and wools. The mulberry trees can be raised on mountains, in a mean temperature of forty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. We have seen them dot the moun-

tains of Syria and Asia to their very summits. Climate habitually stormy is not congenial to the breeding of silkworms, nor those affected by sudden changes of electricity or sudden thunder storms. Places affected with fevers are pernicious to them. The industry is rather an adjunct to a farm than a chief occupation. So, all through Asia and Europe, you see almost every family in the silk region raising or breeding silkworms and selling their product to the merchants. We commend this to the people of California, rather than the large cocoonerics, as the most successful in the end for the State. Always choose the cocoons of the largest size for reproduction. Those are most successfully reared and least affected during development. Regularity of form, roundness of extremities, trueness of grain on surface, solidity, thickness of layers or silky envelop. The color ought to be golden yellow, exhibiting no stain or spot of any kind.

The display of silks and the whole *modus operandi* of the business in California is before you, from the eggs: Caterpillars in all their stages feeding, and mulberry trees; the spinning, cocoons, butterflies, reeled silk from your own factories, and beautiful figured and flowered work—all instructive, beautiful and encouraging. In visiting the silk nursery of I. N. Hoag, close by, we saw from fifty to sixty acres in plantations, covered with some three hundred thousand trees, feeding about one million five hundred thousand worms, presenting the exhibition with the complete miniature cocoonery before us. E. Muller, of Nevada, has a fine display, rearing one hundred and five thousand trees of the *morus alba*, feeding fifty thousand worms. Smith Brothers' cocoons are not to be surpassed by any for size and value. Mrs. Weston's fine display is highly creditable and well displayed, while Neumann, the pioneer silk manufacturer, gives you specimens of his success. His silken fleece is before you, while he promises you a silk flag to float in triumph over your enterprise. Snell, with his Japanese workers, in El Dorado, is here, and reports favorably and hopefully. And other exhibitors, whose names we do not know. From these we have the hope and cheer. We have the State, the climate similar, equal and, in some places, better than Asia. We have the mulberry tree, and can raise to an unlimited amount. The largest portion of California is admirably adapted to the whole culture, especially healthy worms. We are accumulating the experience and knowledge of Europe and Japan—of all the silk growers and countries of the world, from whom we may yet learn much. Thus, with land and climate, increase of experience, new recruits to our population from Europe, China, Japan, and the whole world generally—cheapening labor, with talents the most diverse and elastic—capital seeking employment, and laborers bread, homes and comfort; and with the rich smiles and blessings of Almighty God, we may exclaim "Eureka."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

BY THOMAS M. LOGAN, M. D., METEOROLOGIST TO THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In continuation of the plan adopted from the commencement of these reports, the Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture herewith submits another series of tabulated results of observations made in diverse localities in the State. As every additional year adds to the value of these tables, by bringing the general averages nearer to a constant, so it becomes necessary to recapitulate, in a measure, our former calculations and deductions, in order to make the resulting corrections in the right place. The busiest farmer can thus, at a glance of this compact mode of information, get all the essentials we now possess, and be prepared to study the details of any part or parts he may wish further to examine while concerting his plan of operations with intelligence.

The tabulated series of the results of the thermometer and rain gauge, especially at Sacramento and San Francisco, may be made the basis for estimating these chief items of what constitute climate (except where other special observations have been made), in the great interior valley portion for the former, and the coast valleys for the latter. The mean temperature of each month and year for the whole period observed, together with the extremes of heat and cold in each month and each year in these important localities, can be readily contrasted. To facilitate the comparative estimate of a more extended area, a recapitulation, with the latitude, longitude, altitude and mean annual amount of rain, has been expressly framed, including all the localities whence I have been able to collect the data. These contrasted summaries show how irregularly isothermal localities in the State are distributed, and also how widely the nearest approximated points are thermally distinguished from each other. It is also seen that while there are but few places in which the precipitation of aqueous vapor is approximately the same, there are many in which the difference is remarkably striking. Referring to the tables of mean temperature, it will be seen that San Francisco has no summer, or if it comes at all, it is when the summer months have passed by. September is there the warmest month in the year, and October next. July, the hottest month in Sacramento and elsewhere, is the fourth in the order of heat in San Francisco. From the tables of the extremes of heat and cold, it appears that the coldest weather ever experienced since the American settlement of the State, was in January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, when the mercury fell to twenty-five degrees in San Francisco, and nineteen degrees in Sacramento. At that time, the mud in the streets of both these cities was all day frozen solid. At Sacramento the slough was frozen over a whole day, so that one could walk over the edges of it. Such remarkably cold weather, however,

is extremely rare, particularly at San Francisco. The extreme of heat experienced at San Francisco, was on the tenth and eleventh of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, when the thermometer reached ninety-seven degrees and ninety-eight degrees, on the two days respectively. This, however, was altogether exceptional. In Sacramento the temperature frequently rises as high during the summer months, and on four different dates it reached as high as one hundred degrees, and once, in July, to one hundred and one degrees.

As is well known, the proper adaptation of agricultural operations to the seasons—the periodical rains—contributes more to the success of the farmer in California than any other, I might say every other, circumstance. For this reason the rain tables are particularly worthy of study. They are arranged according to the seasons, commencing with September and ending with August. The climate is thus seen to have seven months in which it always rains, more or less, viz: From November to May, inclusive, with only one single exception; and five in which it seldom rains, and then for the most part very lightly. June, July and August are the driest, as well as the hottest months, except in San Francisco. The heavy rain in July, eighteen hundred and sixty, when over half an inch fell at Sacramento, and the third of an inch on the same day at San Francisco, is a rare exception to the general rule. September and October may be regarded as intermediate between the dry and hot and rainy and cold months. In September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, one inch of rain fell; and the mean monthly rain for the last twenty years, amounting to .071 inches at Sacramento, shows the tendency in this month to aqueous precipitation. In October, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three inches fell, and the mean monthly rain is nearly half an inch. December furnishes more than any other month; January next; then February, March, November, April and May, in the order named. The rain of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and July, eighteen hundred and sixty, present the greatest deviation from the rule. The greatest amount of water that ever fell in any one month was in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the next greatest in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two. One half of the supply for the season falls before the last of January, and the other half after that date. There is generally an interim of dry weather between these dates, of four to six weeks' duration. The spring rains are quite as constant as those of the previous period, observing generally the same tendency. If they fall sparingly in the earlier half of the season, they will continue to do so in the latter half. From these results it is evident that, to secure good crops, the seed must be sown at such time, and the ground must be prepared in such manner, as to secure the full benefit of such rains.

This is the view taken and the point insisted upon in the meteorological report published in the transactions of this society in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and time only strengthens the position. With scarcely an exception in the last twenty years, as shown by our tables, the ground has received a sufficiency of moisture to germinate the seed and bring forward the grain during the earlier rains. At this earlier period the ground is still warm, and the weather is as favorable for the rapid growth of both top and roots of the young grain as in the spring months. With a just regard for these facts, there is no reason why the rains, even when deficient, cannot be made conducive to the interests of the farmer, provided the ground be put, in due season, in a condition most favorable for receiving and retaining moisture. To enforce the

cogency of this reasoning, we have only to turn to our statistics. In the rain table for Sacramento we find that the mean monthly rain for September, October, and November sums up, in the aggregate, to seven hundred and forty thousandths of an inch—an amount few persons have any definite idea of, and the extent of which would astonish any agriculturist who should attempt to distribute the same artificially. For every one-hundredth part of an inch, a ton of water falls per acre.

The rainy season commences somewhat earlier in the northern portion of the State, and a much larger proportion of the winter's supply falls by January. The rains, too, are here much more copious. In the south the reverse obtains—the rains of November seldom reaching the latitude of Los Angeles. It will be seen that the regular rainy season, excluding the scattering first and last rains, commences, according to the tables, in November and ends in April. Rain has fallen in every month in the year, but no account is made of a mere sprinkle, nor of fog or mist. Referring now to the tables annexed, which are calculated to demonstrate at a glance intensities, amounts and results, with an infinite saving of time, and, what is far more desirable, with a numerical precision and truth, I beg leave to bring these remarks to a close, not without expressing my obligations to Professor Henry Gibbons, M. D., and the other gentlemen named in the tables, of whose contributions to meteorology I have so freely availed myself.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH AT SACRAMENTO, SINCE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO, DEDUCED FROM THREE DAILY OBSERVATIONS; ALSO, THE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR, AND THE MEAN OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

MONTHS.	1853.....	1854.....	1855.....	1856.....	1857.....	1858.....	1859.....	1860.....	1861.....	1862.....	1863.....	1864.....	1865.....	1866.....	1867.....	1868.....	1869.....	Mean...
January.....	43.00	43.00	43.71	48.02	48.54	45.03	44.87	46.20	47.12	46.41	46.87	49.17	47.42	46.52	48.18	49.50	47.50	46.53
February.....	50.00	51.00	52.50	52.64	50.25	52.24	50.49	49.83	52.17	47.50	47.96	53.65	49.04	53.48	47.80	51.00	51.29	48.40
March.....	59.80	53.00	54.82	57.03	56.42	53.74	51.47	53.30	55.05	53.58	57.62	56.07	53.60	54.18	50.67	54.69	57.23	54.83
April.....	61.00	60.00	58.06	58.80	63.27	59.80	57.11	57.82	60.65	58.05	59.46	62.12	59.35	61.89	60.00	59.16	60.06	59.20
May.....	68.00	62.00	60.20	63.91	65.51	65.19	63.03	58.48	63.70	61.25	67.14	68.48	70.22	63.06	64.00	64.94	63.00	64.83
June.....	77.00	67.00	71.10	71.06	71.93	69.43	74.85	65.64	66.18	69.33	69.08	71.10	73.47	72.16	71.62	70.73	69.50	70.65
July.....	75.00	80.63	72.55	75.12	71.45	70.81	69.07	73.17	73.57	73.19	75.63	74.84	74.01	76.23	75.00	73.68	72.10	73.59
August.....	71.00	69.47	73.04	69.59	71.31	70.57	67.16	73.50	69.73	75.00	70.66	74.70	71.74	76.03	74.95	71.89	70.09	71.79
September ..	76.00	65.05	68.01	70.93	67.93	68.90	65.89	67.59	67.78	70.41	68.98	69.83	68.84	72.16	66.30	67.64	66.60	67.57
October.....	78.00	60.01	63.01	58.04	61.49	59.51	63.28	59.76	59.91	67.60	62.84	64.54	63.07	65.20	60.15	63.09	62.05	63.03
November.....	53.00	55.05	50.65	52.18	53.24	54.23	54.05	53.47	53.60	53.15	52.74	53.53	56.90	53.84	54.76	53.76	53.66	53.66
December.....	48.00	47.93	45.99	43.86	47.37	44.47	43.52	49.34	50.93	46.44	46.49	50.18	44.13	50.17	49.90	47.24	43.45	47.02
Mean.....	62.57	59.51	59.47	60.10	60.73	59.49	58.73	59.01	60.12	60.16	60.35	62.82	60.98	62.08	60.27	60.61	59.71	60.25

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

EXTREMES OF HEAT IN EACH MONTH AT SACRAMENTO SINCE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO; ALSO, IN EACH YEAR.

MONTHS.	1853.....	1854.....	1855.....	1856.....	1857.....	1858.....	1859.....	1860.....	1861.....	1862.....	1863.....	1864.....	1865.....	1866.....	1867.....	1868.....	1869.....	Mean...
January	66	59	62	60	63	58	53	56	58	60	60	69	60	61	60	62	64	61
February	68	62	70	69	62	66	63	66	62	64	63	71	61	66	61	66	78	65
March	75	68	76	79	69	66	66	65	70	72	76	77	71	69	70	72	79	72
April	76	75	81	70	83	85	78	78	76	76	81	89	83	87	80	76	86	80
May	78	77	90	83	91	81	84	74	77	80	88	96	92	92	87	82	97	81
June	97	90	100	97	101	92	102	86	82	88	94	97	94	97	97	96	99	76
July	93	101	99	100	94	98	92	93	92	93	97	97	94	99	99	97	98	94
August	93	99	98	99	96	90	89	92	90	95	95	95	91	100	90	98	96	90
September	95	90	94	98	86	92	85	89	84	94	90	89	91	94	96	91	86	90
October	88	90	93	78	79	80	87	81	78	86	88	89	87	94	79	85	79	84
November	72	70	69	79	67	69	70	67	68	70	70	71	74	75	70	71	70	70
December	64	68	59	54	58	53	54	60	63	60	60	62	59	68	66	60	56	60
Year	80	79	75	72	79	78	77	75	74	78	80	83	79	83	79	76	82	78

EXTREMES OF COLD IN EACH MONTH AT SACRAMENTO SINCE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO; ALSO, IN EACH YEAR

MONTHS.	1853....	1854....	1855....	1856....	1857....	1858....	1859....	1860....	1861....	1862....	1863....	1864....	1865....	1866....	1867....	1868....	1869....	Mean...
January	33	19	27	30	30	29	30	32	30	29	33	34	32	32	32	34	34	31
February	38	38	32	37	30	32	34	32	45	36	35	37	35	41	32	36	34	35
March	46	37	41	37	40	37	36	34	42	40	40	39	32	40	34	38	44	38
April.....	50	49	41	43	45	42	36	38	47	42	42	40	57	43	42	43	44	40
May.....	54	48	44	45	51	46	45	37	50	42	51	47	54	40	48	49	52	47
June.....	58	49	52	52	54	52	51	48	53	52	52	54	54	50	50	53	56	52
July.....	62	50	58	55	53	53	51	51	61	54	60	57	57	54	53	55	59	55
August.....	58	52	60	53	55	55	52	54	58	51	56	60	58	53	52	54	56	54
September.....	54	48	54	52	52	50	50	50	57	50	53	54	53	52	51	52	50	52
October	58	49	45	37	45	38	43	41	46	47	40	46	50	43	41	41	40	43
November	46	44	34	34	35	34	37	35	39	37	34	37	45	34	36	34	37	37
December	32	29	25	29	32	23	28	33	39	33	32	32	30	33	34	30	29	31
Year	49	43	43	42	43	41	41	40	47	43	42	45	46	43	42	43	44	43

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH AT SAN FRANCISCO SINCE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY, DEDUCED FROM TWO DAILY OBSERVATIONS—ONE AT SUNRISE, THE OTHER AT NOON; ALSO, THE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.

MONTHS.	1851.....	1852.....	1853.....	1854.....	1855.....	1856.....	1857.....	1858.....	1859.....	1860.....	1861.....	1862.....	1863.....	1864.....	1865.....	1866.....	1867.....	1868.....	1869.....
January	49.3	50.8	52.0	48.2	51.0	48.8	51.2	46.3	46.5	47.8	47.5	47.6	57.7	52.5	49.4	49.0	51.2	45.9	51.2
February.....	51.1	53.1	54.1	53.6	56.8	53.7	51.4	53.1	48.8	50.5	51.1	46.7	50.9	55.9	51.0	53.4	52.0	51.9	51.2
March	53.8	52.9	55.9	54.1	59.4	55.9	55.9	52.0	49.0	53.0	53.7	50.2	57.8	55.6	53.3	54.3	50.5	53.5	57.4
April	57.7	55.4	58.3	59.8	57.7	55.9	58.8	55.7	53.6	53.0	57.1	51.3	55.7	57.9	55.5	58.4	57.5	55.3	56.5
May	57.0	55.1	60.7	56.8	57.7	56.2	57.5	57.6	57.2	54.0	57.5	55.5	57.6	58.9	62.0	58.0	58.3	58.0	58.5
June	58.8	60.4	61.9	58.5	59.9	59.1	60.9	58.7	61.5	57.9	57.6	61.2	58.2	58.3	61.2	62.0	60.2	58.0	60.0
July	57.9	61.4	60.3	61.3	61.2	59.4	59.2	60.7	59.3	61.3	58.5	61.7	59.7	57.6	61.1	59.6	63.2	59.6	60.2
August.....	63.2	61.2	60.0	60.3	62.5	59.6	59.1	61.9	61.1	62.5	58.9	62.0	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	60.4	59.8	59.6
September	61.6	62.1	62.7	60.5	62.4	61.5	60.8	62.4	61.4	62.9	60.3	61.3	63.6	60.3	63.3	62.1	61.3	59.3	60.0
October.....	61.9	58.7	62.7	60.7	61.6	57.6	60.6	57.8	59.7	56.8	56.0	63.3	62.2	59.6	58.7	62.0	58.2	60.8	60.5
November.....	56.3	53.5	57.0	58.0	52.9	53.3	54.5	54.0	53.5	52.8	54.2	56.2	57.3	56.0	57.6	56.6	56.7	57.2	.....
December	51.3	50.8	52.1	53.8	47.8	47.0	59.5	44.8	46.3	49.2	51.7	49.5	53.7	51.0	47.2	54.7	55.3	53.2	.....
Mean.....	56.6	56.5	58.1	57.1	57.6	55.7	57.0	55.4	54.8	55.1	55.4	55.5	57.5	57.0	56.7	57.4	57.1	56.1	.....

EXTREMES OF HEAT IN EACH MONTH AT SAN FRANCISCO SINCE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY; ALSO, IN EACH YEAR.

MONTHS.	1851.....	1852.....	1853.....	1854.....	1855.....	1856.....	1857.....	1858.....	1859.....	1860.....	1861.....	1862.....	1863.....	1864.....	1865.....	1866.....	1867.....	1868.....	1869.....
January.....	64	64	62	69	72	60	67	62	65	62	60	62	63	70	63	61	61	58	64
February	71	65	67	69	72	70	63	70	65	74	61	58	64	73	65	70	64	68	69
March.....	74	81	77	72	78	80	74	73	70	75	82	72	79	74	71	69	65	70	72
April.....	84	82	75	83	78	69	81	80	80	83	79	75	82	84	75	88	85	75	70
May.....	71	67	81	73	83	69	75	87	85	73	76	76	78	75	87	79	87	86	86
June.....	78	80	87	74	82	74	87	77	85	74	76	79	78	70	87	85	86	72	72
July.....	73	79	78	84	90	78	72	86	82	82	78	86	72	70	79	76	93	75	74
August.....	82	76	76	85	79	80	83	73	80	86	76	87	82	78	75	75	73	75	75
September	75	98	88	87	84	85	88	88	87	88	76	84	82	86	91	77	88	70	85
October.....	83	78	85	83	79	79	83	79	89	79	83	84	87	91	80	80	79	85	85
November.....	73	80	73	72	67	74	72	73	71	70	69	70	72	72	76	72	70	75	.....
December.....	61	63	69	71	61	58	60	59	63	61	63	64	69	63	60	64	66	63	.....
Year.....	84	98	88	87	90	85	88	88	89	88	83	87	87	91	91	88	93	86	.....

EXTREMES OF COLD IN EACH MONTH AT SAN FRANCISCO SINCE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY; ALSO, IN EACH YEAR.

MONTHS.	1869.....	1868.....	1867.....	1866.....	1865.....	1864.....	1863.....	1862.....	1861.....	1860.....	1859.....	1858.....	1857.....	1856.....	1855.....	1854.....	1853.....	1852.....	1851.....
January.....	35	32	37	38	35	38	40	29	29	31	30	30	32	33	33	25	41	35	30
February.....	36	31	37	42	38	43	38	34	38	32	34	30	31	40	41	38	42	40	33
March.....	44	38	38	42	36	44	44	37	37	37	35	36	41	41	44	38	41	36	34
April.....	43	42	42	45	40	40	43	36	40	39	34	38	44	40	40	45	46	37	42
May.....	47	44	47	43	46	47	44	38	43	39	39	40	43	43	44	43	47	41	45
June.....	48	45	48	49	49	48	50	49	49	45	45	44	50	46	49	47	50	49	49
July.....	52	46	52	49	50	48	50	49	49	46	48	48	50	48	51	46	51	49	47
August.....	48	49	51	50	50	48	51	49	47	50	48	49	50	49	53	50	51	49	50
September.....	48	49	50	50	47	48	53	42	47	47	43	44	50	51	50	46	50	45	50
October.....	45	45	41	49	47	47	42	50	40	40	38	36	45	41	51	46	49	46	47
November.....	.....	45	44	44	44	42	43	44	35	39	36	34	31	40	42	47	44	40	41
December.....	.....	41	39	42	27	38	40	38	35	32	32	27	34	35	29	38	40	36	35
Year.....	.....	31	37	38	27	38	38	29	29	31	30	27	31	33	29	25	40	35	56.6

RAIN TABLE FOR SACRAMENTO.

Arranged according to the seasons, showing the amount in inches of each month during twenty years, and for each rainy season; also, the mean quantity for every month, and the mean annual amount of rain.

MONTHS.		1849.....	1850.....	1851.....	1852.....	1853.....	1854.....	1855.....	1856.....	1857.....	1858.....	1859.....	1860.....	1861.....	1862.....	1863.....	1864.....	1865.....	1866.....	1867.....	1868.....	1869.....	Mean....
September	0.250	0.000	1.000	0.003	1.000	sp'kle	sp'kle	sp'kle	0.000	sp'kle	0.025	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.080	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.071
October	1.500	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.005	1.010	0.000	0.195	0.655	3.010	0.000	0.914	0.000	0.355	0.000	0.120	0.480	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.421	
November.....	2.250	sp'kle	2.140	6.000	1.500	0.650	0.750	0.651	2.406	0.147	6.485	0.181	2.170	0.005	1.490	6.718	2.427	2.426	3.806	0.774	2.248		
December.....	12.500	sp'kle	7.070	13.410	1.940	1.150	2.000	2.396	6.632	4.329	1.534	4.282	8.637	2.327	1.615	7.867	0.364	9.511	12.850	2.612	5.156		
January.....	4.500	0.650	0.580	3.000	3.250	2.670	4.919	1.375	2.444	0.964	2.310	2.668	15.036	1.733	1.077	4.776	7.699	3.440	6.036	4.790	3.694		
February.....	0.500	0.350	0.120	2.000	8.500	3.460	0.692	4.801	2.461	3.906	0.931	2.920	4.280	2.751	1.185	0.712	2.010	7.104	3.147	3.630	2.722		
March	10.000	1.880	6.400	7.000	3.250	4.200	1.403	0.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	3.320	2.800	2.360	1.303	0.481	2.018	1.010	4.348	2.942	3.205		
April	4.250	1.140	0.190	3.500	1.500	4.320	2.132	sp'kle	1.214	0.981	2.874	0.475	0.821	1.693	1.080	1.370	0.476	1.805	2.306	1.240	1.508		
May	0.250	0.690	0.300	1.450	0.210	1.150	1.841	sp'kle	0.203	1.037	2.491	0.590	1.808	0.935	0.742	0.400	2.252	0.000	0.270	0.048	0.787		
June.....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.310	0.010	0.033	0.350	0.098	0.000	0.017	0.135	0.011	0.000	0.087	0.000	0.100	0.000	sp'kle	0.008	0.058		
July.....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.549	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.029		
August.....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sp'kle	0.000	0.000	sp'kle	sp'kle	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.085	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004		
Total.....	36.000	4.710	17.980	36.362	20.068	18.620	13.770	10.443	18.991	16.051	22.626	15.548	35.549	11.579	7.868	22.512	17.924	25.305	32.709	16.644	20.008		

Maximum quantity of rain in each month, minimum quantity in each month, and average quantity in each month, at Sacramento, since 1849.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Maximum.....	15.0	7.1	10.0	4.3	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	6.7	13.4
Minimum.....	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean.....	3.7	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	5.1

RAIN TABLE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Showing the amount of rain in each month since 1850; and the total amount in each rainy season.

MONTHS.	1850..	1851..	1852..	1853..	1854..	1855..	1856..	1857..	1858..	1859..	1860..	1861..	1862..	1863..	1864..	1865..	1866..	1867..	1868..	1869..
September.....	.....	1.0	.0	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.....	.1	.....	.2
October.....	.....	.2	.8	.....	.....	.....	.5	.9	.....	.....	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.6	.....	.2
November.....	1.3	2.2	5.3	1.4	.4	1.2	2.9	3.0	.5	5.4	.2	3.8	.1	2.5	7.6	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.2	.....
December.....	1.1	7.1	11.9	2.1	.4	5.4	4.0	4.2	4.8	1.5	4.8	6.1	2.7	1.7	6.9	.6	13.1	12.1	4.3	.....
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	7.1	18.2	33.5	23.0	24.1	21.2	20.0	19.0	19.8	17.1	14.6	38.0	15.2	8.5	21.3	21.2	32.2	40.5	21.6	.....

Maximum quantity of rain in each month, minimum quantity in each month, and average quantity in each month, at San Francisco, since 1850.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Maximum.....	18.1	8.6	6.4	5.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	3.4	7.6	13.1
Minimum.....	0.6	.....	0.6	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.4
Mean.....	4.8	3.2	3.0	1.5	.50	.04	.01	.01	.05	.37	2.4	4.9

Date of the first and last rains, and of the beginning and ending of each rainy season; also, the amount of rain which fell before the end of the year, and the amount after the end of the year, in each season.

SACRAMENTO.	First rain.	Last rain.	RAINY SEASON.		Before January.	After December.
			Begins.	Ends.		
1849-50.....	September 23	May 25.....	November 5..	April 30.....	16.5	19.5
1850-51.....	November 10	May 20.....	December 5..	May 1.....	0.1	4.6
1851-52.....	September 6..	May 17.....	December 19.	March 31.....	10.3	7.5
1852-53.....	October 28....	May 29.....	November 9..	April 29.....	19.4	16.9
1853-54.....	September 15	June 26.....	November 15	April 30.....	3.0	17.0
1854-55.....	September 22	August 21....	December 3..	May 20.....	2.8	15.8
1855-56.....	September 15	May 22.....	November 9..	May 22.....	2.7	11.0
1856-57.....	September 20	June 30.....	November 15	March 31.....	3.2	7.2
1857-58.....	October 6.....	June 18.....	November 2..	March 7.....	9.6	9.3
1858-59.....	October 20....	May 23.....	December 10.	April 24.....	7.5	8.5
1859-60.....	September 15	July 17.....	November 3..	May 25.....	8.3	14.3
1860-61.....	September 24	June 12.....	December 7..	March 29.....	5.4	10.1
1861-62.....	October 29....	August 18....	November 11	May 18.....	10.8	24.7
1862-63.....	October 4.....	May 19.....	November 9..	April 26.....	2.6	8.9
1863-64.....	September 19	August 24....	November 10	May 17.....	3.3	4.5
1864-65.....	October 24....	May 19.....	November 23	March 4.....	14.7	7.8
1865-66.....	September 15	July 24.....	November 12	May 28.....	3.3	14.6
1866-67.....	September 17	May 16.....	November 3..	April 12.....	11.9	13.4
1867-68.....	September 14	June 23.....	November 19	April 13.....	16.6	16.1
1868-69.....	November 18	July 26.....	December 17.	April 20.....	3.4	13.2
Mean.....			November 17	April 27.....	7.8	12.2
SAN FRANCISCO.						
1850-51.....	November 10	May 20.....	December 5..	May 1.....	2.4	6.7
1851-52.....	September 6..	May 17.....	December 19.	March 31.....	10.5	7.7
1852-53.....	October 28....	May 12.....	November 9..	April 29.....	18.0	15.5
1853-54.....	September 15	April 28.....	January 12..	April 28.....	3.6	19.4
1854-55.....	October 4.....	May 20.....	December 31.	April 17.....	2.9	21.2
1855-56.....	November 10	May 25.....	November 10	April 14.....	6.6	14.6
1856-57.....	September 10	March 31.....	November 15	March 31.....	7.5	12.5
1857-58.....	October 6.....	May 21.....	November 24	April 7.....	8.1	10.9
1858-59.....	October 21....	May 22.....	December 4..	April 10.....	8.8	11.0
1859-60.....	November 9..	May 25.....	November 9..	April 8.....	6.9	10.2
1860-61.....	October 4.....	May 22.....	December 6..	April 5.....	6.0	8.6
1861-62.....	November 1..	May 12.....	November 10	April 14.....	9.9	28.1
1862-63.....	November 5..	May 19.....	December 18.	April 26.....	2.9	12.3
1863-64.....	September 19	May 17.....	November 11	April 4.....	4.4	4.1
1864-65.....	November 15	May 19.....	November 23	March 4.....	14.9	6.4
1865-66.....	September 24	June 8.....	November 13	March 31.....	4.0	17.2
1866-67.....	November 3..	May 17.....	November 16	April 12.....	15.8	16.4
1867-68.....	September 14	June 23.....	November 19	April 13.....	15.9	24.6
1868-69.....	October 1.....	May 19.....	December 17.	March 29.....	5.7	15.9
Mean.....			November 28	April 10.....	7.6	13.4
RED DOG.						
1861-62.....	October 29....	June 12.....	November 11	May 11.....	37.5	72.0
1862-63.....	October 4.....	May 19.....	December 20.	April 15.....	5.5	37.2
1863-64.....	September 19	May 1.....	November 10	April 17.....	10.2	17.9
1864-65.....	October 24....	May 19.....	November 15	March 4.....	38.9	22.3
Mean.....			November 21	April 11.....	23.0	60.3
VACAVILLE.						
1868-69.....	November 18	July 26.....	December 17.	April 19.....	3.4	14.6
SHINGLE SP'GS.						
1866-67.....	November 4..	May 25.....	November 4..	April 27.....	23.5	26.8

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS IN THE PACIFIC STATES.

STATIONS.	Altitude above the sea, in feet.....	Latitude.....	Longitude.....	Length of period observed	TEMPERATURE.				Rain and snow, in inches..	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
					Hottest mean day..	Coldest mean day..	Range.....	Mean.....		
Fort Yuma.....	120	32.43	114.36	6 years.	92	56	36	74.00	3.24	Army Met. Reg., 5 years, partially.
San Diego.....	150	32.42	117.14	7 "	74	52	22	62.00	10.43	Army Met. Reg., 3 years, partially.
Monterey.....	140	36.36	121.52	6 "	59	50	09	55.00	12.20	Army Met. Reg., 4 years, partially.
Fort Miller.....	402	37.00	119.40	5 "	90	47	43	66.00	24.51	Army Met. Reg., 4 years, partially.
San Francisco.....	22	37.48	122.27	9 "	78	39	39	55.90	22.09	Williamson, and W. O. Ayres, M. D.
San Francisco.....	22	37.48	122.27	19 "	78	37	41	56.40	21.50	Henry Gibbons, M. D.
Benicia.....	183	38.08	120.14	8 "	80	44	36	59.12	22.86	W. W. Hays, Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Stockton.....	35	37.37	121.14	4 "	72	56	16	62.00	15.10	R. K. Reid, Physician to Asylum.
Sacramento.....	54	38.31	121.29	20 "	94	32	62	60.25	20.06	Tbos. M. Logan, M. D.
Marysville.....	76	39.12	121.42	1 "	90	38	52	63.32	.....	W. C. Belcher, 1858.
Fort Reading.....	674	40.31	122.05	4 "	83	44	39	62.09	29.02	Army Met. Reg., 2 years, partially.
Aurora.....	7,468	38.19	119.00	1 "	82	20	62	52.00	.....	Major Williamson, U. S. Army.
Hope Valley.....	7,088	38.47	119.54	4 mos.	61	11	40	40.00	.....	Major Williamson, U. S. Army.
Strawberry Valley.....	5,710	38.49	120.07	3 "	69	24	35	51.00	.....	Major Williamson, U. S. Army.
Fort Jones.....	2,570	41.36	122.32	3 years.	71	31	40	51.40	16.77	Army Met. Reg., 2 years, partially.
Astoria.....	50	46.11	123.48	18 mos.	62	39	23	50.20	86.35	Blodget and Williamson.
Fort Orford.....	50	42.44	124.29	4 years.	61	46	15	53.62	71.63	Army Meteorological Reg., partially.
Red Dog (Nevada).....	2,900	39.18	120.47	4 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.30	W. A. Begoli, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.
Nevada.....	2,630	39.18	120.52	1 "	72	45	27	53.75	.....	J. McCoy, County Assessor.
Shingle Springs (El Dorado).....	1,450	.....	.....	1 "	86	37	49	53.25	50.30	John Edwards, M. D.
Vacaville (Solano).....	.....	38.20	122.00	1 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.18	Professor J. C. Simmons.

SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

BY I. N. HOAG, OF YOLO.

During this last spring a number of parties engaged in silk culture in this vicinity, and myself among them, having lost our first feeding of worms, and this fact having found its way into some of the newspapers, accompanied with a hint that the industry was of such great importance to the State that the people would be glad to know the cause of the losses; whether they were of such a character as to prove detrimental to the business generally, or whether they were only local and temporary, and easily avoided. In a communication I stated that, so far as my loss was concerned, I was satisfied that the cause was local and temporary and easily remedied in the future. I said also, that I would, at a proper time, give the public a full statement of those causes and my experience in the business. My experience and experiments during the summer have fully convinced me that my position was then correct, not only as regarded my own loss, but that it is also true of all the other losses that have taken place this season throughout the State—that is, that they were local and temporary, and that they will prove a benefit rather than an injury to the business. I propose now to redeem my promise then made, and in accordance with the solicitation of many sincere friends of our State's prosperity, I will give a review of this promising industry in our State up to the present time.

One year ago the cultivation of silk in California was looked upon with great favor by all classes of the community. All hoped and believed it would at no very distant day assume an importance among the profitable industries of the State, equal, if not superior, to that of any other agricultural industry. So general was this belief and hope that perhaps no other business was the topic of so much thought and discussion among agriculturists, and indeed, among business men of all classes, as silk culture. Many of our most successful merchants and capitalists were turning their attention in this direction and contemplating the engagement, as soon as practical, in the pleasing and profitable business of cultivating mulberry plantations and the production of eggs and silk.

The press—that true indicator of public opinion and friend of general improvement—was unanimous in putting down this industry as one promising great inducements to individual enterprise and capital, and certain to contribute largely to public prosperity. Indeed, the indications were that California would, in a very few years, rival France and Italy in the production of rich and beautiful silk fabrics, and relieve China and Japan of that most profitable trade with Europe—the trade in silkworm eggs, worth to those countries, annually, from six to ten millions of dollars.

Such was the prospect of our silk industry but one year ago, and how-

ever flattering, it was a prospect warranted and supported by reason and facts. Among these facts may be mentioned the decline of the production of silk in European countries, in consequence of a disease among the worms, rendering their product less in quantity and inferior in quality, and the reproduction of the worms from year to year, from their own eggs, impossible; a destructive malady, in the form of a parasite, among the silkworm chrysalis in Japan, seriously threatened to cut off the supply of eggs to Europe from that country; the increasing demand for silk as a wearing apparel, the world over, and the consequent increase in the price of the same; the unparalleled success which for ten successive years had attended the experiments of Louis Prevost in the production of mulberry trees and silk cocoons in this State—to which had been added the uniform success of many other parties, during the last three or four years, in different parts of the State—the writer having cleared over a thousand dollars an acre in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, from feeding worms the leaves grown on two-year-old trees, on four acres of land; the growing demand for California eggs in all parts of Europe where they had been tried; the encouragement held out by our State to all parties engaging in the business—two successive Legislatures having offered liberal bounties for the production of mulberry trees and silk cocoons.

The foregoing facts and reasons combined had operated to place California in a most favorable position, as respects the silk industry, at the beginning of the present year. Since that time apparent discouraging causes have been at work, which, to the general public, seem to have cast a shadow over the prospects of the industry, but which, with one exception, will in reality prove beneficial; and aside from that exception, our State has to-day a brighter prospect for the development and profitable prosecution of this industry than at any previous period of its history.

THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE NATURALLY AN UNFAVORABLE SEASON.

Although, as stated above, the losses of silkworms in this State this year may be traced, in nearly every instance, to local and artificial causes, yet it would be unreasonable to suppose that even in this most favorable climate all seasons are equally favorable. Experience will undoubtedly teach us that even here we have some seasons much more favorable than others for the growth of the mulberry tree, as well as for the health and perfection of the work of the worm. This is the case with reference to all other productive industries, and why should silk culture form an exception? Although our climate is among the best in the world for this business, yet I do not believe it absolutely perfect. I believe that the season of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine has been an exceptional one; that it has been, in fact, the most unfavorable season for the success of the silk business that we have had for eight or ten years past, or may have for the same period to come. This being the case, we should endeavor to note carefully its peculiarities, and learn from it all the lessons we can for our guidance in the future. Few persons have realized the intimate relations existing between the animate and inanimate worlds. A moment's reflection will teach us how close is that connection, and more especially when we refer to those insects which, while in a larvæ state, subsist on the secretions of flowers or leaves of vegetables and trees, as, for instance, the honey bee, the dif-

ferent varieties of butterflies and moths, or those of the silkworm. So intimate is this relation that whatever affects the former, either favorably or unfavorably, will be followed by a corresponding effect on the latter. Whenever we find a uniform and healthy condition and growth of the former, we may look for a corresponding healthy and prosperous condition of the latter, and so the contrary.

With this view of the case, let us refer to the peculiarities of the early part of the past spring and summer. While the rains of the past winter were so distributed as to render that season an open and rather pleasant one, the spring was late, cold and unfavorable to regulate growth. Though we had more than our usual number of late spring showers, yet they were nearly all accompanied with an unusual state of the electric fluid in the atmosphere, as evidenced by the uncommon frequency and severity of the thunder and lightning. These showers were also, until late in June, almost uniformly followed by cold and disagreeable weather. As a natural consequence, all the vegetation was backward and the growth indifferent—the flowers secreting very little honey, and the leaves filled with watery and insipid fluids. It was observed by our silk culturists that the leaves of the mulberry were thinner than usual, containing apparently less glutin and more acid than common. This observation was confirmed by the fact that when the leaves were picked and cut for the young worms, they would very soon commence fermentation and turn black, a condition positively destructive to the health and life of the insect. Though the writer had been feeding worms for the past three preceding seasons, he had never before noticed this tendency to fermentation and treating of the mulberry leaves. It may not be improper here to remark, by way of comparison, that the general absence of this watery and acid condition of the mulberry leaves in California, and the presence of those conditions in most other countries having a more humid atmosphere, is one of the strong points in favor of our State as a silk producing country. The peculiar weather of the past spring had a deleterious effect upon other growing crops. It was noticed by our hop growers that their hop fields presented an irregularity of growth among the hills never before observed in this country; that while the vines were at the tops of some of the poles, those of adjoining hills had not made their appearance above the ground. This was the case in fields on which for years before the hops had made a uniform growth and produced heavy crops. The foliage of the peach tree is peculiarly subject to atmospheric influences, and these influences have a very striking effect on the growth and flavor of this usually delicious fruit. Accordingly, the leaves of the peach were unusually affected the past spring with the curl, and the fruit made an indifferent and unusually irregular growth, and generally lacked that high degree of flavor common to that variety of fruit in our State. These conditions are sure indications of too much acidity in the secretions collected from the atmosphere, and their uniform effect is to retard or prevent the maturing or ripening process both in leaves and fruit.

The peculiarity and exceptional character of the seasons is most strikingly illustrated in the effect it has had upon the prosperity of the honey bees throughout the State. Those who have been in the habit of indulging in the luxury of a plentiful supply of good honey on their tables can probably recognize this fact in their inability to enjoy that luxury this season. I have the statement from J. S. Harbison, the

well known apiarist, who has bees in many portions of the State, that from the first of May to the last of July—the time when bees, in the ordinary seasons, increase most rapidly and add the greatest amount of good honey to their stores—his bees in all his apiaries actually depopulated at least one-third in numbers, and did not gather more than half the usual amount of honey, and that of an inferior quality. Upon inquiry, I find that the experience of bee keepers throughout the State this season has been similar to that of Harbison.

The foregoing facts, it would seem, were sufficient to prove our position, viz: the exceptional character of the past season, and the deleterious influence of the same upon the lives and prosperity of that class of insects under consideration.

We have one other fact, however, to mention, and one that will be recognized by all lovers of nature, upon a moment's reflection. We refer to the unusual scarcity of butterflies during the last spring and early summer. It is usual for these insects, at certain periods in each season in this State, to fill the air and to swarm about the flower gardens and places where water flows over the ground from pumps or springs. Their almost total absence the past season was very remarkable, and when it is remembered that the larvæ of these insects live upon the leaves of different varieties of vegetables, shrubs and trees, and undergo transformations and changes similar to those through which the silkworm passes, the significance of the fact will be seen by all, and its bearing upon the subject of the silk industry will be readily appreciated.

The above facts are suggestive and present questions for the consideration of naturalists and entomologists. Why did the bees depopulate? Were the secretions of the flowers too scanty to prevent starvation, or did those secretions contain vicious or poisonous ingredients? To what is to be attributed this peculiar effect of the atmosphere on growing vegetation, its humidity, or its electrical condition? In what manner does explosive electricity injuriously affect insect life—directly, by the concussion of air, or indirectly, by poisoning or changing the juices of the plants upon which those insects feed?

I have mentioned the foregoing facts for the purpose of calling the attention of silk culturists to them, thus early in the history of this important industry; but I am well convinced that had there been no artificial causes for the loss of worms, the silk business, with proper precautions, could have been made as great a success this season as heretofore, which I will endeavor to show hereafter.

ARTIFICIAL CAUSES.

Before commencing this branch of my subject, it is proper to remark that while it will be shown that artificial causes led to the loss of silkworms in nearly every instance in which such loss occurred the past spring, yet it is believed, and will be assented to by all, that the peculiar unfavorableness of the weather, referred to above, assisted and aggravated those causes, and rendered them much more destructive than they would have been with ordinary good weather.

One of the first requisites to success in feeding silkworms in any climate or country is, that the eggs to be used must be the product of healthy worms or moths. No people understand this better than the European silk culturists, who pay from six to ten millions of dollars

annually for eggs imported from China and Japan, simply to secure this one requisite.

That the eggs used in feeding worms in California the past season possessed this necessary quality, can scarcely be doubted, from the fact that they were raised in this State, and no trace or symptom of disease has ever been discovered in our California worms, though thoroughly examined and tested by the best of experts from France, Italy and Germany.

The next requisite to success is, that the eggs, being healthy when produced, must be preserved in a like healthy condition until the time for hatching. It must be remembered that the eggs of the silkworm will hatch without artificial heat, and that those of the annual variety, of which I am now speaking, will not hatch, even with a degree of heat sufficient to cook them, until they have passed through a natural or artificial winter, or been exposed for a length of time to a low degree of temperature, and after this are subjected to a higher degree—changes similar to those from autumn to winter, and from winter to spring. All authorities agree that the best mode of thus preserving them is to keep them in a dry, cool place. If allowed to remain damp too long they will mildew, and be destroyed. The shell of the egg loses those gummy protective qualities with which it is supplied by nature, and the fluids thus exposed disorganize and part with the vital principle. They become dead and stale, like hen's eggs treated in a similar manner. So long as the fluids of the egg remain uninfluenced by a return of warm weather, or too great a degree of heat, so as to induce the formation of the worm in embryo, the degree of cold to which they are exposed does not seem to affect them. While they remain in their original condition, as when laid, even freezing does not hurt them. Hence, eggs deposited on the body of a tree, or on any other object, and exposed to all the changes of a severe winter in a temperate climate like that of the Atlantic States, or of the higher altitudes in our State, are frequently preserved well, and, upon the return of spring, hatch and produce strong and healthy worms. This experiment has been successfully made by Miller & Isourd, of Nevada City. However, reason would teach us that after the worm has commenced to form in the egg, then an exposure to too low a degree of temperature would either check the growth and injure the strength and vitality of the embryo worm, or absolutely kill it, according to the condition of that embryo and the degree of cold to which it was exposed. This is found to be the fact in practice, as many of our silk growers can testify by a costly experience. The same rule holds good when applied to the eggs of any other insect, or to the eggs of birds.

A careful observer of the weather in the spring of the year can foretell with almost a certainty whether the insect tribes will be numerous or scarce in the approaching season. A uniformity of weather in the spring is generally followed by a multitude of insects of all varieties; while, if a warm spell is followed by a cold snap, the insects are generally scarce for that season; the germs of the insect world having been started by the warm weather, are destroyed by the return of the cold. So, for instance, if a hen's egg be sat upon by the hen until the embryo chicken shows vitality, and is then allowed to become too cold and remain so too long, life is either destroyed or the strength and vitality of the future chicken is impaired, according to circumstances.

In the light of these recognized principles governing the germination and growth of insects, let us examine into the treatment to which most of the silkworm eggs in this State were exposed last winter and spring. Prob-

ably the largest proportion of these eggs were purchased of myself, and while I am now conscious that many of them were not good when delivered, I was then ignorant of that fact. It was always understood, however, that the buyer took his risks, with this condition: that the eggs sold were to be, or had been, treated in the same manner as those retained for my own use. My eggs were all kept in my cellar, which, being very dry and cool, I considered a very good place for them. Here they remained in apparent good condition until about the tenth of March, when, after some very warm days, I observed some of the Japanese trivoltines had commenced to hatch. This variety will hatch at a considerable lower temperature than the French annuals, and I hoped that the latter had not been effected. To avoid such a contingency, however, I immediately took all my eggs up to Truckee and placed them securely under a house, in a small cellar, where I supposed they could remain without injury from heat until such times in the spring and summer as they would all be wanted for use. I told all my friends who had eggs what I had done with mine, and the result was that nearly all the eggs in this part of the State were very soon packed away under a large house at the Summit, exposed to the most severe freezing weather, and this after many of them had shown visible signs of hatching.

Nearly all the mulberry trees in the State were transplanted the last spring, and those that were not were cut back to the ground, to supply the demand for cuttings, and the season being very backward, it was unusually late before there was sufficient foliage to commence feeding.

On the thirty-first of May I went to Truckee for some of my eggs, for my own use and to fill orders, and was surprised to find the Japanese, both annuals and trivoltines, nearly all hatched, and some of the French annuals hatching on nearly every package. I brought down all the Japanese and as many of the French as I needed at the time, and transferred the balance to the cellar of the Summit House, leaving at the latter place a thermometer, so that I might learn whether it would do to risk them there. The thermometer, on the following day, indicated sixty-two degrees of heat. I had all my eggs sent down immediately, and placed them all, with the exception of three ounces delivered to T. B. Flint, of Sacramento, and one ounce to H. G. Ballou, of Yolo, in a large refrigerator, or ice chest, in my cellar, which was constantly supplied with plenty of ice to keep it cool, being determined not to let the cocoons hatch until they were wanted. The eggs delivered to Flint and Ballou were not placed in the ice chest at all, but were at once allowed to hatch. Both lots were fed in buildings so open that a candle could scarcely be kept burning on a windy evening in either of them. Flint used no artificial heat whatever, and Ballou but very little. Flint's feeding was a perfect success. There was no loss of worms, and the cocoons were of excellent quality. Ballou was not quite so successful, though he did very well. The want of perfect success in his case is attributable to a change of food at nearly the last stage of the worms—which I shall notice hereafter—rather than to the condition of the eggs or the artificial heat. I will also state here that James Hayworth, of Yolo, at about this time, commenced feeding the worms from three ounces of eggs, of the same lot as my French, but which had been kept in his cellar all the spring, packed in charcoal. His building was also very open, and he used no fire, although, as he says, some nights the worms would almost stiffen with the cold. His success was also good.

Now, as to the eggs hatched by myself and those afterward delivered to other parties: They all remained in the ice chest from a week to two

months, being taken out as wanted for use. Now, mark the result: Though they were all hatched by myself and others, and fed with the greatest of care, *not one produced a cocoon!*

Does any one doubt what killed the worms? If so, let him read the statements of experiments and facts that follow, and he will be convinced.

MY EXPERIENCE AND EXPERIMENTS IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

Being encouraged by my success in feeding worms in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and by the very liberal inducements held out by laws enacted by the two preceding Legislatures, I determined this year to spare no pains and to neglect no precaution considered necessary to secure success, on a scale that would be beneficial to myself as well as advantageous to the State at large. Having extended my mulberry plantations, to secure the necessary food, I next turned my attention to the preparation of necessary buildings for cocoeneries, and to supplying them with all the conveniences and apparatus deemed requisite for the prosecution of the business on the most approved style. The building in which I fed last year, though it answered every purpose then, was now pronounced unfit for use, it being too open and not being provided with the necessary apparatus for regulating the temperature. It was therefore battened and improved until it was as tight as many houses, supplied with all the conveniences for ventilation, and with two good stoves to supply artificial heat. A new building having been erected, with direct reference to the business, and in accordance with the rules laid down by the best authors, and being supplied with a hot air furnace and registers for a perfect control of the temperature, I considered myself ready to commence business. My eggs were then taken from the ice chest and put to hatching. Some thirty ounces in each building were hatched and carefully fed by the same Chinaman who had brought me such success the year before. The night-watch and fireman were instructed not to allow the temperature to fall below seventy degrees, and not to exceed about seventy-five degrees, except when raised by the natural heat of the sun. The worms grew very rapidly, much more so than those fed in the open buildings of which I spoke in my last, and without artificial heat. My Chinaman felt very much elated with the prospect, and I thought success almost secured. They passed through the first moulting in apparent good order, but between the first and second moultings a growing irregularity in size began to be observable, and there was evident delay in passing through the second moulting. As they approached the third change, the irregularity in size grew greater, and the smaller worms began to assume an unnatural, bluish color about the head, and to taper too much from the head to the tail.

When about fifteen days old, instead of going into the third moulting, as they should have done, and becoming quiet, they seemed restless and uneasy, as if in distress. They ate but little; but by their constant motion they ran over their food, trampling it down, and rendering it in a condition favorable for fermentation. The larger worms passed through the third moulting, but the smaller and blue-headed ones mostly died at this stage. As they approached the time for the fourth moulting the trouble increased, greater irregularity in size and more unnaturally blue-heads appeared every day. Despairing of success, I threw them all out. At this stage of the proceeding I was completely in the dark as to the cause of the trouble; I could not even conjecture, with any degree of

satisfaction to myself, what was the matter. The weather I knew was unusually bad; some rain showers, many windy days and cold, damp nights, with uncommonly frequent thunder and lightning for the time of year, were among the phenomena of the weather. The leaves, too, seemed to be filled with too much acidity.

All these things were unfavorable, but they could not be fixed upon as the real cause of the trouble, for the reason that the worms being fed by my neighbors, Flint, Ballou and Hayworth, were all subject to the same natural influences, and yet they were all doing well, though their growth was comparatively slow. I concluded, therefore, as the result of my first feeding, that the trouble must be either in the eggs or in the artificial heat, and I inclined to the latter as the cause. Yet I could not settle upon this idea, for the reason that some Japanese worms, hatched from eggs that had never been in the ice box, were fed in one of my cocooneries at the same time, and treated in every respect like the French, passed through all the changes successfully and made most excellent cocoons in twenty-six days from the time of hatching. In this state of uncertainty I determined to try again, and in this trial to determine, if possible, the exact cause of the loss. From the Japanese cocoons just made I obtained a supply of good eggs. I put about three ounces of these, three days after they had been laid, into my ice chest, determined to know what effect it would have on them. At three days old the worms had begun to form in these Japanese eggs. At the same time I allowed some of these Japanese eggs to hatch, and with more French eggs, taken from the ice chest, I again filled both of my cocooneries. In one I used no artificial heat, in the other I used enough to keep the temperature about the same as before.

The result was another failure with all the worms hatched from eggs that had been in the ice chest, and another good success with those that had not. Having allowed my three ounces of Japanese eggs to remain in the ice box two weeks, during which time not one of them had hatched, I took them out, and at the end of five or six days they hatched finely. I had them carefully fed, and watched with a great deal of anxiety the result, for though I had become pretty well satisfied that I had solved the problem, yet I depended on this last experiment for positive proof, and that proof I obtained. Instead of going through all the different stages in good order and making fine cocoons, as did those allowed to hatch in their proper time, these worms began to show that same irregularity in size at the age of ten days, and in from ten to fifteen days the blue heads made their appearance, and although some of them went through all the changes and made cocoons, a great deal the larger part of them died in precisely the same manner as the French from the ice chest had done. I will here state that in the experiment in which I used artificial heat in one cocoonery, and in the other none, the worms in the latter building lived much longer and seemed better at the same age, all the way through, than those in the former, though they did so poorly after the fourth moulting, that I concluded that it would not pay to feed any longer. I will also state that both Flint and Ballou, believing that my trouble was attributable to artificial heat, and not to the eggs, each took another lot of my eggs after they had been kept in the ice chest from four to six weeks, and hatched and fed them. Instead of meeting with success, as before, the result in both cases was the same as mine invariably had been with chilled eggs. A number of other parties to whom I delivered eggs from the ice chest, met with the same bad fortune, and not one who fed worms from these eggs was successful, while

those who used them before they were thus chilled, generally, if not universally, had good success. Having conducted my own experiments to a satisfactory solution of the question, I made a tour among other cocooneries in this section, and in every instance where ill success was attending the feedings, I discovered the same unmistakable signs of chilled eggs.

Having learned that all those engaged in the business in Los Angeles had, early in the spring, clubbed together to build a large ice box, in which to keep their eggs back until such time as their trees, all of which had been cut down to the ground to supply the demand for cuttings, should supply sufficient foliage to commence feeding, I suspected that they also might have met with the same misfortunes that had attended the efforts of many in this section. Upon opening a correspondence on the subject, I soon found my suspicions fully confirmed. There seems now to be but one opinion among the silk culturists in that part of the State as to the cause of their failure, and that opinion is, that it was owing to their unfortunate experiment with the ice box. I have related my experience this summer to many persons who have long been engaged in feeding worms in European countries, and they uniformly agree that the ice box is the cause of the trouble. My Chinamen, some of whom have been brought up from childhood in the business, came to the same conclusions. I think now there cannot be the least doubt as to the correctness of this opinion. It would seem, in fact, that we all ought to have known better than to have been led into so fatal an error. The fact that nearly all the trees in the State had been cut down to the ground, and the lateness of the season forced us to adopt some method to keep our eggs from hatching until we should have leaves to feed them, and, unfortunately, we neglected the precaution until our eggs were so far advanced that a resort to any means to keep them back a sufficient length of time would probably have ruined them as effectually as the one adopted.

The lesson taught by the experience of this season is like many others we learn by accident, and which, when learned, appears so plain and easy that we wonder we were so ignorant or careless as not to have known it before.

I will here state that those who were so fortunate as to be able to obtain eggs of the Japanese variety, that had been produced in the forepart of the season for feeding in the latter, were, with few exceptions, very successful. The cause of the failure in the exceptional cases is one that serves to illustrate the superiority of our State for silk culture over those countries where showers of rain are of frequent occurrence during the season for feeding. It is irrigation. I have two or three cases directly in point, to show that it will not be safe, while feeding worms, either to irrigate the trees or to change the food in any manner to leaves containing more water than those they have been eating. Dr. C. Ruddick, of Yolo County, was feeding some worms, and fearing that his food would fall short, resorted to the irrigation of some of his trees to force a greater growth. No sooner did the trees show the effect of water than he discovered a deleterious effect on his worms. A change from the irrigated to trees that had not been irrigated checked the trouble, restored the good condition of the worms, and they made good cocoons. So in Los Angeles, some parties irrigated their trees; and in a letter written from that county, the writer says: "It is to this cause I attribute the failure of some parties later in the season with trivoltines—finding in every case of failure the plantation had been irrigated, while

the successful parties avoided this error. The trees should not be irrigated within four or five weeks of the time of feeding the worms, otherwise the leaves will become watery, sour and unhealthy food."

If the worm is so sensitive to the effects of irrigation, is it any wonder that it becomes diseased in countries where a shower or two a day is the rule, and a day free from rain is the exception? Or is it strange that California should be counted superior for the silk-producing business?

These experiments have cost me a great deal of anxiety and trouble, days and nights, weeks and months of alternate hope and despair, besides many thousands of dollars; still I give them to the public freely, and believe they are worth to the people all they have cost me, and ten times the amount they would have cost the State, even with a fair and honest fulfilment of the promises which, through her Legislature, she made to induce them, but which have in effect been shamefully and most unfairly repudiated.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM EXPERIENCE.

From experiments already made in this State, and particularly from those made the past season, many hints and conclusions may be drawn which will be of immense value to those hereafter engaged in the silk-producing business. I propose to name these conclusions in the order in which they occur to me, and to comment somewhat on the facts which warrant them.

First—That it is better that the eggs should not be kept back from hatching but very little, if any, past the time they would naturally hatch in a room in the north side of an ordinary house. But if it is desired to keep any back for late feeding, they should be put away in the place it is intended to keep them, in the fall of the year, so that no possible change can take place in them before thus putting them away. They should be subjected to as little change of temperature as possible. Packing them in fine charcoal—that is, surrounding the box containing the eggs with charcoal, say three or four inches in thickness, is believed to be advisable. This precaution will secure them from any dampness, and at the same time tend to give them a uniform temperature, both conditions being very necessary to good preservation. Any other non-conductors of heat, such as wool or raw cotton, will do, in case charcoal cannot be handily obtained.

Second—It is better not to cut the mulberry trees back more than is necessary to keep the foliage within reach of the picker. It is believed that while in ordinary seasons no perceptible injury might result to worms fed on foliage from trees thus treated, yet in all seasons leaves grown on trees, the tops of which have been cut back short, while the roots are undisturbed, will necessarily be unnaturally rank and vigorous, and consequently too great a proportion of water, compared to the glutinous substances, will enter into their composition. The fact that cocoons raised from leaves plucked from cuttings in this vicinity were pronounced the best exhibited at the "Paris Exposition," led many of our silk culturists to suppose that in our dry climate there was no danger of inducing this improper composition of the mulberry leaf. A moment's reflection, however, will teach every one that there must necessarily be a great difference in this respect between the composition of the leaves grown on a mulberry cutting, which is a piece of a well matured limb of the tree put into the ground with no roots at all, and the leaves produced on a rapidly growing shoot, forced up from the stump of a tree which retains all the roots necessary to impart a natural vitality and

growth to its entire unpruned top. These two conditions are the very extremes of each other, and must necessarily produce as results—the composition of the leaves—the very extremes of each other.

Confounding these conditions, or not observing that they were dissimilar, has led to very serious mistakes, and I have no doubt, in many instances, to serious loss to silk growers the past season. In this view of the case, we would expect to find the more unnatural and unfavorable growth of leaves on the older trees, the tops of which have been entirely cut away, for the reason that the roots being larger and more vigorous, will force a larger quantity of water and acids into the leaves, and a greater number of these tender and vigorous shoots being clustered together, the sun and air cannot penetrate to rectify this malcomposition. Such has been found by practice to be the fact, and such fact is directly in opposition to the theory generally entertained by silk culturists in this State.

The practice of thus cutting back the trees and forcing humidity into the foliage, it is plain to see, can be but little less dangerous to the health of the worms than the practice of irrigating the trees during the time of feeding, and the practice of irrigation, as shown above, has been found positively fatal. Either practice blindly counteracts and destroys the greatest advantage California possesses, as a silk-growing country, over those countries having humid atmosphere and frequent rain during the feeding season. In view of the lesson above explained, I shall thin out my trees and only cut them back in the winter as much as is necessary to keep the branches within reach, and do the larger portion of pruning as I feed the worms—feeding them with the branches thus pruned off.

I have two or three cases directly illustrating the view above stated. One is in the experience of my neighbor Ballou, before referred to. He fed his worms until about the third moulting, from trees that had not been pruned at all. At about this stage his food gave out, and he commenced feeding them from some of my trees that had been closely pruned. The effect upon the worms was observable within three days from the time of change. He then commenced picking from a few of my trees that had not been closely pruned, and the good effect on the worms was equally rapid and striking.

My own experience a year ago the past season should have taught me what a harder experience and more close observation this season has taught me. It was this: When my worms were nearly done spinning, I found all or nearly all my matured leaves exhausted; and for the purpose of finishing up the feeding, I commenced picking the young leaves that had grown from the tops of the trees first stripped. These leaves, it will be seen at once, would necessarily be forced in their growth by a cause similar to that of close pruning. The effect was to check the rapid and healthy formation of cocoons by many of the worms, and the positive death of others, either before or after the cocoon had been commenced. This same experience has been the result of many other similar changes occurring within my knowledge.

Third—While a naturally sustained uniform temperature in the cocoonery is a very desirable condition when feeding, still, the changes of temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, do not have that effect on the worms in a dry, pure atmosphere like ours, that the same changes do in a more humid atmosphere. Hence, the artificial means usually

resorted to in European countries to keep up this uniformity does not become so necessary in this State as in those countries, and if resorted to and used here when unnecessary, the result is a positive injury. To comprehend this proposition, it must be remembered, that, as a general fact, any particular substance or body is a much better conductor of heat or caloric when saturated with water than when dry. Thus, with a certain thickness of dry cloth we may handle a hot iron, but if the same cloth be wet or damp it proves but little protection. The same rule holds good in handling a piece of iron full of frost. In the former case, the humidity, or water, conducts the heat from the iron to the hand, while in the latter it conducts the heat from the hand to the iron. In both instances suffering is the result. By an application of the same principle to the atmosphere in which we live and breathe, and which is constantly touching us, both externally and internally, we may discover the reason why we suffer so much more from changes of temperature in a damp climate than in a dry one. In other words, why, at a given low temperature, as indicated by the thermometer in the former, we need artificial heat to keep us comfortable, while, at the same indicated temperature in the latter, we are comfortable without it. Also, why, at a given high temperature, indicated in the same manner in the damp atmosphere, we feel oppressed with the heat, while in the dry we feel no inconvenience.

The silkworm, for the same reasons, undergoes a similarly increased degree of suffering in a damp climate, both from heat and cold, or from a high and low indicated temperature, while in a dry climate, for the same reasons, the changes in the temperature have a less effect upon it. This theory is strikingly proven to be sound by facts. All the authorities written from a European experience lay down the rule that the temperature of a cocoonery, in which worms are fed, must not be allowed to sink below sixty-five degrees, nor to rise above seventy-five degrees, while the experience in this State is that the worms remain lively and eat well at sixty degrees, and suffer no inconvenience at eighty degrees and even ninety or one hundred degrees of natural heat. Hence we may, in all ordinary seasons in California, dispense with artificial heat and all apparatus for decreasing the temperature of the atmosphere. Nature here seems to have provided the most favorable conditions for the successful rearing of the silkworm, and any interference with those conditions has, in every instance thus far, proved detrimental.

If artificial heat be resorted to at all, my opinion, formed from the experience of the past season, is, that it should only be used in extreme cases—say when the mercury falls below sixty degrees, and then only with great care that the cocoonery is well ventilated. Artificial heat seems to magnify any impurity in the air, and should only be considered and used as a substitute for a greater evil. It may well be doubted whether the change of the temperature, as produced by the natural changes of day and night, is not better adapted to the nature and consequent health of a worm than a uniformity of temperature at any particular degree, sustained by artificial heat, however applied. No animal or insect can eat all the time, and a wise Providence has appointed the night for a time of rest for all His creatures. Indeed, when I study the history of the silkworm, in connection with the habits of the people in the different countries in which silk culture is made a leading industry, I am led to doubt whether too great a departure from nature in the treatment of the worm has not been in some way the prime cause of the disease so prevalent in European countries. One

thing is certain—that in Asiatic countries, where the people themselves live more in a state of nature, and where they seldom resort to any artificial means in the treatment of the worms, disease among them has never prevailed to any extent, while in European countries, where almost everything in connection with such treatment is artificial, disease has become so chronic and fixed, that without constant renewal from other countries, the worm would there long since have become extinct. Science in the rearing of silkworms may be very well, but it should be that science which discovers the requirements of nature and carefully adheres to them. In a climate like ours, where all the natural conditions for the industry seem to have been provided in so favorable a manner, it is doubtful whether man can improve those conditions. Our study should be to learn what those conditions are, and how the best to conform to them.

To shield the worm from the direct rays of the sun, and protect it from the immediate currents of wind, to supply it with a sufficiency of fresh and healthy food, and keep the cocoonery clean in all its parts, and the air free from artificial impurities, seems to be about all we have to do to secure success in this pleasant and most profitable industry.

PROFITS OF MAKING EGGS.

I think I have proven to the satisfaction of all who have read this article, that while the past season has been, for reasons stated, the most unfavorable ever known in the State for silkworm feeding, still, had there been no artificial causes to prevent, the business would have been attended with satisfactory success. Also, that nothing has yet occurred to destroy confidence in the business, or in the least to mar the bright prospect of silk culture in the future, except the unfavorable construction and execution of the laws heretofore so wisely passed for its encouragement. This unfavorable action, of course, is but temporary, and cannot affect those hereafter to engage in the business. By it, however, the enterprising pioneers in the business, who risked their time and money in it when there were doubts about its success, have unexpectedly, and as I think wrongfully, been deprived of the means upon which they were induced to depend, to meet their necessary expenses, and to prosecute the business with energy and to good advantage in the future.

But this unfavorable action and its consequences I propose to speak of in the future, and will therefore dismiss it for the present, to consider a brighter and more pleasing side of this interesting subject. I refer to the *profits* to be realized from egg and silk culture in California. The first question asked by a prudent business man, when investigating any new business with a view to engaging in it, is, "Will it pay?" Californians generally ask, in addition, "How soon will it pay?" These questions I propose to answer. In doing so in the most concise, and probably in the most satisfactory manner, I will state the result of some past transactions, as matters of fact, and then show the favorable prospects of the business in the immediate future.

In eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I fed the leaves from three and one-half acres of land covered with two-year-old *morus multicaulis* trees. The trees had been grown from cuttings where they then stood. They had been cut back in the spring or winter, close to the ground, and the tops used for cuttings, so that they did not furnish much over half the early foliage they would have done had they only been pruned with an eye to that purpose.

The result of that operation, concisely stated, is as follows :

RECEIPTS.	
486 ounces and 13½ pennyweights of eggs, sold Hentsch & Berton, at \$1 per ounce	\$1,946 70
Eggs retained for self and sold other parties.....	1,897 50
Perforated cocoons sold.....	75 30
Total	\$3,920 00
CONTRA.	
Labor and other expenses.....	472 00
Net profits.....	\$3,448 00

The feeding was commenced on the first of June. On the twenty-fifth of July it was fully completed, and the eggs all made. On the seventh of August I had my money from Hentsch & Berton, and could have sold the entire product to them.

Here is a profit of one thousand dollars per acre the second year from planting the trees, and the time consumed in making it only sixty days. I will here state that I stifled the worms in a large number of cocoons, enough to have made at least twenty-five ounces more of eggs. I have heretofore estimated the land at four acres, but on measurement find but a small fraction over three and one-half. I will also state that from the same trees, in the following August, I fed about the same number of worms of the Japanese trivoltine variety, but as I did not want eggs from them, and as there was no market at that time for whole cocoons, I gave most of them away, and I suppose the silk made from them will some day float over our State Capitol and the Capitol at Washington in the shape of star spangled banners, being manufactured for that purpose by Joseph Neumann, of San Francisco. I will also state, although it will not properly be a basis for calculation of future profits, that from these same trees, last winter, I sold over one thousand dollars worth of cuttings, and have now growing, from the balance of the cuttings taken from them, about two hundred thousand thrifty one-year-old trees.

I will also mention that but for the unfortunate mishap to my eggs, last spring, the product of my this year's feeding would not have been less than four thousand ounces. Hentsch & Berton had made me an offer of three dollars and a-half an ounce for all I could make. Attention is now called to some successful operations for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. H. G. Ballou, of Yolo County, writes me as follows :

"I obtained the foliage of a lot of two-year-old trees growing on the tenth of an acre of land. The trees were very uneven in growth, having been sadly neglected, yet they yielded six hundred pounds of leaves. At this rate, the foliage from one acre would be six thousand pounds. From these leaves and some obtained from another source, I fed the worms from an ounce of eggs of the French variety. It took fifteen hundred pounds to bring them to maturity. They produced sixty

ounces of eggs and twelve pounds of cocoons, after being perforated by the hatching of the moths. These, at four dollars an ounce for the eggs and seventy-five cents a pound for the cocoons (export prices), would be worth two hundred and forty-nine dollars. At this rate the product of an acre would bring nine hundred and ninety-six dollars. This is an exceptional year—the worst ever known for the business in California. Skilled Chinese labor can be obtained for one dollar per day. The cost of cultivating an acre of two-year-old trees and picking and feeding the same to the worms from four ounces of eggs would not exceed two hundred dollars. This would make seven hundred and ninety-six dollars as the clear profit of one acre the second year. The labor being light and pleasant, can be participated in by the different members of a family, and all completed within sixty days, leaving the balance of the year for other pursuits.”

T. B. Flint, of Sacramento, fed the worms from a little less than three ounces of French eggs, picking his leaves from the trees on an acre of land. Some of the trees were four years old; most of them, however, were but two years. He produced two hundred and eighty ounces of eggs and forty-eight pounds of perforated cocoons. He has sold one hundred ounces of his eggs at six dollars per ounce, and is holding the balance for more. Put them at five dollars, the price for which they have been sold this year by me, to go to Europe, and his receipts would be, for eggs, one thousand four hundred dollars; and for cocoons, thirty-six dollars; total, one thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars. Deducting expenses of feeding—one hundred and seventy-five dollars—and the clear profits are, from one acre of land, one thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars. I could name many other instances where the successes of this year's operation in this business have been equally encouraging.

It may be said that these are isolated cases. We will admit it; and will reply that had we all succeeded in the production of eggs as well as the parties above named, and there is no doubt we would have done so but for the artificial causes heretofore mentioned, every egg produced could have been sold to France and Italy for four dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per ounce. In proof of this proposition, besides the offer for my whole product above mentioned, I have had a number of parties from Europe, on their way to Japan, call on me for eggs, saying they would prefer the California product, if they could be procured. They all say that as soon as California can supply them they will no longer go to Japan, but will send their orders to us.

All we want, then, to secure this immense and profitable trade, is to produce the eggs and let Europe know her orders can be filled. I received a call from Dr. Tryski, of the Agricultural Department of Austria, a few days since, on his return from Japan, where he had been as a Commissioner on behalf of the Austrian Government, to investigate the silk business. The particular object of the Commission under his charge was to learn the nature of a malady in Japan that threatens to cut off the supply of eggs from that country. He states that of all cocoons set aside for eggs in Japan this year, from thirty to seventy-five per cent. were lost, and that the number of eggs produced was from thirty to seventy-five per cent. less this year than common. As a consequence, the eggs commanded from four dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per ounce. Notwithstanding this high price, there had been shipped from that country to Europe, before he left, one million three

hundred thousand ounces, at a cost (there) of about five million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The shipment was still in progress, and would probably reach two million ounces, at a cost of nine million dollars—a sum equal to more than half the entire value of all our agricultural products exported in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and equal to one-seventh of the whole value of our entire agricultural products of that year. I put the question to our people whether this trade is not worth securing, and particularly so when those engaged in supplying it can make such liberal profits as the facts above stated show? Dr. Tryski says this trade must fall into our hands if we will only prepare to supply its demands. The reason for his opinion he states as follows: For three or four years past, the Japanese have been complaining that their product of eggs has been falling off rapidly, and demanded a higher price each year. The European Governments, whose people were interested in the supply of these eggs, came to believe that the Japanese were deceiving their people, and that the decreased product was only a pretence to justify their demands. Hence the French, Italian and Austrian Commissions were sent out to investigate the matter. These Commissions have brought to light the fact that just before the silkworm commences to spin its cocoon, a small fly lays its eggs upon it. These eggs adhere to the worm and are carried into the cocoon with it. About the time the cocoon is finished they hatch, producing very small maggots. These insects prey upon the chrysalis, and having killed and devoured it, they emerge from the cocoon. If this trouble continues to increase for a few years, as rapidly as it has done for a few years past, the supply of eggs from that country will not only be cut off, but Japan herself will have to look to some other country for her annual supply. It will be seen that the trouble in Japan does not directly affect the production of silk, as the chrysalis and all the parasites can be destroyed before the cocoon is injured. But it does materially affect the production of eggs and the price at which they can be afforded, and, indirectly, the production of silk, for, to produce a certain quantity of eggs, fifty per cent. more cocoons have to be destroyed, while the ratio of loss remains as stated for the past season. Should that ratio double, Japan will have to give up the silk business, or, like Europe, secure her eggs from some other country.

All these facts afford a big subject for the consideration of the people of California. We lay directly in the road of this present great trade, and with a certainty that at no distant day we will be called upon to supply the European demand, and that we may also be asked to reverse the direction of the present trade and supply still a greater demand in Japan. There are plenty of trees to be had in our State at very low figures, and to those who have land it will now cost comparatively nothing to start in the business. The prospects of the business for good profits are tenfold better than those of any other agricultural industry now followed in the State. All parts of the State where cottonwood trees will grow will produce the mulberry tree with equal facility. All our grain producers in the great grain-growing districts should plant groves of these trees. Besides beautifying the country and rendering it more healthy and inviting, they will in a few years, with a little labor by the women and children, become a source of revenue equal to, if not greater, than the continually decreasing product of wheat. Another consideration may be mentioned in this connection. The principal labor of the silk-producing business is required to be done in May and June, when other work on the grain farms is slack, consequently its products to the

grain farm would be almost clear gain. Our grain farmers want a variety of products to fill up their idle seasons, and the culture of silk eggs is recommended as one at once pleasing and profitable. The consideration of the other branch of this business—the production of silk proper—I will now call attention to for a moment.

PROFITS OF SILK CULTURE PROPER.

The showing made above, of one thousand dollars net profits per acre from two-year-old mulberry trees devoted exclusively to the production of silkworm eggs, together with the certain prospect of a continuous foreign demand for such eggs, to the extent of over nine million dollars per annum from Europe alone, ought to create a sufficient inducement to attract the attention and induce action on the part of the people of our State, to secure that trade and supply the demand. We have all the natural advantages of soil, climate and location necessary to enable us to reap this golden harvest, not only for the present, but for the future, so far as human calculation can penetrate that future.

In presenting the profits of the production of silk eggs, I would not, however, have any one conclude that the egg business is the only or principal consideration in favor of entering into the occupation of silk culture in California. I look upon the egg trade as only a stepping stone to something better and more substantial, both to individuals engaged in it and to the State at large. I regard it as the immediate source upon which men of limited means can safely rely for an income while preparing for the prosecution of the legitimate operations of silk culture proper. When we have once become fairly engaged in the production of silk, the egg trade will become a secondary consideration. It will no doubt, however, continue as a valuable adjunct to the silk business, and will thus form one of the two reliable sources of profits.

Of the production of silk as a reliable and remunerative occupation for our people I propose now to speak. I cannot give actual experience in this branch of the business, but will draw conclusions from admitted facts. The climate of California is so favorable for maturing the mulberry leaves that we are enabled to adopt the Chinese and Japanese mode of cultivating—the same as the English have adopted in their East India possessions, and which is giving them such an advantage over the French and Italians.

I refer to the system of cultivating the trees as dwarfs and near together, something in the style of cotton plantations. By this system we can produce at each crop at least twice as much foliage per acre as can be produced by the orchard system—which the damp climate of Southern Europe compels the silk growers of those countries to follow. It is found by experience, in France and Italy, that one mulberry tree to the square rod of land is as near as it is advisable to plant. As a consequence, but very little can be realized from a mulberry orchard until the trees have attained a good size. It is also found that trees ten years old, thus planted and cultivated, may, without injury, spare one hundred pounds of leaves per year. This would give an average product of sixteen thousand pounds of leaves to each acre of land. Doubling this for our product on the same amount of land, for one crop, and we have thirty-two thousand pounds. As we can take two crops of leaves per annum from our trees, as we cultivate them, without injury, our annual product would be to that of the French, on the same land, as four to one, or sixty-four thousand pounds per acre. Now, one hundred pounds of

leaves will produce one pound of reeled silk. Thus we would have six hundred and forty pounds of reeled silk as the annual product per acre. Reeled silk, of poor quality even, is worth seven dollars per pound anywhere in the world. California produced and reeled silk, from the trivoltine Japanese worms, has been sold in San Francisco, within a month past, at nine dollars per pound, and that from the annual varieties would be worth from twelve to fifteen dollars per pound. Taking seven dollars as the standard, and we have, as the gross product of one acre of land, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Now let us see what must be deducted for expenses: Rent of land and cocoonery, we will say, would be fifty dollars; cultivation of land and feeding worms would not exceed eight hundred dollars; one person, say a Chinaman or a white girl or boy, whose labor is worth one dollar per day, can reel one-half pound of silk per day, equal to one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars for reeling six hundred and forty pounds of silk. Then our account would stand thus:

Gross receipts per acre.....	\$4,480
Total rent and expenses.....	2,140
Net profit.....	\$2,340

This seems like a big sum to be realized in one year, on one acre of land, as clear profit. Particularly does it seem so to us American and California farmers, who think we are farming on a small scale unless we have from five hundred to one thousand acres under cultivation. It is a big sum and a big profit; but it can be realized. Not, however, until we change our ideas and our systems of farming. We must put in more labor and less land. We must produce more valuable and less bulky products. So long as we are content to exhaust our soil in the production of wheat, at an annual average profit of from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre, and exchange the same for silk produced in foreign countries at so much greater annual profit per acre, we shall remain a poor agricultural people.

And when we can produce that silk at so much greater advantage than can those countries from which we are receiving it in exchange for our wheat, and neglect to do so, we can hardly escape being counted a stupid people.

The production of silk is as easy and as simple to learn as is the production of wheat or any other staple product of our State: The trees are as easily, and much more easily and cheaply grown than fruit trees. Anybody, in one hour's time in a cocoonery, can be taught how to manage and feed the worms and save and cure the cocoons for market. In three or four days time and two or three weeks practice, a woman or girl can become an expert in reeling silk, and then the whole process is mastered.

A reel costs but twenty dollars. So it will be seen that with but very little outlay of time and money, every family in our State who owns an acre of land can, in one year's time, become the producer of the most valuable and profitable article that grows from the soil, to wit, silk.

There is no necessity of any great outlay for a cocoonery or other preparation to go into the business. Every man who has a barn or stable can use this for a cocoonery for the time required for feeding worms

each summer. It has been found that worms do better in sheep folds or barns than in any other buildings—the manure proving an advantage, rather than an injury to them. The best way is to begin in a small way and build the business up by degrees, learning as you go along, and making the business pay its way. A few hundred trees will do to start on, and they can be increased as desired.

LOCATION.

In selecting a location for the silk business, the climate and soil must be taken into consideration. In regard to climate in California, there is but one thing to be guarded against. So universally is our climate adapted to the business in all its departments, that in all places, from Siskiyou to Los Angeles, where experiments have been made, they have proved successful—far beyond anticipation. The one thing to be shunned is the damp foggy climate of our summers and autumns in the coast counties. In every other locality in the State the climate may be said to be perfect.

In regard to location; therefore, it is almost impossible to give any definite advice. The silk business should be prosecuted by the farmers in conjunction with other branches of agriculture. The grain farmer should have his vineyard and mulberry plantation, also his sugar beet plantation—the management of which will not interfere with the sowing and harvesting his grain crop. Let every farmer so arrange his products that some one of them will give employment at all seasons of the year. His time will then all be employed, and he will enjoy an additional advantage of being pretty sure, if one crop fails, some of the others will succeed—thus insuring him against failure in his year's operations. With such management, agriculture will become certain, successful and profitable. And I am satisfied that silk culture will, in most every part of the State, thus managed, become one of the best and most paying adjuncts of the farm. One consideration in favor of this industry, that does not apply to any other, is this, that the trees will produce a crop of leaves in the driest of seasons, thus placing the crop at least beyond the danger of the drought.

SOIL.

Any soil that will produce a healthy and vigorous growth of the various kinds of fruit trees, and more especially the peach tree, will also produce the mulberry in great perfection. It must be remembered, however, that fruit trees are valued for their fruits and not for their leaves, while the mulberry is valued for its leaves and not its fruit. Hence, it often happens in this State that mulberry trees are most valuable on lands where fruit trees are least valuable. The rich alluvial river bottoms—too rich and too much subject to overflow in the rainy or winter seasons for successful fruit culture—are good lands to be selected for silk culture. Hence in Italy, in the rich plains of Lombardy, and along the banks of the river Po, even within its levees, are found the most productive silk plantations. Lombardy, which has an area of only six thousand square miles—California having one hundred and fifty-five thousand—though one-third of all the arable land is annually in grain, exports annually fifteen million dollars worth of raw silk. An excess of alkali

in the soil should always be avoided. The tree will not flourish in it, nor will the worm do as well on the leaves grown from an alkali soil. It must not be inferred from the above that other lands than our river bottoms are not adapted to the silk culture—only, that they will produce the greatest quantity of food to the acre, and are better adapted to silk culture than anything else. Our foot-hills are eminently successful in the production of the mulberry tree and the cocoons. Indeed, it is believed that the quality of the cocoons raised on the high lands may be superior, but the quantity cannot be greater than the low lands will produce.

I am aware that in most countries it is laid down as a rule that the low rich land is not so well adapted to silk culture as higher, lighter and less rich soils

The reason given is that on the former quality of lands the mulberry leaf secretes too much water, and is not so healthy, and does not contain so much of the resinous substance which fills the silk vessels of the worms, and therefore does not make so much silk, or so fine, smooth and strong a fibre. This rule does not apply with so much force in California, where we have no rain from May to October, to be absorbed by the leaves or drank up by the roots of the trees; and consequently the leaves grown on our low bottom lands, along the rivers, are dryer and contain more resinous matter, and smoother and stronger fibre, than those grown on lighter and higher soils, in countries subject to frequent summer showers. It is a well established scientific fact that all vegetable substances grown in a dry climate, and without irrigation, contain more saccharine and resinous matter, and consequently more nourishment for man, beast or insect, than the same vegetables grown in a wetter climate. Our hay, for instance, has more resin, and consequently more nourishment in it, than hay grown in the Atlantic States or Europe. So with the leaves of trees. The mulberry leaf has more resin—and, as before intimated, this is the material which forms the silk—than the same leaf in damper climates. It must be remembered that after the month of May all our rivers, which overflow during the winter season, are within their banks, and their waters soon go down to low water mark, thus leaving the lands along their borders from fifteen to twenty feet above their waters. The principal portion of the leaves of mulberry or other trees standing on this land is grown after this period, when the soil is dry and in good condition—even better condition for making a healthy and even growth than if upon the hilly portions of a country where rain and drought succeed each other during the summer season. This evenness of the growth of the leaf without rain or other climatic change is of the first importance, and is one of the strong points in favor of our climate for silk culture. Another very strong reason for recommending the mulberry for our overflowed districts is found in the fact that they throw down very deep tap roots, as well as lateral roots, and are therefore not very easily washed out, but may be depended on to hold the soil to its place while the water is sweeping over it. This fact undoubtedly led the Italian Government to adopt this tree to protect their levees along the river Po and its tributaries, and we should adopt it along our rivers for the same purpose, thus making it contribute to the safety of our homes and the comforts of our families. I would not discourage the silk culture on our high land or in the foothills, but these lands are also valuable for grain farming, and the foothills especially for grape and tea culture—and while I would like to see the mulberry, the vine, the tea plant, the orange, lemon and some

other tropical fruits flourishing side by side, as they may, and in time will, all along the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada and coast ranges of mountains, the whole length of the State, I am also anxious that our vast river bottoms shall be cultivated with something that will not require annual planting, and that will live and flourish and produce remunerative crops, notwithstanding the winter and spring floods. If there is any annual crop, or crop requiring to be planted every year, better adapted to these low bottom lands than another, I am of the opinion that crop is the sugar beet. This crop will grow and come to sufficient maturity for sugar purposes after the water leaves the soil. The production of sugar will, at no distant day, be one of the leading industries of the State; and the farmer on the rivers will find that he can very appropriately and handily cultivate the beet and mulberry together; not on the same piece of land—but that he can conveniently attend to a crop of each. He may also cultivate hops in connection with both, selecting for the latter his highest bottom land, upon which the water will remain the shortest time.

THE MULBERRY TREE—ITS PROPAGATION AND TREATMENT.

There are quite a number of varieties of the mulberry tree, but those most commonly used in the production of silk are the *morus multicaulis*, *morus alba* and *morus moretti*. The *multicaulis* is the most rapid grower and produces the greatest quantity of leaves. It is the easiest propagated from cuttings, and is most easily managed as a dwarf for plantations. It is not so much used for feeding worms in European countries as the *alba* and *moretti*, as its leaf absorbs more water, and it is believed, therefore, not to be so healthy in those wet climates for the worm. It is very doubtful whether it is liable to this objection in this climate. It is certainly preferable to feed worms on until they are from ten days to two weeks old, as the leaves are more tender. Indeed, worms fed entirely on the leaves of the *multicaulis* have done well in this State and made most excellent cocoons. The *alba* and *moretti* are very nearly alike in their habits and appearance, the greatest difference being in the color of their berries—the former bearing white berries, and the latter those of a purple color. The wood of these varieties is harder and more compact than that of the *multicaulis*, having very much the appearance and texture of the locust. The tree makes a most rapid and beautiful growth, and forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable ornamental or shade trees. Though not so easily propagated from cuttings as the *multicaulis*, yet they may be readily grown in this manner. The cuttings should be taken from the tree, in this State, in December or January, and immediately planted in the ground; though, if the ground is not ready, they may, like the cuttings of *multicaulis*, be kept until February or March, by burying in a sandy, dry soil, or placing them in a cool cellar. For planting they should be cut up into pieces containing from two to three eyes each, and placing them in an upright position in the ground, should be covered so that the upper end will be about an inch below the surface. Cuttings of the *alba* and *moretti* varieties have been made to succeed well by laying the cane full length in a trench and covering it three or four inches. It is also thought by some that for these varieties it is better to use the ends of the limbs for cuttings altogether, and leave them, say a foot long, inserting nearly the whole length in the ground. It is much harder to propagate these varieties from cuttings than the *multicaulis*, and I would recommend exper-

iments according to different modes. In all cases and for all varieties, the land should be well pulverized and subsoiled, to insure success.

There is no tree that will bear so much pruning in the summer season and flourish under it, as the mulberry. Indeed, this tree seems to have been made with a constitution especially adapted to the use to which it is applied. The mulberry tree was made for the silkworm, and the worm was made for the mulberry tree—a perfect adaptation to each other, and both to the wants of man or woman.

The mulberry tree may also be propagated from the seed, which is a little larger than a mustard seed. In this State the seed should be planted in April or May, in damp but warm soil, well cultivated or pulverized. It should be covered from a half inch to an inch and a half. If the soil is very damp and not liable to dry on the surface, a half inch is a plenty. The soil should be of that nature that it will keep damp to the very surface. I planted from two to three acres last year with seed of the alba and moretti, and only succeeded in making the seed come up on about an acre and a half. They were planted on the Sacramento River, about two miles above Sacramento. In the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, before a levee was built along the river, the water ran across the land, and washed the surface soil, a vegetable mould, entirely off of about an acre and a half of the land, leaving a light sandy clay, through which the moisture rose to the very surface—so much so that until ten or eleven o'clock of the warmest days in May the surface looked wet. Here, on this land, the seed came up and grew well, while on the land directly by its side, but upon which the vegetable or surface soil remained, very few of the seeds germinated, and none came up. As the sun warmed up the surface of this vegetable soil, the moisture receded, leaving the surface very dry and hot; and, as the tender leaves of the young trees reached this dry soil they withered or baked, and died, while the moisture of the sandy and clay soil, reaching the very surface, protected and invigorated the young leaves, and forced them up. I have been thus particular in giving my experience in this matter, because almost every one else who planted seed made an entire failure, and I made a partial success, in consequence of the peculiar condition of some of my land.

I would recommend in putting out plantations that about one-half of the trees be of multicaulis and the other half alba or moretti; the former to be fed to the worms until the last moulting, and the latter after that period.

PERMANENT PLANTATIONS.

My plantations are set with trees, six feet by two. Every one hundred and fifty feet one way I leave a wagon way, and every four hundred feet the other way. The former ways are twelve feet wide and the latter sixteen. I think these distances will do well for the multicaulis, as this tree sends its branches up in the direction of and pretty close to the body of the tree, and is easily managed as a dwarf. The alba and moretti are of a different habit. They incline to spread, throwing their branches out horizontally, and growing with greater determination to make large trees. From this I conclude that these trees may be required to be planted further apart, say four by six, and maybe more. These latter varieties should be made to branch from the body about four feet high, thus making a head within reach from the ground. The multicaulis may be headed even lower.

COCOONERY.

Having selected your location and planted your trees, the next thing to be prepared for use is some place to feed your worms—a cocoonery. Any rough building will do in this State. Our climate is so mild and favorable we can dispense with many of the extra conveniences or necessities required in many other countries, and, consequently, with much of the expense; but you cannot feed the worms in the open air, for the reason that they must be protected from the sun as well as the night dews; also from the birds. If you have a barn on the place which can be devoted to this use in the summer season, you have already a cocoonery. All you want to do is to put up upright standards, to which, at about two and a half feet apart, fasten cross pieces and lay on loose boards for shelves, and your cocoonery is made. At about eight feet from the floor your cross pieces will want to extend across the alleyways between the shelves, on which lay a temporary floor to stand on while feeding the worms on the shelves above. All the framework and boards for shelving can be so made that they can easily be put up and taken down, and kept from year to year. Be careful to provide a plenty of ventilation. This may be done in any manner most convenient, so that the wind does not blow directly on the worms. The worms also want plenty of light, but, as before remarked, must not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Of course the size of the cocoonery will want to be regulated by the number of worms to be fed. It is estimated that five hundred thousand worms will require, for the first age—that is, from hatching until the first moulting—about one hundred square feet of surface or shelving. For the second age—from the first to the second moulting—about two hundred square feet; for the third age, about four hundred and fifty square feet; for the fourth age, about eleven hundred square feet and for the fifth age, about twenty-five hundred square feet of surface or shelving. The space required will be greater or less, in proportion to the greater or less number of worms to be fed. In Germany, nearly every farm-house is devoted to the purposes of a cocoonery during the feeding season, and in many cases this same practice may be adopted here, especially where the house is large and the number of worms to be fed is small.

HATCHING THE EGGS AND FEEDING THE WORMS.

Now we come to the most delicate and important, as well as most attractive and interesting portion of the silk culture, and upon the skilful and successful management of this department of the business depends all its profits, and consequently all the advantages that can be urged in its favor. To this particular branch, then, I would ask the especial attention of every beginner. There is nothing intricate or difficult about feeding and taking care of the worms and making a sure crop of silk, but there are certain things necessary to be done to insure success, and these things are necessary to be done at particular times, and they must absolutely be done at those times. He who would successfully feed silkworms must have a time for everything and everything in its time. Having impressed this idea of perfect regularity and certainty upon the minds of those who propose to feed and care for a family of worms, we will go at once to the work of hatching them from the eggs.

The eggs having been kept in some place where the thermometer never rises above forty-five or fifty degrees, and where they are in no danger of sweating or becoming mildewed, should be taken out when

desired to be hatched, and gradually exposed to the heat of the outside air. A sudden change from cool to very warm atmosphere is considered detrimental. From the middle of May to the first of June is about the proper time to hatch the first crop in this State, as the rainy season is generally past by that time, and the weather has become sufficiently warm and settled.

After remaining in a warm atmosphere at this season for five or six or eight days, the little worms will begin to show themselves, and the moment they make their appearance they begin to look for food. Place some tender leaves from the multicaulis on the paper, and they will at once begin their occupation for life—eating.

At the end of the first day after they begin to hatch, take all the worms off the paper containing the eggs and place them on separate papers. This can be done by removing the mulberry leaves upon which they are feeding. Do the same thing for about three days. By this time all the eggs that are good and strong are likely to have hatched. The balance may be thrown away. All hatched the first, second and third days must be kept separate, and for this purpose may be marked first, second and third, by a pencil, on the papers containing them. The object of this division is that you may feed and treat those of the same age exactly alike. One day's difference in the age of an insect that has only from twenty to thirty days to live, it must be remembered, is a good deal. And especially is this the case with the silkworm, which, in that short period of time, goes through five different and distinct periods of existence. The transformation from one of these periods to another consist in shedding the skin, or, in other words, laying off the old garment. These changes are called moultings. While undergoing any one of these five changes, which occupies from twenty to twenty-four hours, dependent on the health and vigor of the worm, they will not eat, nor must they be fed or in any manner disturbed. In this fact will be seen the reason for keeping each day's hatching separate; for when the first day's hatching is five days old they begin their first moulting, and if the second day's hatching are mixed with them the latter are not ready to moult, and require feeding. To do this disturbs the former and endangers the successful operation of laying off the old garment, and even endangers their lives. The same difficulty and danger will occur at each several moulting. *Hence the great necessity of keeping them separate. This is one of the necessities that must be done.*

Now we will go back and attend to those little fellows that we took from the papers containing the eggs and placed upon other papers, and attend to their wants. Their first and almost only want is food. There is one thing, however, of almost as much importance to their healthy existence that they *do not* want, and that is they do not want to be too crowded or thick together. For the first few days they require to be fed on the most tender leaves, which should be given to them directly from the tree, perfectly fresh and only a few at a time, removing them as often as those last given them are consumed. As the worms grow older and stronger, give them older and stronger leaves. But this rule should always be most faithfully adhered to: *Feed them but few at a time, renewing them as often as those last given them are consumed.* If this rule be strictly followed, you will never see wilted or dried leaves, but always fresh ones, before the worms. There is but one exception to this rule of fresh leaves, and that occurs on the days of moulting, when, as before remarked, they should have none. There is no absolute invariable rule as to the exact age when the several moultings occur, for the reason that the life of the

worm, from the day of hatching to the spinning of cocoons, depends in a great degree on the favorableness and uniformity of the weather, and the frequency and regularity of feeding with fresh food and the quiet allowed them while moulting. The different varieties of worms also vary as to the period of their whole lives, as well as to the time between each moulting. As a general rule, however, under favorable circumstances the several moultings will occur about as follows: The first moulting when five days old; the second when nine days old; the third when fifteen days old; the fourth when twenty-two days old. Whenever the worm is about to commence moulting, he leaves off eating, attaches himself rigidly to the most handy thing he finds, and stretches up his head as if in pain. The fore part of his body increases and the latter part decreases in size, and the whole body assumes a glossy appearance. Thus he continues to swell up about the head until the old skin bursts and slips back towards his tail. He then crawls out of the old skin a changed being, looking shriveled and gaunt and hungry, and at once begins to look for his food. When care has been taken to keep only the worms of the same age together, and they have been fed carefully and uniformly, all the worms on the same paper, or on the papers of the first day's hatching, will go through these several moultings at the same time. And so of the second and third day's hatching. Thus, when one worm wants to be quiet, and absolutely requires it, so does every other one on the same paper, and consequently all are gratified—no one crawling over or disturbing the other. Experience teaches that upon a proper separation of the several days' hatching depends, as much as upon any other one thing, the success of a feeding and consequent success of a crop of silk.

Next to proper care in feeding often and on fresh food, and keeping the worms of the same age together, it is important, as intimated above, that they should be properly thinned and spread out over greater surface as they grow larger. They should have room, so as not to be required to lay one upon the other too much. This is necessary, both for convenience in getting at their food, and is very essential to the healthful growth and maturity of the worm. Besides the exercise of judgment, assisted by the appearance of the worms themselves, it may be well to be guided in thinning them out by the rules laid down in this article as to the space required for five hundred thousand worms in the several ages. To make this subject familiar, I will repeat here the space required for that number of worms, in connection with the amount of food they will require for consumption during each of the several ages: Five hundred thousand worms, for the first age, should be allowed one hundred square feet of surface, and it is estimated that during this age, or the first five days of their existence, they will consume one hundred and twenty-five pounds of leaves. During the second age, or the next four days of their lives, they should occupy about two hundred square feet of surface, and will consume three hundred and seventy-five pounds of leaves. During the third age—from nine to fifteen days old—they should occupy about four hundred and fifty feet of surface, and will consume eleven hundred and fifty pounds of leaves. During the fourth age—from fifteen to twenty-two days old—they should occupy one thousand one hundred feet of surface, and will consume three thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds of leaves. During the fifth and last age—from twenty-two to thirty-two days old, the age of going to spinning—they should occupy two thousand five hundred square feet of surface, and will consume nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

pounds, or about two thousand pounds or one ton per day—making in all about twenty-five thousand pounds, or twelve and one-half tons, of leaves. It will be seen by the above statement that, while the worms occupy but little space and eat but little during the first half of their lives, they spread out rapidly and eat voraciously during the last half. Consequently, while the work of feeding and attending to them is light during the first three ages, or first half of their existence, it becomes very considerable during the last two ages.

These considerations have led, of late years, in most countries where to economize labor is desirable, to the adoption of what Mr. Prevost styles the California mode of feeding. After the first two moultings, when the worms begin to move about pretty easily, instead of picking the leaves one by one from the tree and feeding them to the worms on a flat surface, you take your pruning shears and horse and wagon and go into your plantations, cultivated in dwarf form as heretofore indicated, beginning at one side of the field and clipping off a portion of the straight shoots from each tree as you follow the rows back and forth, throw them by the armful into the wagon until you have gathered the required quantity for one feeding, and drive to the cocoonery. Taking an armful of these branches, you lay down four in the form of a square on each paper containing worms. The worms gather along the branches and devour the leaves. The next feeding you proceed in the same way, laying the branch each succeeding feeding on those before laid on; thus you build up a little square pen for each collection of worms all through your cocoonery. The worms work up from the stripped to the fresh branches, and in this way they are raised from the flat surface, where they are necessarily in contact with their own offal and filth, up into the air above it. This mode of feeding has many advantages, both in the manner of cultivating the mulberry tree in plantations as dwarfs, to which it has led, and in the feeding of the worms. First—You can gather the food much easier and faster. Second—You can produce much more to the acre than by the old orchard style of standard trees.

First—The greater facility of handling a given quantity of food.

Second—The greater length of time the leaves thus adhering to the branches will remain fresh.

Third—It gives the worms a freer circulation of air, keeps them clean, and consequently more healthy and vigorous.

I have heretofore omitted speaking of the number of times worms should be fed during the twenty-four hours. Some say eight, some say ten, and so on, but I would lay down no absolute rule, but would say, keep some fresh food constantly within the easy reach of them all—night and day. Adapt the artificial feeding, as near as you can, to their mode of eating in a state of nature on the living and growing tree. In this, after all, is the great secret of success. Study to adapt every operation connected with the cocoonery, and the treatment and feeding of the worms, as near as you can, to their wild nature. Keep the building clean and sweet; let no other smell be perceptible but that of the fresh mulberry leaves; raise no dust; make no noise; move about quietly; give them their food carefully. Indeed, let them go through all their changes and transformations as though in the quiet recesses of their native forests, only protecting them from the excesses of nature which are injurious to them—such as exposure to the rays of the mid-day sun, to the storms of wind or rain, to the flashes of lightning or peals of

thunder. Also protecting them from their natural enemies, such as birds, rats, mice and ants.

In moving the worms from one place to another, in order to thin or spread them out, never touch or handle them. While feeding them with leaves, when you want to separate them, put on a few fresh leaves, and as soon as they are well covered with worms take hold of a leaf carefully, and lifting it up slowly, lay it down on the place to which you wish to remove it. The same way when you want to remove all the worms from any given place or paper for the purpose of throwing out the litter—the stems and offal of the worms. This should be done at least every other day while feeding on the flat surface, with leaves. To separate them after they have commenced feeding with branches, move the branches lately put on while the worms, or a portion of them, adhere to them. And when you wish to throw out the litter and offal, take hold carefully, lifting up the pen or top portion of it; let another person empty off the litter into a basket or sack.

Immediately after the worms have fully finished moulting, they should all be removed from the place where they have deposited their skins, as these become very offensive and injurious to them.

SPINNING COCOONS.

When the worm is within three or four days of its spinning time it has acquired its greatest size and most ravenous appetite and formidable appearance. From this time until it begins its cocoon it seems to lose its appetite and diminish in size and weight. It also from that time gradually changes its color from a rank greenish white to a light pearly yellow, and generally to assume the appearance of maturity. The last three or four hours before going to spinning it becomes in a degree translucent, and its skin about the neck becomes somewhat wrinkled. It becomes restless and uneasy, frequently raising its head as if to reach something; and if it eats at all at this time it does so daintily, as if feeding on dessert. These signs admonish the keeper to prepare for the harvest—if not a golden, certainly a silken harvest. At this stage the worm begins to hunt some nook or corner out of sight, in which to wind its body in a silken shroud, and the sooner it can find a suitable place to suspend or fasten its cocoon the more perfect and complete that cocoon will be made, and the more valuable will be the harvest to be gathered. Hence it is very important that good provision be promptly supplied in which the worms can all spin their cocoons. Many plans for this purpose have been invented. The best—or such as combine the qualities of economy, cleanliness and adaption to the seeming fancy or real wants of the worm—should be adopted. Common wild mustard, cut just before the maturity of the seed, and the branches brought together and tied at the top, and laid between or set up inside the pens of branches upon which the worms have been feeding, is very good. Also boughs of willow, or any other small and bushy twigs, similarly prepared, may be used; but clean wheat straw, cut off good length and tied up at each end, in bunches of three and four inches in diameter, and then pressed longitudinally so as to make a bulge in the centre of the bunch, is about the best plan for this country, as it can be obtained everywhere, and the worms seem to like it as well as anything. It has this advantage, that the cocoons are easily gathered from it, and with very little loss of floss silk—no dirt adhering to the cocoons.

After the worm commences the cocoon, it must not in any manner be disturbed, and if allowed to proceed unmolested it will finish in from three to five days. In from six to eight days after the cocoons are formed they should be gathered, and all except those selected for hatching, must be exposed for three or four days to the direct rays of the sun, to kill the chrysalis within. It will be well to expose them longer, so as to be sure to completely dry up or evaporate the fluids or 'moist substances of the chrysalis—otherwise there is danger of injuring the silk, by staining it with the putrid matter of the decaying chrysalis. It is also important that this chrysalis be thoroughly dried, to prevent the bad smell that would otherwise be emitted from the cocoons when stored away, and also to prevent their heating. If you are prepared to reel the cocoons at home, this work may be now commenced; or if the cocoons are to be sold, they are now ready for market. But in any event it must be remembered that mice will destroy the cocoons if not kept out of their reach. So fond are mice of the chrysalis that one mouse in a very short time will destroy hundreds of dollars worth of cocoons.

PRODUCING EGGS.

Before exposing the cocoons to the sun, if it be desired to save any eggs for the reproduction of the worms, cocoons must be selected for this purpose and placed in any convenient place for hatching out the moth or miller. In order that the size and vigor of the worm may be continued or improved from generation to generation, it is important that only the very best cocoons should be chosen for propagating the species. Select the largest and most regularly formed, and as near as may be an equal number of male and female. The cocoon from which a male moth will hatch is generally smaller than that containing the female, and is depressed in the middle and more pointed at each end, while that of the female is more oval or egg shaped, and blunt at each end. All the floss or loose silk should be carefully stripped from the cocoons thus selected, that it may not entangle the moths when they come out. If the weather is warm and favorable, the moth eats its way out of the cocoon in about twelve days after it is completed.

Immediately after emerging, the male seeks the female for the purpose of pairing. And as the reproducing qualities of the eggs from which you are to propagate the species depends entirely on the operation, it becomes important that every female be paired with a male, and the sooner this is done after she comes out of the cocoon the better, as the more sure will she be to become properly impregnated. If left alone, there being a large number of males and females all mixed promiscuously together, it is not probable that more than two-thirds of the females will be properly paired with a male, and hence a large number of your eggs would be valueless. Hence, then, is work necessary to be done, and done thoroughly and at the proper time. The moths generally come out of the cocoons in the morning, before nine o'clock each day, in about the same order that the worms commence spinning cocoons. Hence, when you see the first moths, you must make it a regular stated business to be on hand about half-past eight each morning, and first pick out all the moths that are coupled, by taking carefully hold of the wings of each and lay them one side on a paper, being careful not to separate them. When you have removed all that are coupled, pair each female not already paired with a male, and lay them one side in like manner. When they have remained together about six hours, you must just as

punctually be on hand and separate them. Taking hold of the wings of the male with one hand and those of the female with the other, pull them slowly and carefully apart. You have no further use for the male unless, as sometimes is the case, there should be a greater number of females the next morning than males. To meet such a contingency, it is prudent to keep some of them over by putting them in a box, which cover over to keep them in, giving them plenty of air. Lay the females on soft paper of uniform size and thickness, such as you want them to deposit their eggs upon. Very soon after being separated from the male the female exudes a drop of yellowish matter, which will stain the paper, and in order to have your cards of eggs look clean and tidy, it is well to keep a sort of common blotter, on which all the females may be laid until they have freed themselves of this filthy substance, and then remove them to the egg card. This having been done, the female commences her last act—depositing her eggs. They lay on an average about three hundred apiece, and they will lay nearly all of these between the time of separating, say at two o'clock P. M. and dusk. The eggs laid during this period are generally considered the best and most vigorous, and that they may be kept separate, it is well at this time to transfer all the females to other cards, on which to deposit the balance of their eggs. Mark the first cards No. 1. and the cards on which the moths lay the balance of their eggs mark No. 2; and if your worms be of the annual variety, or if they be of the trivoltine variety, and you do not want to produce another crop of worms the same season, lay them into a box, which with care fasten up so as to keep the mice out, and put them in a dry, cool place to winter over. If they be of the trivoltine variety it is safest to put them in an ice house, especially if it be not as late in the fall as October. This variety will not generally hatch later than this month. A tin or zinc box, perforated with holes so as to give the eggs plenty of air, is the best. This same routine of pairing and separating the moths and securing the eggs must be gone through with each day, until all the moths have come out of the cocoons and laid their eggs. Having performed these last acts and left their eggs behind them for the propagation of their species, having, as it were, outlived their usefulness, the moths, both male and female, die a natural death. If your worms are of the trivoltine or polyvoltine variety, and you wish to produce another crop of silk in the same season—and in this State three crops in a season may successfully be raised—you have but to let your eggs remain in a warm place, and in about eight days they will hatch, and you can conduct the worms through the same process again and reap another harvest of cocoons. I should have mentioned that the room in which the moths come out of the cocoons, are paired and lay their eggs, should be kept somewhat dark; especially should it be dark while the moths are paired, or they will become separated before the proper time. The male moth is of a darker color, smaller and more active than the female.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

REPORT AND MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA, AT ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION, BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

Your Committee on the Culture of the Grape, realizing that the subject matter intrusted to them concerned one of the most vital interests of California, have given it careful consideration, in all its bearings, and as the result of their deliberations, beg leave to present the following report, together with the accompanying concurrent resolution and memorial to Congress:

REPORT.

Perhaps no other country on the globe, and certainly no other portion of the American continent, is so well adapted, in all respects, to the successful and profitable cultivation of the grape, as the State of California, which, indeed, seems as it were, to be the natural home of the grape, where it grows readily, from cuttings, upon the most arid hill-sides, and without irrigation.

The culture of the grape gives more employment to labor than any other branch of farming, and its development will tend greatly to the rapid peopling of our State with immigrants from among the honest, industrious and moral natives of the wine growing districts of Europe.

To the immigrant who comes to California without means, with the expectation of a dependence upon farm labor for support, the districts devoted solely to the culture of the cereals offer small inducements; for, while the demand for labor is comparatively great and the pay liberal, for a short period during the rush of gathering and harvesting the crop, it is succeeded by a long interval of inaction, when there is little or no need of hired labor, and the employé is turned adrift, perhaps to suffer from want before another job offers; besides, in our country, where the use of labor-saving machinery in agriculture is so universal, the demand for manual labor is comparatively small, and is decreasing every year. This is not the case in vine culture; the careful planting and annual pruning of the vines, and the gathering of the ripened fruit, can only be done by the employment of human hands.

The growing of the grape is not in conflict with any other branch of agricultural industry, but can be made auxiliary to nearly all other kinds of farm labor, as for example: if you raise grain, your seeding is over before the labor of pruning the vine commences, and at the time of grain harvest there is little or no work required in the vineyard; and if the cultivation of the mulberry and feeding the silkworm should prove a success in California, its prosecution will present no conflict with the vintage work. And in a country blessed with so genial a climate and fruitful a soil as California, where all these several branches of agricul-

tural industry—grain growing, stock raising, vine culture, and rearing the silkworm—can successfully be blended together and practiced in the same district, skilled and willing labor can find an abundant field, with continuous employment, at remunerative wages the year round. Let this fact be known to the world, and this alone will do more to encourage and induce immigration hither than any proposed expensive scheme of "Immigrant Aid Societies," with State appropriations, which, at best, will go no farther than to pay the travelling expenses of the immigrant to our State, and then leave him destitute, a stranger in a strange land, with no branch of industry provided for him wherein he may labor and acquire the necessities of life.

A large portion of California, in its present condition, is neither useful nor ornamental, bearing no green trees, and yielding no pasture for grazing purposes; yet, how valuable and ornamental could nearly the whole—of what is to-day, so unseemly—be made, by planting vines and fruit trees.

Meteorologists tell us, that by planting trees and shading the dry ground, the moisture of the atmosphere is increased and more rain produced; and surely California, with her long, dry, torrid summers, needs all the advantages which would accrue from having her barren lands cultivated and her hillsides covered with verdure, thus increasing the supply of rain, and materially benefiting the grain grower and grazer.

The vine, even when growing upon the thin, and almost arid soil of the mountain slopes, does not suffer from drought, as do the grain crops of the valleys below; indeed, it is to the vineyards, upon these otherwise barren and desolate hillsides, that we must look for our most delicate and finest flavored wines and brandies. Neither does the cultivation of the grape exhaust the soil as the cereals do; there are vineyards in Los Angeles said to be one hundred years old, which still bear full crops every year.

Much of the soil of California is only suitable to the growing of fruits. In order to make fruit growing a success, it is necessary to grow all of the various varieties to which our soil and climate may be adapted; the most important of which, for general culture, is the grape, of its various kinds. Nor can fruit growing be made a success without, to some extent, using the still, as there is always a considerable portion of the crop that must be distilled, or suffered to go entirely to waste.

In order to get our people to plant vines, and enter with spirit into the development of this leading interest of California, the General Government must be induced to pursue a different policy toward the grape interest from that which at present prevails; it must call away from the vine grower the lynx-eyed Tax Collector, with his red tape snares, ever ready to pounce upon the unwary and seize and confiscate, not only the still and machinery, and crop on hand, but even the land whereon the still stands, and the house wherein it is located (even though it be the homestead), and all this because of some technical violation of a law, so obscure in its meaning and so conflicting in its provisions as to be beyond the ordinary comprehension of the humble wine-maker, and which even the Government official himself, who makes the seizure, cannot intelligibly explain.

The presence of a vineyard greatly adorns and beautifies the surroundings of the homestead, giving it a bright and cheerful aspect, which yields a continual feast of beauty for the eye, and fills the heart with a sense of quiet happiness and content, strengthening the love of home and the simple enjoyments of rural life.

It is the universal remark of observant travellers through the vine-lands of the world, that no communities are so contented, and happy, and domestic, in their tastes and habits, or so strongly attached to home, kindred and country, as the dwellers among the vineyards.

Every California farmer should naturally desire a vineyard, and would do so, if the Government afforded them proper protection in that branch of industry ; whereas, now, every man who has planted vines in years past wishes that he had not done so, as he feels that in working up its small produce he is exposing himself to arrest, and his machinery and crops to confiscation, and liable to have himself and family turned adrift upon the world as criminals.

A more iniquitous and ruinous system to our State could not have been devised by the shrewdest and most implacable of her enemies.

The interest of the State, and of the General Government also, would be better served by relieving the fruit growers from the onerous burden of being placed upon the same footing, and subject to the same rules and regulations with their stills, as the grain and malt distillers ; their cases are by no means analogous, for, with the latter, distilling is their sole business, generally employing their entire capital and time ; whereas, with the fruit grower, distilling is merely incidental to his vocation as a horticulturist, enabling him to save a portion of his ripened and perishable crop, which would else be wholly lost to him and to the market.

The General Government would gain more revenue by giving the fruit distillers exemption than it will by its present policy. The consumption of those articles that pay duties would be more gain to the Government than the small taxes now collected, after deducting the heavy expenditure of keeping up the army of officials necessary to watch every little vineyard.

In a few years, if the grape and fruit interest could have that protection or exemption so essential to foster and encourage it (which should be the true wisdom and policy of the Government), the shipping of wines, brandies, raisins and other fruits, from this State, would be a source of pride, not only to Californians, but to every American.

Your committee have not deemed it necessary to enlarge upon the various kinds of wine made in our State, or their relative merits ; nor the manner of rearing the grape and manufacturing wines and brandies therefrom, all of which have hitherto been largely treated of in California, and books upon the subject are open to the study of any desiring information on the subject.

Perhaps it would not be out of place for your committee to mention in this report the fact that their attention has been called to an improved process of distilling brandy from the grape, discovered by Mr. ——— Johnson, of Coloma, whereby he has succeeded in separating the brandy almost entirely from the fusil oil, thus rendering it more palatable and wholesome, and greatly enhancing its value as an article of commerce.

Your committee respectfully submit the foregoing report, and beg leave to offer the following concurrent resolution, with a recommendation that it pass :

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The existing Internal Revenue Law of the United States is oppressive and unjust in its operation toward the fruit distilling interest of California, leading to arrest as a criminal, and working a confiscation

of the machinery and house and land whereon it is located, for the slightest technical violation of its stringent provisions, which are so conflicting as to be beyond the simple comprehension of the humble distiller; and, whereas, the law, by its system of rewards to informers and officials in cases of seizure and sale, acts practically as a bounty upon injustice and petty tyranny, inasmuch as the officer making the seizure is the interpreter of the law, and passes upon the legality of his own acts, from which there is no appeal, except at a ruinous expense and loss of time; and, whereas, the ruling now imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding a capacity and per diem tax is ruinous and inapplicable to the fruit distiller, and prevents the working of light and inferior wines into brandy, and if persisted in, will effectually destroy and close the fruit interest of California; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to lay the facts stated in the preceding preamble before that body, and use their utmost endeavors for the repeal of the said law, or such a modification of it as will exempt fruit distillers from its provisions, as applied to malt and grain distillers.

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Haight be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

WILSON, Chairman.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

DEVELOPMENT OF BEET ROOT SUGAR INDUSTRY.

This industry is exciting so much interest at this time, that we feel called upon to place before the agriculturists of the State all the information obtainable. We therefore make the following extracts from the Report of the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition on this subject. It will be found valuable and interesting. We would give the process of manufacture, but it could not be rendered intelligible without a large number of drawings for illustration. We are therefore compelled to omit this part of the report:

HISTORY OF THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET FOR SUGAR.

The history of the manufacture of sugar from the beet is one of the most interesting and instructive in the annals of industrial arts. Although it comprises a period of little more than fifty years, its growth has been marked by rapid strides, and in many European countries the manufacture of sugar, which had hitherto been considered a monopoly of the tropics, is firmly established, and bids fair to become one of the most stable and productive industries. Founded by Napolcon a little more than half a century ago, it was subjected in its infancy to the evils of adverse and hostile legislation. Like other grand creations of that man of genius, however, it survived his downfall; for a long time apparently forgotten, yet still remaining, though in obscurity, in a corner of France, till called to fulfil the destiny for which it was created. At last, however, placed on a more secure footing, this manufacture has been carried on with constantly increasing production, at a constantly decreasing cost, till it has assumed its present proportions, and may be reckoned among the most important of European industries.

In seventeen hundred and forty-seven, Margraff, a Prussian chemist, read before the Academy of Berlin his memoir on the existence of a sugar in the beet identical with that in the cane. It was not, however, until fourteen years after this that this discovery found its first application. Achard, another chemist of Berlin, republished the discoveries of Margraff, and it is to his indefatigable industry and perseverance that we owe the first practical methods used in the manufacture of beet sugar.

From seventeen hundred and eighty-nine to seventeen hundred and ninety-six, Achard devoted himself to the culture of the beet and experiments in sugar making at his farm at Cautsdorff, near Berlin, at the end of which time, with the assistance of the Government, he founded at Kunern, in Silesia, a manufactory which proved to be successful, and was soon followed by the erection of two other similar establishments. This was the origin of the manufacture which is to-day represented by so many establishments in France and in various parts of Europe.

The results of the labors of Achard were published in seventeen hundred and ninety-seven. The *Annales de Chimie*, in seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, contained a letter from him, in which he described the processes used by him in the manufacture of beet sugar, and the cost of the manufactured article. In the same letter he also forcibly presented the advantages which would result to agriculture by the introduction of this new industry.

The political situation in Europe was at this time singularly favorable to the discoveries of Achard. France desired to be freed from the commercial monopoly of England, and to reduce the high price of sugar which the war with that power had caused.

Experience in France did not, however, confirm the brilliant results which had been announced. The Commission appointed by the Institute to inquire into this matter reported the cost of the new product at one franc eighty centimes, instead of sixty centimes, the price announced by Achard. Two manufactories which had been established near Paris suspended operations, and by their failure threw great discredit upon this industry, which has achieved its present success only after many years of patient and persistent endeavor.

In eighteen hundred and ten, the report of Mr. Deyeux, which was read before the Academy of Sciences, again called the attention of the public to the advantages which would result from the manufacture of beet sugar. Cane sugar had at this time reached an exorbitant price, being three francs per half kilogram, equal to about sixty cents per pound. The attention of the French Government was also called to this subject, and some specimens of sugar were presented to the Emperor Napoleon.

The feasibility of the manufacture of sugar from the beet having been established, there needed to be but a favorable opportunity to secure to France the possession of this industry.

By the decree of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eleven, the Emperor ordered that thirty-two thousand hectares of land should be devoted to the culture of the beet, and one million francs were placed at the disposal of the Minister of Interior for encouraging this industry. Instructions were sent to all the departments, and a new decree, under the date of January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twelve, established five schools of chemistry, where the processes used in this manufacture were taught. Two million kilograms of raw sugar were also produced in the four imperial factories, from the harvest of eighteen hundred and twelve.

The manufacture was further encouraged by granting five hundred manufacturers' licenses, and by decreeing that all indigenous sugar should be exempt from taxation for four years.

The political crisis of eighteen hundred and fourteen was a terrible blow to this new industry, and caused the failure of all the manufacturers but one. In December of eighteen hundred and fourteen, however, under an impost of about three and one-third cents per pound, while that of foreign sugar was five cents per pound, the industry revived. New and more effective methods of manufacture were introduced, and sixty or seventy per cent. of juice was realized, instead of fifty or sixty per cent., the amount obtained by the older processes. The yield of sugar at this time was from three to four per cent., the yield of molasses five per cent., and the cost of manufacture about seven cents

per pound. From this time till eighteen hundred and thirty, the progress made was as rapid as it was great. In eighteen hundred and twenty-two the yield of sugar was about five per cent., and the cost of manufacture five and a half cents per pound. The amount produced at this time, in one hundred different establishments, was about five thousand tons.

The introduction of steam power had a marked effect upon this industry. In eighteen hundred and thirty-six the number of manufactories was one hundred and thirty-six. Since eighteen hundred and forty, though there has been a constant struggle between the cane growers of the French colonies and the beet growers of France, the amount of beet sugar produced in France has doubled every ten years.

In eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the production of beet sugar had reached two hundred and seventy-four millions of kilograms, an amount more than sufficient to supply home consumption without recourse to the French colonies.

In eighteen hundred and thirty the average annual consumption of sugar in France per each person was about two pounds, of which the beet sugar manufacture produced about nine per cent.

In eighteen hundred and sixty-five the average consumption was fourteen pounds per each person, the beet sugar manufacture supplying sufficient for that amount.

The rapid growth and development of this industry throughout Europe forms one of the most interesting spectacles of the present century, and the economic, social and industrial questions to which it has given rise, have attracted the attention and monopolized the labors of the leading minds of the countries in which it has been established. The beet has found its supporters and adherents in the cabinets of kings, the academies of science, in agricultural societies and farmers' clubs, in the machine shop, and in the peasants' cottage. No other industry of modern times has so successfully harmonized the agricultural and manufacturing interests which have heretofore been regarded as inimical to each other, or has originated and supported so many subservient and minor interests. The manufacture of sugar has been established and successfully carried on in Prussia, Austria, Russia, Holland, the Zollverein, Belgium, Poland and Sweden. The total amount of sugar produced in these countries, and in France, is six hundred and thirty thousand tons per annum. Except in the seaboard towns of France none other than beet sugar is used; the same is true also of Germany, none but beet sugar is consumed in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic or Munich.

The average yield of sugar for the past eight years has been over eight per cent., and of molasses about two and forty one-hundredths per cent.

The reduction of the price of sugar effected by means of the substitution of power for hand labor, and the introduction of new and useful machines and processes is illustrated by the following table,* showing the average prices, exclusive of duties, of number twelve raw sugar in Paris, from eighteen hundred and sixteen to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, omitting the period from eighteen hundred and twenty-eight to eighteen hundred and fifty-four, during which time the price gradually fell:

* *Vide* Beet-root Sugar and Cultivation of the Beet, by E. B. Grant, Boston, 1867, p. 19.

Table showing the gradual reduction of the price of beet sugar.

1816	12.5 cents.
1817.....	11.6 cents.
1818.....	12.1 cents.
1819.....	11.6 cents.
1820.....	10.8 cents.
1821.....	10.8 cents.
1822.....	7.8 cents.
1823.....	8.6 cents.
1824.....	10.3 cents.
1825.....	9.9 cents.
1826.....	10.3 cents.
1827.....	9.9 cents.
1828.....	9.9 cents.
1854.....	5.8 cents.
1855.....	6.0 cents.
1856.....	6.4 cents.
1857.....	7.6 cents.
1858.....	5.6 cents.
1859.....	6.1 cents.
1860.....	6.1 cents.
1861.....	5.9 cents.
1862.....	5.2 cents.
1863.....	5.2 cents.
1864.....	5.2 cents.
1865.....	5.0 cents.
1866.....	4.75 cents.

According to the same authority the total production of sugar in the world is not far from two millions eight hundred thousand tons, in the following proportions:

Total production of sugar from all sources.

Kind of sugar.	Percentage.	Amount.
		Tons.
Sugar cane.....	71.42	2,000,000
Beet.....	22.50	630,000
Palm.....	5.00	140,000
Maple.....	1.08	30,000
Totals.....	100.00	2,800,000

Thus it will be seen that the beet furnishes nearly one-quarter of the sugar produced in the world.

A recent French writer thus observes :*

* M. Dureau, Rapports du Jury International, Exposition Universelle de 1867, Vol. XI, p. 284.

"This industry has not failed to perform the promises of its youth, and has justified, by its rapid development, the most enthusiastic hopes of its founders. France, in the possession of the beet, has become the fortunate rival of the most flourishing sugar colonies, which she has not only surpassed by the progress made in manufacture, but also in production, which is not inferior in importance to that of the Island of Cuba."

The same author remarks that in the large increase in the consumption of sugar is to be seen a solution of the difficulties which have existed so long between the cane and the beet sugar manufacturer, and the eventual harmonizing of these discordant interests. This increase also betokens an advanced degree of comfort and a higher scale of living throughout the entire population.

Political economists recommend the liberal use of this article, and by so doing throw their influence on the side of the consumers, whose interest it is to effect the abolition or great diminution of the imposts and duties at present in force, the proper adjustment of which presents so many difficulties to the statesman.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Since the establishment of the beet sugar industry, in eighteen hundred and twelve, it has spread very rapidly over all continental Europe, and at the present time in most of those countries is placed on a permanent and secure footing. It is to be found in Austria, Russia, Prussia, Germany, Belgium and Holland, and its introduction into England is seriously discussed. This shows a remarkable change of feeling in that country in regard to this industry, for no other nation was so strongly opposed to the introduction of the manufacture of sugar into France as England, or contributed so much to defeat this object and bring this industry, then in its infancy, into ridicule.

It is proposed to give a brief account of the present condition of this industry in the different countries of Europe, and to enumerate some of the benefits which have resulted from its introduction.

We will commence with France, for in that country the manufacture of beet sugar is carried on more scientifically and successfully than in any other part of Europe.

France.

Although the discovery of the existence of a crystallizable sugar in the beet is due to Prussian invention and intellect, yet the successful application of the discovery is due to the genius and perseverance of French manufacturers, stimulated by the assistance and approval of the Government, and by that feeling of patriotic pride which finds its expression in the workshop as well as in the battalion. The varied fortunes which beset this new industry have been already noticed. It had spread since its foundation to many places in France, and in eighteen hundred and thirty-six was to be found in active operation in thirty-seven departments, the number of factories being four hundred and thirty-six, although the production did not exceed forty million kilograms. The law of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, by which a duty of fifteen francs per one hundred kilograms was imposed upon indigenous sugar, caused sixty-six manufactories to suspend work, and

drove the cultivation of the beet from seventeen departments. It was with the utmost difficulty that this industry could be maintained in the northern departments, a country where agriculture flourished, labor was abundant and fuel cheap. Subsequently the improvements in agriculture, the establishment of canals and railroads, and the consequent decrease in the cost of transportation, caused this industry to be again established in many localities, although the north still remains the principal seat of this manufacture.

The following table from the report of M. Dureau, shows the number of factories in each department of France, and their production for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven :*

Production of beet sugar in France for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Department.	No. of factories	Production in kilograms.
Aisne.....	80	39,172,464
Nord.....	160	77,922,287
Oise.....	32	16,813,646
Pas-de-Calais.....	76	35,446,974
Somme.....	55	24,731,431
Other departments.....	38	22,767,875
Total.....	441	216,854,677

“In the Department of the Aisne this industry is centered, particularly in the Arrondissement of St. Quentins Laon and Soissons. In the Department of the Nord, the Arrondissements of Valenciennes, Lille, Douai, and Cambria, contain the greatest number of manufactories, particularly the first two mentioned. In the Pas-de-Calais there are the factories of Arras and Béthune; in the Somme, those of Péronne and of Montdidier; in the Oise, those of Compiègne and Senlis. Although the amount of beet sugar manufactured has largely increased since eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the number of factories is less, and but twenty-four departments, instead of thirty-seven, as then, enjoy the benefits of this industry. In the Department of the Nord alone can it be said that, with but few exceptions, this industry has attained all that can be attained. The manufactories are numerous throughout the whole department; each commune has three or four establishments, and in some places the smoke from the chimneys of sixteen or seventeen factories can be seen on the horizon.”

The following abstract from an article published during the Exhibition shows in a striking manner the importance which this industry has attained in some of the districts of France.†

* Rapports du Jury International, Vol. XI, p. 287.

† Exposition Illustrée, Vol. II, p. 28.

" Official returns show that the Arrondissement of Valenciennes produced, from eighteen hundred and sixty-four to eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and fifty-one million ninety-six thousand six hundred and seventy kilograms of molasses, and from eighteen hundred and fifty-three to eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred and twenty hectolitres of alcohol. During the same period the sugar factories consumed nearly six milliards of kilograms of beets, a large part of which was produced in the neighboring districts and sent here to be manufactured. The immense plantations of this arrondissement, which formerly sent the whole crop to the sugar factories, now send a large part of it to the distilleries, and the great factories and refineries are forced to call upon the neighboring arrondissements for the supply necessary to keep their works in operation. This, however, does not seem to have affected the manufacture of sugar, for the Arrondissement of Valenciennes has exported during the last eight years nearly fifteen millions of raw sugar.

" This district contains sixty-four factories, which furnish occupation during the winter season, when no other employment can be obtained, to seven thousand men, two thousand seven hundred and fifty women, and two thousand six hundred and seventy children of both sexes. The wages paid to these operatives for the one hundred and twenty days work, which is the length of the sugar-making season, amounts to three million two hundred and fifty thousand francs. It to this amount is added the sum of eight hundred thousand francs paid for agricultural labor, the sum of four million francs is reached, which is paid as wages in this industry annually. The sugar factories produce annually six million two hundred and sixty-one thousand kilograms of sugar, one million six hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred kilograms of molasses, and twenty-four million nine hundred and ninety thousand kilograms of pulp. They make use of numerous steam engines, whose aggregate power amounts to one thousand horses. Finally, this industry has, during the last ten years, paid for local taxes the sum of eighty thousand francs, while all the other industries of the arrondissement combined have contributed less than ninety thousand francs."

In those departments into which the cultivation of the beet and the manufacture of sugar have been lately introduced, the newest processes and best machinery are to be seen. The size and productive power of the factories have generally been increased, and the average production, which in eighteen hundred and thirty-six was ninety thousand kilograms per each factory, at the present time has reached as high as five hundred thousand kilograms, and in some cases, that of the largest establishments, one million five hundred thousand kilograms. The amount of sugar usually extracted is from five and sixty one-hundredths to six per cent. An establishment, therefore, producing one million five hundred thousand kilograms of sugar, would work up from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand tons of beets, which, basing the production at forty kilograms per hectare, would require from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty hectares under cultivation. The average amount of land under cultivation for each factory is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred hectares, which is as much as can be economically worked, owing to the difficulty of transporting the beets to the factory.

The aggregate amount of steam power employed in this industry is eighty-eight thousand horses, estimating a two-hundred horse power engine to each factory.

The amount of land under beet cultivation in France, at the present time, is estimated to be one hundred and ten thousand hectares. In eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten years ago, it was only fifty-two thousand hectares.

The price of raw sugar at the present time in France is from sixty-one to seventy francs per one hundred kilograms. To this must be added the duty, which, on beet root sugar is forty-two francs per one hundred kilograms, and on French colonial sugar, thirty-seven and a half francs. After being refined, this sugar sells for one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred francs per one hundred kilograms, which includes the duty. The production of beet root sugar in France is over two hundred million kilograms. About the same amount is imported. The consumption is two hundred and fifty million kilograms, and the difference is exported, in the form of refined sugar, to England, Switzerland, America, Algiers, and other countries.

It will be seen that France nearly supplies her own consumption of sugar, although (as has before been shown) that consumption has increased steadily every year.

Germany.

The development of this industry in Germany has been as remarkable as in France, and its progress has been marked with the same success.

While under the direction of the founder, Achard, who was assisted by Government patronage, it was represented by two or three establishments, and subsisted until eighteen hundred and fourteen. From that time till eighteen hundred and thirty, there was very little or no sugar manufactured in Germany. In eighteen hundred and thirty, measures were taken to establish this industry, for its development in France proved that the manufacture of sugar could be profitably carried on in Europe.

Since the establishment of the Zollverein, this manufacture has been greatly extended, but within the last eight years, particularly, it has increased to such an extent as to completely drive foreign sugar from the market. The factories are unequally distributed among the different countries of the confederation. The greatest number is to be found in Prussia, and particularly in Silesia and Saxony, the soil of which is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the beet. The increase of the number of factories in Prussia is very marked. In eighteen hundred and forty, there were only one hundred and two establishments; in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and thirty-four.

In the Zollverein, as in France, the average amount of sugar produced by each factory has largely increased within the last twenty years, and the German manufacturers are enabled not only to work up more beets per day than formerly, but to extract a much larger percentage of sugar, the average being from five to eight per cent.

This large average yield of sugar, which is so much larger than it is in France, is one of the results of the different systems of agriculture pursued in Germany, which system, in its turn, is due to the manner in which the tax on the production of sugar is collected. In France the duty is collected on the amount of sugar produced, and amounts to nearly forty-four francs per every hundred kilograms. In some instances, however, the duty is collected on the juice, with the understanding that if more sugar is produced than estimated, it shall also be liable to the tax. In other words, the duty is collected on the manufactured article.

In the Zollverein a different system exists. The tax is levied on the

beet before it is rasped, at the rate of one and eighty-seven one-hundredths francs per each hundred kilograms of roots. When the yield of sugar is eight per cent., this amounts to a tax of twenty-three and forty-three one-hundredths francs for every one hundred kilograms of the manufactured article. If the German manufacturer can extract more than eight per cent. of sugar from the beet, this increase is not taxed. With this system it is easily seen that it is the interest of the manufacturer to have only those beets produced which contain the greatest amount of sugar. It is the custom, also, to cut off from the root, before it passes into the rasp, all those parts, such as the neck, which contain the smallest amount of sugar, and in which the salts and nitrogenous matters are more abundant. Such a system as this does not tend to encourage the agriculture of the country. The manufacturers, in many cases, insist that certain manures shall not be used on the land at all, and the land is never manured previous to raising a crop of beets. The production per hectare is consequently very much less than it is in France, the average being only from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand kilograms. Beets raised in this manner contain, it is true, much more sugar, but produce a smaller amount of waste pulp, which is used in other countries to so great an extent for fodder and manure. In the Zollverein, the beet is cultivated for its sugar alone, the object being to produce the greatest amount of sugar by raising beets of the maximum sweetness. In France, on the other hand, the beet industry is thoroughly agricultural, and has for its object, not only the production of sugar, but also the improvement and fertilization of the soil; and upon the successful cultivation of this plant the agriculture of many districts depend.

The States of the Zollverein have quadrupled their production during the last fifteen years—one hundred and eighty thousand tons of sugar having been produced in eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, against fifty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-six tons in eighteen hundred and fifty.

The quantity of imported sugar has fallen during the same time from fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight tons to twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-two, showing that the foreign article has been nearly driven from the market.

In eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six there were thirty new establishments built and many old ones enlarged. The average yield of sugar is eight per cent.; of molasses, two and forty one-hundredths per cent. This includes the returns from poorly managed factories and those worked under the old processes. The sugar production of the Zollverein is at the present time one hundred and ninety million kilograms. Much of the sugar is obtained from the infusion of dried beet—the beets being sliced and dried, and sent in this condition to the manufactory. As an illustration of the proportions which a manufactory may assume when conducted under this system, we may cite the establishment at Waghäusel, near Carlsruhe, in the Duchy of Baden, in which three thousand people are employed, a capital of eighty million francs (sixteen million dollars) invested, and twelve acres of land covered with buildings.

The consumption of sugar in the Zollverein, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, was one hundred and sixty thousand tons.

Austria.

The beneficial results produced by the introduction of this new industry into Austria are shown by the fact that the amount of sugar con-

sumed by each person has largely increased; that the manufacture supplies entirely the home market; that large quantities of sugar are annually exported, while at the same time the tax on the beets used in this manufacture is the source of a large revenue to the State.

The following information in regard to the introduction and development of the manufacture of beet sugar in Austria was communicated to the Department of State by Mr. P. Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna:*

"There is no industry of Austria which ought to interest the United States so much as the production of sugar from the beet root. The United States appears to be in every respect as well, and in many respects much better, adapted for its production than this country.

"Beets containing a large amount of saccharine matter can be abundantly and cheaply raised in all the Northern States, and especially in the northwest; and if the great profit of converting them into sugar was fully understood, there would be plenty of capital for the supply of the necessary machinery.

"The machinery is expensive, and it requires a large amount of capital to commence operations, but it is doubtful whether there is any branch of industry which would so well repay capital and enterprise. The business cannot well be conducted on a small scale, and this disadvantage has, doubtless, hitherto prevented its being generally adopted in the United States. But when it shall have been given a fair trial it must become a very important interest.

"The growth of the manufacture of sugar is as wonderful as the history of the legislation on this subject in Europe is interesting. The embargo of Napoleon, which forced on France the production of sugar, proved to Austria how beneficial the industry would be to this empire; but the first factories were not built until eighteen hundred and thirty.

"In eighteen hundred and thirty there were two factories; in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, one hundred; in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and twenty-five; in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and thirty; in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and thirty-six; in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and forty.

"There is a tax levied upon the beets before they are manufactured into sugar, and by this means the exact quantity consumed is known.

Quantity of beets converted into sugar during the years named.

Year.	Cwt.
1851.....	5,411,770
1853.....	6,387,319
1855.....	7,989,390
1857.....	11,892,941
1858.....	15,681,114
1859.....	21,017,574
1860.....	18,511,909
1861.....	17,682,594

* *Vide* report on commercial relations, etc., for 1867, page 510.

Year.	Cwt.
1862.....	17,112,066
1863.....	21,080,121
1864.....	18,288,911
1865.....	24,197,127
1866.....	21,081,368

"The decrease of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-four is explained by bad harvests; that of eighteen hundred and sixty and eighteen hundred and sixty-six was occasioned by the wars progressing in those years.

"In eighteen hundred and sixty-six the one hundred and forty sugar manufactories used—machines for cutting beets, two hundred and twenty-three; cylinders for maceration, forty-four; juice centrifugals, eighty-two; juice presses, nine hundred and sixty-six; refining kettles, etc., seven hundred and fifty-seven; evaporation apparatus, two hundred and sixty-seven; pans, one hundred and seventy-five; spodumene filters, one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

"During the last sugar campaign there were consumed :

Coal, cwt.....	10,664,614
Coke, cwt.....	64,235
Peat, cwt.....	1,123
Wood, cords.....	6,041
Spodumene for filtering, cwt.....	678,290

"During the campaign and part of the time during the rest of the year there were employed in the sugar manufactories twenty-five thousand and twenty-seven males and fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-eight females. The daily wages of the laborers vary from twenty kreutzers to one florin per day, and there were paid during the year over three million five hundred thousand florins on account of wages. While in eighteen hundred and fifty-one but five per cent. of sugar was obtained from beets, in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the improvement in machinery, the manufacturers were enabled to obtain six and a half per cent., and in eighteen hundred and sixty-six they succeeded in obtaining seven and a half per cent. The pure sugar obtained from these beets equalled, in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, twenty-seven million fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds; in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and fifteen million fifty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds; in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and fifty-eight million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven pounds. At an average value of thirty florins per centner, the amount realized from the last campaign equals thirty-six million four hundred and seven thousand florins; or, if we take the Austrian florin at its present value, and reduce the quantity to American measures, the sugar will be worth nine dollars and seventy-five cents in gold per hundred weight, and the whole yield will be worth, in gold,

fourteen million five hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

“The Government tax upon the beet is forty and nine-tenths kreutzers per centner of fresh beets and two florins (twenty-five and a half kreutzer) per centner for dried ones. The Government tax on beet amounted—

Year.	Florins.
In 1850.....	153,337
In 1861.....	5,659,202
In 1862.....	5,587,838
In 1863.....	6,989,838
In 1864.....	6,030,097
In 1865.....	7,926,202
In 1866.....	6,116,589

“By this increased manufacture the commercial proportions between the exports and imports of this article have been entirely changed, as is shown by the following tables :

*Imports and exports of sugar into and from Vienna, in centners.**

Year.	Refined.	Powdered.	Molasses.
<i>Imports.</i>			
1830	2,213	400,039	583
1840	5,280	529,600	661
1850	35,005	645,608	92
1855	35,028	770,981	142
1860	4,656	36,410	27,004
1861	9,951	31,716	35,710
1862	31,280	131,692	31,762
1863	13,418	23,845	27,752
1864	3,940	3,841	31,662
1865	2,380	526	29,180
1866	1,848	422	20,612
<i>Exports.</i>			
1850	267	7	.....
1853	18	.....	.....
1858	30	8	.....
1860	10,757	1,359	.....
1861	155	1,820	.....
1862 .....	.....	587	.....
1863 .....	.....	736	.....
1864	47,673	39,245	.....
1865	110,812	363,144	.....
1866	183,631	34,056	.....

* A centner nearly equals 123½ pounds.

"During the first six months of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, nearly seven hundred thousand centners were exported. Thus it may be seen that thirty-six years ago all the sugar used in the empire was imported. Now the importation of sugar has ceased, and it has become an article of export and is no inconsiderable item in the balance of trade.

"The duty on the importation of sugar was reduced in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the interruption in the steady decrease of the import and increase of the export is owing to this cause.

"The heavy tax on the beet before conversion into sugar operates as a tax on the sugar. When sugar became an article of export there was a certain recompensation fixed, which in eighteen hundred and sixty equalled five florins sixteen kreutzers per centner on refined sugar, and four florins twenty kreutzers on powdered sugar. In eighteen hundred and sixty-four this recompensation was realized to six florins fifty-one kreutzers per centner on refined sugar, and to five florins thirty kreutzers per centner on powdered sugar.

"The continued import of molasses is explained by the fact that the molasses obtained from the beet is not fit for common use, but is used for producing spirits.

"Comparing the income from customs duty, and the tax on the production of sugar, we find not only that the proportion between the export and import has changed, but that there is a considerable increase in consumption at home. Giving the income in round numbers we have :

Revenues from the manufactures of beet root sugar.

Year.	From customs duties on imports.	From Internal Revenue tax.
	Austrian florins.	Austrian florins.
1850.....	5,300,000	150,000
1852.....	5,900,000	500,000
1855.....	6,600,000	1,100,000
1858.....	3,600,000	4,100,000
1860.....	400,000	5,100,000
1861.....	400,000	5,800,000
1862.....	1,409,000	5,600,000
1863.....	800,000	7,000,000
1864.....	200,000	6,000,000
1865.....	100,000	7,900,000
1866.....	100,000	6,100,000

"Notwithstanding the diminished customs duty on sugar, by the increase of the amount realized from the internal revenue sugar tax, the total result has grown larger, thereby showing that the domestic consumption must have been increased.

"The expense of the manufacture of sugar during the last year was :

	Austrian florins.
Cost of beets.....	3,414,000
Cost of manufactured sugar	2,582,000
Cost of manufactured molasses.....	72,700
Cost of spodiumene.....	3,844,600
Cost of coal.....	2,601,100
Cost of wood.....	53,600
Cost of peat.....	10,800
Cost of coke	1,200
Cost of wages	3,500,000
Tax	6,116,600
Total expenses.....	22,196,600
Value of the sugar produced.....	36,407,000
For interest, profit, etc.....	14,210,400

"Thirty-nine and three-tenths per cent. of the entire income, therefore, remains for interest on the capital and profits of the business."

The following observations are extracted from a later and unpublished dispatch from Mr. Post, now in the archives of the State Department, and supplied for this report :

"The production and export of beet root sugar is increasing, and the history of its increase is best shown by the following table :

Table showing the quantity of beets taxed and used during the last three years in Austria.

Season of—	Number of factories in operation.....	Quantity of beets taxed	Amount of tax collected*.....	Average quantity of beets used by one factory in the three years.....	Average amount of taxes paid by one factory during the three years.*	
		Vienna cwt.	Florins.	Vienna cwt.	Fl.	Kr.
1864-65.....	143	18,040,561	7,387,609	} 125,916	51,562	60
1865-66.	138	15,612,209	6,393,199			
1866-67.....	138	19,105,874	7,823,855			

*40 95-100 kr. per Vienna centner.

Beet root sugar manufactories in Austria and other countries, and their products.

Country.	Season.	Number of man- ufactories.....	Quantity of beets taxed.	Quantity of raw su- gar produced.	Quantity of sugar exported.
Austria.....	1864-65....	143	18,040,561 Vie. cwt.	*1,344,136 cus. cwt.	.....
Austria.....	1865-66....	138	15,612,209 Vie. cwt.	.....	506,074 cus. cwt.
Austria.....	1866-67....	138	19,105,874 Vie. cwt.	.....	806,742 cus. cwt.
Austria.....	1868.....	166	.....	.....	.....
Zollverein.....	1864-65....	.....	40,902,891 cus. cwt.	3,413,214 cus. cwt..	*373,285 cus. cwt.
Zollverein.....	1865-66....	.....	42,859,064 cus. cwt.	3,713,912 cus. cwt..	.....
Zollverein.....	1866-67....	.....	50,012,553 cus. cwt.	3,900,000 cus. cwt..	.....
Zollverein.....	1868.....	300	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	1864-65....	.....	.....	437,896 cus. cwt..	.....
Belgium.....	1865-66....	.....	.....	831,037 cus. cwt..	.....
Belgium.....	1866-67....	.....	.....	782,460 cus. cwt..	.....
Belgium.....	1867-68....	111	.....	800,000 cus. cwt..	.....
Holland.....	1865.....	.....	.....	70,000 kilos.....	.....
Holland.....	1867.....	.....	.....	5,790,000 kilos.....	.....
Holland.....	1868.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	1864-65....	.....	.....	3,326,141 poods.....	.....
Russia.....	1865-66....	.....	.....	3,552,000 poods.....	.....
Russia.....	1866-67....	.....	.....	5,280,000 poods.....	.....
Russia.....	1868.....	283	.....	.....	.....

*Average for the three seasons, 1864-65, 1865-66 and 1866-67.

Production, consumption, export and import of sugar in Austria from 1834-35 to 1867.

For the season of	Average quantity of beets taxed per year*.....	Amount of raw sugar produced per year*.....	Average import of colonial sugar per year*.....	Sugar exported p. year*.....	Population.....	Amount of sugar consumed per person†.....	Average price of loaf sugar†....	Average number of factories in operation.....
1834-1839....	605,616	30,270	518,193	38	36,000,000	1.52	41.25	37.2
1839-1844....	1,577,995	78,875	574,470	89	35,444,400	1.42	38.00	42.6
1844-1849....	1,729,280	103,757	568,955	150	37,160,400	1.81	38.00	59.4
1849-1854....	5,196,896	311,814	787,478	324	36,451,600	3.01	39.20	97.6
1854-1859....	11,712,692	820,080	581,489	88	36,714,600	3.00	41.90	119.2
1859-1864....	17,793,429	1,246,090	71,125	21,058	36,917,200	3.51	39.50	135.2
1864-1867....	19,201,861	1,344,136	2,115	506,074	35,650,000	2.36	30.32	139.4

*Custom cwt.

†Custom pound.

‡Florins.

Russia and Holland.

The present production of sugar in Russia, including Poland, is from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty millions of kilograms annually.

This country is destined to become one of the most important sugar-producing countries in Europe. The soil, which is a rich, dark loam, produces excellent beets without manure, and is acknowledged to be the best for this purpose in Europe. The number of kilograms of beets per acre is generally very small (twenty thousand), but the richness of the beet is remarkable, nine and frequently ten per cent. of sugar being obtained. The number of factories in Russia at the present time is four hundred and forty, most of them, however, being of small size.

In Holland, into which the beet has been recently introduced, the cultivation and manufacture appear in the most flourishing condition. This is owing to the fertility of the soil, in which the beet grows to its full size, and retains at the same time its full saccharine properties.

The present production of sugar in Holland is about seventy-five thousand kilograms. The number of manufactories is ten.

United States.

Attempts have been made at different times in this country to establish the manufacture of beet root sugar, with, however, but moderate success. All of these attempts have, with but one exception, been on a small scale, while the industry was still in its infancy, and the prices of foreign sugar were much lower than they are now, or are likely to be again.

In eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the "Northampton Beet Sugar Company," of Northampton, Massachusetts, made several hundred pounds of this sugar, and succeeded in raising beets of excellent quality and weight, but the enterprise did not prove financially successful. The most complete published account of this attempt is that given by Mr. David Lee Child.*

This enterprise is also referred to by Mr. E. B. Grant. Of the more recent endeavors he thus speaks:†

"In eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the brothers Gennert, of New York, conceived the idea of manufacturing beet sugar. Mr. Thomas Gennert visited Europe for the purpose of studying the methods there employed. Upon his return, the firm selected the prairie lands in the Town of Chatsworth, Livingston County, Illinois, purchased twenty-three hundred acres, erected buildings, and commenced the cultivation of beets. In process of time they gathered their crop, which, owing to the drought, and also to the unfavorable method of planting, yielded only ten or twelve tons to the acre. The beets were of excellent saccharine properties, containing twelve and a-half per cent. of sugar. The heavy outlay required exhausted their means; or, to use their own words: 'We started on too large a scale for our purse, which gave out too soon before the machinery required for successful working was finished; but experience has shown us sufficiently that sugar enough is contained in the beets, and that it can be got out. With our imperfect, or rather incomplete machinery, we extracted seven per cent. in melada. Those beets would average, with complete machinery, nine per cent.'

"The Messrs. Gennert have put their property into a stock company,

* The culture of the beet and manufacture of beet sugar, 1840.

† Beet-root sugar and cultivation of the beet, by E. B. Grant. Boston, 1867.

called the 'Germania Sugar Company,' and have six hundred acres of land in cultivation with beets this season."

The following is their estimate of the profits of working one hundred tons of beets per day, according to the yield of sugar, and with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars :

At 6 per cent.....	73 per cent. profit.
At 7 per cent.....	91 per cent. profit.
At 8 per cent.....	109 per cent. profit.
At 9 per cent.....	127 per cent. profit.

In referring to this same enterprise, the Commissioner of Agriculture says as follows :*

"A promising beginning of beet sugar making has been commenced at Chatsworth, Illinois, and fine samples of the sugar may be seen in the museum of this department. It has, of course, met with difficulties, surrounded by new circumstances, with high rates of labor, and interest on money, which will all, I have no doubt, be eventually overcome. Many individuals and companies stand ready to engage in the business when its success upon our soil is fully demonstrated. Then in the West, as in Europe, flourishing villages will spring up upon prairies that are now without population or improvements; and an impetus will be given to all other business by the successful manufacture of a raw product taken from adjacent fields, involving the supply of an imperative want of every class of our people."

The testimony of the best authorities on this subject, and the attempts themselves, prove that the beet may be grown successfully on our soil, and that when capital and enterprise are brought to the aid of this industry, success in sugar making will be assured beyond doubt.

NEW PROCESSES AND MACHINERY.

Before giving a detailed account of the machinery and apparatus used in the manufacture of beet root sugar, it has been thought advisable to briefly enumerate the processes, and report the machinery employed at the present time. This notice is condensed from an article by Mr. Basset, published in *Études sur l'Exposition*.

The manufacture of beet sugar, cane sugar, and any sugar extracted from a vegetable juice or sap containing saccharine matter, depends upon the following operations :

First—The extraction of the sweet juice from the plant or part of the plant which contains it.

Second—This juice, which is never pure enough to produce good crystallizable sugar by simple evaporation, must be purified.

Third—The juice must then be concentrated, in order to allow crystallization to take place.

*Preliminary Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1867, p. 10.

Fourth—It must then be crystallized.

Fifth—The crystals must then be purified.

Sixth—The sugar must then be refined.

The following are the principal methods used in the manufacture of beet sugar at the present time:

The beet from which the juice is to be extracted must be first cut up. The beets are sometimes cooked previous to this operation, but the more common way is to use them raw. For this operation, cutters are used which cut the beets into ribbons or slices, or the root is submitted to the action of a rasp, and a pulp of the proper degree of fineness obtained. The last method is the one generally used.

The pulp is then submitted to pressure, an operation which is performed in various ways. The more common way is to put the pulp into sacks of a coarse woollen material, which are piled in layers upon a frame, each layer being separated by a plate of iron, perforated with holes, or by a grating of the same material, with narrow spaces between the bars. These sacks are then submitted to pressure, which is done by an ordinary screw press, or by an hydraulic press, or by both. The sacks, after being used, are washed and soaked in a weak solution of tannin.

The pressure, no matter how effectively performed, fails to extract more than seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the juice. As the beet contains ninety-eight per cent. of water, sugar and soluble matter, and only two per cent. of residuum, there is a loss by this process of from eighteen to twenty per cent. of juice. To prevent this loss, the extraction of the juice by maceration, or the use of water instead of pressure, has been attempted. Various machines and processes have been used, generally with excellent success, but this method has not as yet superseded the more common method of pressure.

The name given to the process of purification of the juice is defecation. The object is to remove, as far as possible, the foreign matters remaining in the juice after pressure. These are principally nitrogenous matter, mineral substances, coloring matter, and the coagulable albumen. The coagulable albumen is removed by the action of heat, which causes it to become insoluble. To remove the other matters, lime is added. These form, with the lime, insoluble compounds which are easily eliminated, but as an excess of lime combines with the sugar and forms saccharate of lime, which causes a loss of sugar by its becoming dissolved, and as this saccharate is injurious to the manufacture of good sugar, being one of the most active causes of discoloration in cooking, and its presence producing *sucre gras*, it is necessary to eliminate this excess of lime. This was formerly done by passing the juice through animal charcoal. M. Bassett* observes that he is ignorant what have been the motives which have induced manufacturers to make use of this operation, and remarks that the animal charcoal has no effect on the lime; that it does not act upon the saccharine alkalies; and that its decolorizing power—the only one it possesses—is of no value when the liquid is not free from the ulterior causes of the color, *i. e.*, the alkaline bases. The use of lime in large quantities for the purpose of eliminating the foreign matters

* Etudes sur l'Exposition de 1867, 3^e Fascicule, 30 juin 1867.

contained in the juice has therefore been proposed. A solution of saccharate of lime is thereby obtained, which is cleared of the lime by passing a current of carbonic acid gas, obtained by the combustion of coal, through it. This is in principle the process which is known to-day under the name of carbonation. The carbonic acid acts upon the lime, but has no permanent effect upon the alkalies. It is true that the saccharate alkalies are decomposed by the carbonic acid, but as the alkaline carbonates are not removed, the saccharates are again brought together by the heat, and are an active cause of coloring and loss. M. Basset recommends the use of super-phosphate of lime in defecation, it being a cheap substitute and a more effective agent than carbonic acid, eliminating the lime, and at the same time destroying the effect of the alkaline salts which the juice contains. By some manufacturers, sulphate of alumina is used to eliminate the lime. This, also, is an effective agent, and prevents coloring, but by its use deposits are left in the juice which are difficult to remove, and a sulphate of lime is produced, which must be removed by filtering at twenty-six or twenty-eight degree Beaumé.

The different processes used in purifying the juice are briefly described by Basset, as follows :*

Ordinary Process.

Elevation of the juice to the temperature of seventy-five or eighty degrees centigrade; introduction and mixture of milk of lime; elevation of the temperature to the boiling point; time to allow the liquid to settle; decantation of the clear juice; pressure of the foam and insoluble deposits; filtration of the juice through animal charcoal.

Barnuel Process.

This is the same as the above, with the following modifications: An excess of lime is introduced so as to turn the sugar into saccharate of lime. The liquid is then decanted and submitted to a current of carbonic acid. The juice is then allowed to settle, and filtered as above described.

The sulphate of alumina process has been before referred to.

Double Carbonation.

This is similar to Barnuel's process, with this exception, that after the first action of the carbonic acid a new quantity of lime is introduced, and the juice is again subjected to the carbonic acid. Decantation and filtration as above described.

Troubled Defecation.

Elevation of the juice to the temperature of seventy-five or eighty degrees centigrade; introduction of lime; then, without decantation, the introduction of carbonic acid. Decantation, pressure of the deposits, and filtration of the juice through animal charcoal, as before described.

Concentration.

The purified, filtered and decolorized juice is concentrated by the action of heat, which causes it to lose its excess of water, and brings it

* Etudes sur l'Exposition de 1867.

gradually to the density necessary for crystallization. This operation is divided into two parts; concentration, properly so called, and cooking or baking. It is well known that the boiling point of a liquid in a vacuum is at very much lower temperature than it was when exposed to atmospheric pressure. Upon this principle the application of the vacuum in concentrating and cooking the juice rests.

The introduction of vacuum boilers is almost the only improvement, in reality, which has been made in the manufacture of sugar for thirty years, for the elements of all the other improvements which have been made were contained in the old processes. With the apparatus now used, it is impossible to caramelize the syrup, and the cooking or baking may be pushed to crystallization—an operation which is called baking in grains, and which is described at length in the accompanying report; finally, the heat is not sufficient to cause the saccharate alkalies, which have been left in the juice, to produce any reaction of importance. The machines for concentration which have produced the best result are manufactured by MM. Cail & Co., and are known as machines of triple effect.

Crystallization.

This is usually done in vats. The syrup is exposed to a temperature of from thirty to thirty-five degrees centigrade, which is maintained as uniform as possible till the crystallization is complete.

The turbine, by means of which the syrup is separated from the crystallized sugar, is a great improvement over the ordinary and older methods. By the use of this machine the purification of the crystals of sugar is reduced to an almost instantaneous mechanical operation.

The other operations and processes connected with the manufacture of sugar, some of which are recent and some of older date, will be described at length in the accompanying report. At the present time the machinery for a complete and well arranged sugar factory consists of washing machines, rasps, presses—mechanical and hydraulic, boilers of defecation, carbonic acid boilers, carbonic acid generators, foam presses, animal charcoal filters, machines for concentrating and cooking the sugar, crystalizing vats, turbines and furnaces for revivifying the animal charcoal. To this must be added the engines and generators, the size and cost of which depend necessarily upon the extent of the factory.

Of the improvements which have been made of late years in the methods and processes of manufacturing sugar, M. Constant Say makes the following observations :

“Since eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the manufacture and refining of sugar has made great progress, the result of which is the production of sugar at a lower cost than formerly. The principal improvements in the manufacture are in the process of double carbonation, the apparatus of triple effect, of roasting *in vacuo*, and the use of centrifugal machines.”

The Diffusion Process.

Mr. Post, Consul of the United States at Vienna, Austria, writes as follows concerning the new diffusion process :

“The new process recently invented by Mr. Julius Robert, a sugar manufacturer of Seelowitz, Austria, is working a complete change in the

manufactories here, and will doubtless exert a great influence on an extended introduction into the United States, and it is adapted to extracting the crystalline sugar from either sugar cane or beet root.

"Without entering into an extended description of this invention, I may say that the process differs radically from the old methods, their leading principle being to obtain the juice contained in the cane or beet root, and to this end they employed repeated grinding, or maceration, or powerful pressure.

"Mr. Roberts' 'diffusion process' does not aim at obtaining the juice contained in the cells of the cane or beet root, but to extract only the crystalizable sugar contained in that juice, and to leave whatever else it contains in the cells. To accomplish this purpose, the sugar cane or beet roots are cut into small slices and put into a number of vats, which are connected by pipes running from the bottom of one vat to the top of the next succeeding. Water of a certain temperature, and of a quantity proportioned to the weight of the cane or beet root in the vats, is mixed with the material in the first vat, and allowed to remain until it takes up a portion of the saccharine matter, or, so to speak, until the sugar in the vat is equalized between the water and the cane or beet root. That is to say, if the beet root contains eight per cent. of saccharine matter, the water will take up four per cent. This water is then forced by hydraulic pressure into the second vat, filled with beets.

"It already contains four per cent. of sugar; but the beets having eight per cent., it will again equalize itself, and when forced into the third vat will contain six per cent. of saccharine matter. In this way the water becomes more and more impregnated with saccharine matter, until it contains almost as much as the beet itself. To return to the first vat, we find that the first application of water extracted one-half, or four per cent. of the sugar. When this water was forced into the second vat the fresh water which forced it out and supplied its place extracted two per cent. more before the saccharine matter became equalized between the water and the beets. This water is then forced into the second vat, and the fresh water which supplies its place finds the beets containing but two per cent. of saccharine matter, and the next filling finds but one per cent., and in this way the sugar is extracted to within one-half of one per cent.

"It is said that by this process the raw material is much purer than when extracted by any other method—that from the same beets one-half per cent. more crystalline sugar is obtained than by the application of pressure. The expenses for cloth, and the cleaning and renewing it, are entirely done away with; the expenses for motive power and machinery is considerably reduced, and the expense of manual labor is much less, requiring but one-quarter of the number of laborers necessary for the pressing purpose.

"In the United States, where labor is so expensive, this innovation must prove of incalculable importance. The only thing required in this new process not necessary in the old is an additional supply of water, an article tolerably plenty and cheap wherever this manufacture is likely to be introduced in our country.

"That this process is really the great improvement claimed no longer admits of dispute. Mr. Roberts has thoroughly tested it in his factory, and has adopted it, as have also six other factories, two in Austria, two in Prussia, one in Russia, and one in Bavaria."

CULTIVATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE BEET.

VARIETIES OF THE BEET.

The beet, which is a native of Turkey, is a half-hardy biennial plant. Its roots attain their full size during the first year. The seeds are produced from transplanted roots, after which the plant dies.

According to an analysis of the beet by Professor Payen, it contains—

	Per cent.
Water	83.5
Sugar in solution.....	10.5
Cellulose and pectose.....	.8
Albumen, caseine, and nitrogenous matters.....	1.5
Malic acid; pectine; gummy substances; fatty, aromatic and coloring matters; phosphate of lime; phosphate of magnesia; silicate, nitrate, sulphate, and oxalate of potash, etc.....	3.7
	100.0

Among the many varieties of the beet the following may be enumerated as best adapted for agricultural and manufacturing purposes: The long red mangel-wurzel, the German red mangel-wurzel, the long white green-top mangel-wurzel, the long white red-top mangel-wurzel, the yellow globe mangel-wurzel, the Imperial, the Magdeburg, and the white sugar or white Silesian. The white or sweet turnip variety is the most desirable for general cultivation. Of this variety there are two kinds, viz: the white beet root with a rosy collar, which contains the largest amount of sugar; and the Silesian, a white beet root, with a green collar, containing less sugar. The roots of the Silesian variety grow almost entirely below the surface of the ground, and owing to their compact and firm texture, resist both frosts and spontaneous alterations better than any other variety.

Those who are not only distillers, but who are at the same time growers of the beet root, and who endeavor to obtain not only an abundant crop of saccharine matter, but also a large crop in weight of roots per acre, may advantageously raise beets which yield even less sugar than the Silesian variety, and which contain extraneous substances prejudicial in the manufacture of sugar, but not in the distillation of alcohol. Among these varieties may be named the yellow beet of Germany, an oblong root with a yellow pulp, the beet with a pale yellow skin and white pulp, only slightly elongated—a variety which has been found in some countries nearly as rich in sugar as the sweet turnip. It is customary in Europe for sugar factories and distilleries to supply the growers with seed, at the same time contracting for the crop when grown. The French factories generally furnish the Silesian beet root seed.

To maintain the quality of the beet unimpaired it is necessary from time to time to renew the seeds, and select them with care. The sim-

plest means which can be employed for this purpose is a salt bath, into which the beets are plunged, and their density ascertained. The sweetest beets sink to the bottom, and are preserved for seed. By careful selection in this way M. Villenorman has obtained plants which contain fourteen or fifteen per cent. of sugar. The richness in sugar is ordinarily in inverse ratio to the size of the beet, and in direct ratio to the density.

Grant considers the white Silesian variety to unite most of the desirable qualities for manufacturers. He says: "For the use of sugar manufacturers the kind of beet that can be cultivated with the most advantage is that which is richest in sugar and contains the smallest amount of alkaline salts. It is distinguished by the following characteristics :

"First—Its roots must neither have the form of a carrot, nor of a tuber, but be shaped more like a Bartlett pear. It must be long and slender, gradually tapering, and free from large lateral roots.

"Second—It must not grow above the surface of the soil.

"Third—It must have a smooth white surface, and the flesh be white and hard.

"Fourth—Its size must not be too large, and its weight not exceeding five to eight pounds.

"The white Silesian beet, which is the one in general cultivation for manufacturers, unites most of these qualities; and of other kinds those are most preferred whose foliage is not upright, but broad, spreading, and lying upon the surface of the ground. The roots of beets possessing this peculiarity grow entirely beneath the surface."

SOILS ADAPTED TO THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET.

The most productive soils are those composed of clay and sand, being at the same time somewhat calcareous, deep and easily ploughed. Sandy soils which contain clay and carbonate of lime also yield good crops, if they do not suffer from prolonged drought. On soils almost entirely argillaceous or calcareous the beet root attains but moderate size, and is liable to suffer from drought as well as from wet. Argillaceous soils, in order to be fitted for the cultivation of the beet, must be improved by draining. It is impossible to raise a good crop on gravelly soil, whatever may be its chemical constituents, inasmuch as the roots bifurcate and divide into several smaller roots, which are apt to retain gravel and small stones, which are afterwards very injurious to the machinery when the roots are cut.

Grant, in his treatise before quoted, says: "Ground that is mellow, warm and fertile, free from saline and alkaline constituents, not sour, and of a nature little liable to suffer from drought, easy to work late in autumn and early in spring, with a comparatively permeable subsoil, penetrable by the tap-root of the beet, that affords natural drainage so that it may be worked soon after rains, is suitable for the crop in question."

Count Chaptal, a great cultivator as well as a sugar manufacturer, says: "All grain fields are more or less suitable for beets, but especially those having a depth of twelve or fifteen inches of rich vegetable mould. Fine, sandy alluvial bottom lands, overflowed in the winter or early spring, are favorable for the beet, and they need no artificial manure, as

they are enriched by the inundations. Beets require to be planted on thoroughly cultivated land in which the sods are entirely rotted."

The beet is generally cultivated in rotation with other crops, the same ground being successively sown with beets the first and second years, wheat the third, clover the fourth, and oats the fifth. When manure is more sparingly used, a rotation of crops every four years is practiced; the yearly order being beets, wheat, clover and oats.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

Beets are grown in two principal ways, in drills and in hills. The latter method has of late years been much practiced in Europe, and is attended with highly satisfactory results. In drill cultivation the Dom-basle plough, drawn by ten oxen on heavy and by eight oxen on light soils, is used. The depth of the furrow is never less than twenty-eight or thirty centimetres, and frequently thirty or thirty-five when the soil is of such a character as to permit of it. A furrow of this depth allows the root to strike deeply; and though the formation of the furrow requires the exercise of considerable power, yet it brings to the surface in places where good soil is scarce, the argillaceous subsoil, which on coming in contact with the air is fertilized and improved by mixing with the vegetable soil and manure, the depth of the fertile ground at the same time being increased.

Argillaceous soils are all twice ploughed before winter, and must be ready before the heavy frosts. It has been noticed that after thawing these soils become very friable, and that part of a field which is ploughed before the frost yields a crop far superior to that part of the same field ploughed in the spring. Light soils are ploughed in the spring, when manure can be more freely used, large quantities being produced during factory work, which lasts from September fifteenth till January thirty-first, during which time the largest number of oxen are fattened. The same methods of tillage are employed on soils on which oats have been sown the year before, and on which a crop of beets is to be grown, as on those which have grown one crop of beets and are to be again planted for a second crop.

Manuring.

As soon as harvest is over manure is hauled from the stables to the fields, at the rate from fifty to sixty cubic metres to the hectare, on soils on which oats have been grown, and which are to be planted with beets. On soils on which a second crop of beets is to be raised the same amount of manure should be used, although growers are often obliged to content themselves with less. Stiff and clayey soils are first manured and ploughed, and the ploughing should commence as soon as the manure is spread over the ground, the weather permitting, in order to have it perfectly mixed with the whole mass of earth.

Cultivation in Drills.

When the ground is suitably prepared by ploughing, the sowing is done in drills, about sixty-five or seventy-five centimetres apart, by means of a wheelbarrow drill, or horse machine, which facilitates the subsequent operations of hoeing and digging. Hoeing is very important, for if the weeds are not torn out in time the tender beet will be soon overgrown and killed. Digging must be done also, without delay,

although the operation is seldom so urgent as that of hoeing. After hoeing, all the places where the seed has failed to take root are carefully replanted. For this purpose, the plants thinned out from the places where the lines were too close are made use of. Another object of replanting is to preserve a regular distance of twenty-five to thirty centimetres between the plants, with the drills from sixty-five to seventy-five centimetres apart. From forty-six thousand to fifty-three thousand plants (without counting failures), having an average weight of eight hundred grams each, can be grown per hectare—a total of from thirty-two to forty tons.

In average years the crops raised on good soils in the Aisne, Oise and Ardennes Departments, where there are a great number of sugar factories and distilleries, amounts to from thirty to forty tons per hectare.

Cultivation in Hills.

This system of cultivation is fast superseding the older methods, as much more abundant crops can in this way be produced, some growers succeeding in obtaining sixty tons of roots per hectare, where under the old system from thirty-five to forty tons only were raised. This method of cultivation requires much more care and labor than cultivation in drills, but the roots produced are much more dense and rich in sugar.

The soil is thrown either with a common or double plough into two bands or furrows, one against the other; soil so prepared presents conditions more favorable for development of the roots in length and density, and at the same time diminishes the size of the collar, which portion of the beet contains the smallest amount of sugar. Ploughing and manuring are done as in the other method of cultivation, with the exception that the manure is buried in the middle of the hills, where, from greater contact with the air, it more readily decomposes.

With heavy soils it will be found convenient to prepare the hills in the fall, so that the soil, by contact with the air and winter frosts, may be rendered more porous and friable. As the hills so prepared settle a little, it will be necessary before planting to run the double plough between the furrows. Where fields are not manured until spring, the hills should be formed as early as March, the ground being first harrowed, then ploughed, then rolled with a heavy roller. The hills are made a second and even a third time, each of the operations being followed by rolling, so that all the hills may have an equal height, and that the summits of the hills, in which the beet is to take root, may be firm, and not so liable to be dried up by the winds which prevail at that season of the year. During the preparation of the hills, from two to five hundred kilograms of Peruvian guano is sprinkled over them, according to the quality of the soil.

The distance between the hills is important, as it affects, in more than one way, the growth and culture of the beet. The inclination of the sides of the hills being about forty-five degrees, the greater the distance between the hills the higher their summits will be, and the greater will be the length of the beet. The soil also, with high hills, is better drained, better permeated by the air, and easier influenced by the first heats, a circumstance which will facilitate early sowing and prolong the time of vegetation for the beet, increasing also the amount of sugar.

The distance between the hills contributes, also, to the facilities of cultivation. The leaves readily develop in the space allowed them, and

are at a sufficient distance from the ground so as not to be affected by the radiation of heat, which always destroys some of the leaves in flat cultivation.

The practice now is to make the hills fifteen centimetres high and eighty centimetres from the top of one to the top of the other. The hills are made flat on top, in order that the beet in its first stages may develop freely, and penetrate the whole depth of the soil. A thorough rolling always precedes sowing.

Sowing.

Sowing is done either by machines or by hand. In the first method, an ordinary sowing machine is used, whose wheels have been exchanged for movable gorged rollers, which round off the edge of the hill, and are capable of being adjusted at the same time so as to correspond to the irregularities in size of the different hills. Sowing by hand is, however, more easy, more economical, and insures a better crop.

In hand sowing, two or three seeds are planted in holes two or three centimetres deep and fifteen centimetres apart, when the hills are eighty centimetres from each other. They are covered with earth to the depth of two centimetres, which is afterwards lightly pressed, to make the earth solid about them. The tool used in hand sowing is a small fork, with two prongs fifteen centimetres apart, corresponding to the distance of the holes from each other.

In machine sowing, from twelve to fifteen kilograms of seed is required per hectare, while hand sowing requires only from six to ten kilograms of seed. There is also a marked economy in the amount of labor required in hoeing and digging, as the plants come up more regularly and are more uniform in size. The yield of roots by hill cultivation may be estimated as at least one-fifth greater than that obtained by cultivation in drills. A field of ordinary fertility, cultivated and sown as above described, and well manured, will yield fifty tons of beets per hectare, and eighty tons per hectare may be raised if there are no failures, and if each root weighs one kilogram, there being eighty-five thousand plants per hectare.

Hoeing and Weeding.

About the first of April, when the roots have attained sufficient size, the first hoeing is done by hand. The earth is gently raised on both sides of the hill, without touching the summit where the beet root is planted. This operation is done with a tool made for this purpose, the effect of it being to scratch the soil lightly, as if with a gardener's rake.

The tool is formed by two small harrows, about sixty or eighty centimetres long, connected together. These harrows are provided with teeth three or four centimetres long, and this tool is pushed backward and forward by a handle, with more or less force, according to the nature of the soil.

The first weeding is done ten or fifteen days after this operation of harrowing, when the plants have acquired sufficient strength, and the first leaves are sufficiently developed. The workmen use a small and light hoe, and must be particular to destroy the weeds without injuring the young and tender plants. About the last of April and the beginning

of May, the plants are weeded out. They are still small, but it is important not to delay the operation, because immediately after weeding they increase rapidly in size and strength, and are prepared to resist the injurious effects of heat and drought. If, on the contrary, the weeding should be delayed till the beets have become strong, they would grow up with only two leaves, and their future growth would be retarded.

Only the strongest plants of each cluster are permitted to grow up. When the weeding has been once thoroughly done, it will be seldom necessary to repeat it; the growth will be sufficiently active to cause the leaves of the young plants to cover the summit of the hills. Toward the end of May the plants are hoed a second time, the ground on the sides of the hills and between them being loosened by a light plough, from which the share and coulter has been removed. A plough is preferred to a cultivator, for the hill is cut by it on both of its declivities, and the weeds are buried and made to rot in the middle of the small furrow. By this treatment the soil is also aired and fertilized, and the summit of the hill remains to be hoed by hand. A cultivator scratches up the soil without fully tearing up the weeds, and necessitates a liberal use of the hoe to complete the work.

Hilling Up.

Toward the middle of June, when the beet roots have acquired a strong growth, earthing up, or hilling, is done. This is an important operation, in which care must be exercised if a large crop is desired. It is of as much importance as deep ploughing, without which a good harvest is impossible. The plough used to prepare the ground for hoeing is also used for this operation, but the coulter and share are not removed. At the time of sowing, the hills being made very flat, the roots strike into the earth to the entire depth of the loosened soil. In this second ploughing the earth is thrown up above the collar of the beet root, and thus allows it to develop toward the summit of the hill, while at the same time it penetrates into the soil, and acquires often a length of from forty to fifty centimetres. Care must be taken not to leave the collar of the beet uncovered, in which case it would contain far less saccharine matter than the rest of the root.

The Bodin heaper may be employed for hilling, but it has the disadvantage of not throwing the earth to a sufficient height above the collar of the beet.

Harvesting.

Toward the fifteenth of September the beet crop is harvested. The beets are known to be ripe when the leaves become yellow and fall off. In spite of its length, the root can be easily torn out by the hand, by inclining it toward the side of the hill. The plough is also used for this purpose, the share and coulter having been first removed. It is directed into the middle of the hills, under the roots, which fall on either side, partially covered by the earth, which protects them from the early frosts. The roots are now cleaned, the collar removed, and heaped together. Should a frost be apprehended, the heaps are covered with leaves until they are collected in carts and placed in the pits.

The use of the plough in harvesting effects a notable saving in time and labor; nor is any of the labor lost, inasmuch as the ploughing is useful for the succeeding crop, whether of wheat or beet root.

When two crops of beet roots are to be raised successively, every

movement of the soil is beneficial, and it is not unusual to see the second year's crop much better than the first. The soil which has been assiduously cultivated and exposed in hills for a year to atmospheric influences is well adapted to the growth of a second crop. The cost of cultivating the beet in hills is no greater than in drills, all things being considered; the plow takes the place of the hoe to a great extent, a larger surface of ground is exposed to the influence of the air, and the cultivation is deeper than that possible under any other system of cultivation.

PRESERVATION OF THE BEET.

The proper conservation of the beet root plays an important part in the manufacture of sugar or alcohol. Many manufacturers lose large sums of money annually by the roots being attacked by the frost, which renders them useless for manufacture, or by their becoming blighted, which causes the root to sprout, and eventually deprives it of the best part of the sugar and renders the extraction of what remains extremely difficult. The beet should be so preserved as to be in exactly the same condition when worked up as it was when taken from the ground.

In France, and other countries, when the climate will permit, the roots are usually stored in heaps in the field or open air, and are protected by a covering of straw and earth, provision at the same time being made for drainage and ventilation. In making one of these places, or root-houses (*silos*) for the storage of the beet, a trench is first cut in the ground, over which the beets are afterwards placed in piles. The trench is made eighty centimetres wide and from sixty-five to seventy centimetres deep. The length varies according to the quantity of beets to be stored; it must be, however, at each end about one metre longer than the pile of beets. This trench is then covered with branches of trees or shrubs sufficiently thick to prevent the beet from falling through, but not too thick to prevent the air from freely circulating upward through the roots. In the middle of the pit a triangular chimney, made roughly of pine boards three centimetres thick, twenty centimetres broad, and one and a half centimetre long, is set up. The beets are then piled up over this trench so as to form heaps with sloping sides about three metres wide at the base, and from twenty to twenty-five metres long, according to the length of the trench. No special care need be taken to make the piles regular in appearance, the beets roughly thrown together will naturally arrange themselves to the required shape. The height of the pile is usually about one metre and a half, corresponding to the height of the chimney. The upper part of the pile should be regular, so that the roof with which it is covered may fit evenly. The cover or roof is made of three pine boards so arranged as to fit the top of the pile. The sides are braced together at certain distances by grooved tie pieces, the groove of which is .08 centimetres square. The width of the boards which form the gutter is from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty millimetres. The length is of less importance, as the gutters or roofs can be placed one after the other, according to the length of the pile. The most convenient length, however, is from three to four metres, which enables them to be handled with ease. At the end of the season they are stored away, and may be used until entirely worn out.

As soon as the pits are ready they must be covered with straw and a layer of earth, from ten to twelve centimetres in depth. This may be done on any day, not rainy, whether warm or cold. The straw spread

between the roots is quite necessary, for, being a non-conductor of heat, it prevents the roots from being injured by the heavy frosts, and supports the earth with which the pile is covered, leaving a free space between the beets themselves for the circulation of air. Near the chimney a triangular box about one metre long is placed, made of thin boards and extending into the pile. It opens at the top into the gutter or roof and is intended for the thermometer.

The preservation of the beet is divided into two operations: 1. Storing away the beet. 2. Superintendence of the pits.

The beets when stored must be well cleaned; that is to say, freed from the dirt attached to them, and the collar cut away, for any portion of the leaves remaining on the roots will become rotten in a few days and produce fermentation in the pits. Care must also be taken not to put into the pits any roots damaged during loading the carts, by the horses' feet or by the wheels. This rule is easy to observe, and such damaged beets may be worked up immediately.

It is easy to see that the good preservation of beet roots depends upon their being kept cool, yet free from frost, and dry and well ventilated. The root-houses are constructed in the manner described, in order to secure these essential conditions. A continuous current of air entering at each end of the trench passes upward through the floor of branches or brush, penetrates the pile of beets, and finally passes out of the chimney at the top and at the ends of the roof or covering.

The temperature of the pit should never exceed three, four, or at the most five degrees above the freezing point.

The following are the methods adopted for maintaining the equable temperature.

Let us suppose that when the beet pits were made the weather was moderately warm, about eight degrees above the freezing point. The temperature in such a case should be lowered to three or four degrees. This is done by closing the ends of the canal and gutters with straw stoppers during the heat of the day, when the temperature is above eight degrees, and by opening them in the evening and during the night, when the temperature has fallen below that point. By introducing the cool air in this way during the night and excluding the warm air during the day, in the course of a week the proper temperature will be obtained.

To maintain the temperature of the pits at this height, it will be only necessary to stop up the openings completely, whenever the outside temperature is higher than four degrees, or lower than the freezing point.

That the differences of temperature may be obtained a thermometer is introduced, which indicates the temperature of the air passing into the lower canal while another is placed in the triangular box above referred to, which will indicate the temperature of the mass of roots.

The whole superintendence then consists in stopping and opening the gutters as occasion requires. In this way, with proper care, the beets can be preserved till the end of March, without sensible alteration.

The pits are usually from twenty to twenty-five metres in length. When placed in a line there is about three metres between them. When placed, however, in parallel lines, the canals are dug five metres from each other, in order that there may be between the pits room enough to take the earth intended to cover them. One thermometer will be sufficient for every five or ten pits. A pit twenty-five metres long, and made as above described, will hold from forty to forty-five tons of beets; and

if they are at the above-mentioned distances from each other, two million and a half of beets can be stored in pits on a single hectare.

Another method, which is more economical and generally used, consists in placing the beets in longitudinal heaps, about two metres wide at the base.

At harvesting, a thin layer of earth spread over the sides only is sufficient.

This allows the whole mass to become cool, and when the temperature of the air falls below the temperature of the beet, which is often the case in the fall of the year, the air permeating the interstices of the mass, and being necessarily at the same temperature as the beet itself, has a tendency to rise. The thin layer of earth covering the sides allows a sufficient circulation of air, which takes the place of the warm air escaping at the top. The proper temperature is thus obtained, which prevents the beets from being heated to such a degree as to cause their decomposition, which would take place were they entirely covered. The precaution of covering the beets with a thin layer of earth at harvesting is of great service, as it insures them against the hoar frost. As the season advances, to protect them from the heavier frosts, it will be necessary only to add more earth to the whole surface.

This method of conservation answers all purposes, provided proper care is taken. The great surface of the walls of the piles, and the large amount of earth to be heaped up, render this method, nevertheless, quite an expensive one.

Still another method has been devised, less expensive than the two preceding ones. The beets are placed in heaps from six to eight metres wide at the base, and from two to three metres in height, with gently sloping sides covered with earth. The heap, which extends as far as the supply of beets and the surface of the ground permits, is flat on top, and covered with straw alone.

The only precaution to be taken is to admit the air to the heaps from below, so that it may freely penetrate the whole mass. In order to effect this, air drafts are established by digging channels in the earth, before storing the roots, to the depth and width of forty centimetres, running transversely to the heaps, and of sufficient length to extend beyond the pile when covered with earth, in order that the openings may be free. This being done, the piles are covered with earth on the sides and with straw on the top, and the air channels left open from the outside. The circulation of the air will be free and in proportion to the difference between the temperature of the pile and that of the outside atmosphere, and by this means good ventilation will be effected. The only care required is to tend the air drafts, and not open them unless the temperature of the outside air is above the freezing point. For this purpose small heaps of dung are kept ready near each opening, with which they are to be stopped when the nights are too cold. In order to ascertain the temperature of the mass, so that it can, when desired, be maintained at a fixed point, there are set at different places in the mass channels made of small boards, jointed together, so as to form an open-work frame, extending into the pile about half its height, in which a thermometer can be placed, which may be inspected from day to day, in order that the progress of cooling may be watched. It is thought that the temperature is sufficiently low at three or four degrees above the freezing point, at which time the cooling process is stopped and the openings closed. The straw on the top of the heap will be sufficient to protect the beets from ordinary frosts. Should heavy frosts

be apprehended, it will be well to cover the straw with a thin layer of fresh manure or earth.

Where it is intended to preserve the beets for a long time, the first method of conservation should be adopted, as the results obtained are more satisfactory, and as this method requires less attention.

When the beets are to be worked up during the first month of fabrication, the second method will suffice.

The third method is less costly than the first, but nearly an equal amount of care is required for the superintendence of the pits.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

By HON. W. H. PARKS, PRESIDENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been customary for the President, in calling the society to order at each exhibition or fair, to make a few remarks. Sometimes addresses have been prepared appropriate for the occasion, and I do not know but what some one expects that I have prepared such an address; but, unfortunately, Presidents are not always chosen with a view to their capacity for delivering addresses, and at this time you have such a President. I have not prepared such an address, for the reason that my own business has occupied my whole time; and whatever I say this evening will be impromptu, and such suggestions as I think most appropriate.

I certainly can congratulate you, as each President has had occasion to do before, upon the success of this society. Although the numbers here to-night are but few, compared to those who have assembled here before, the fair, the exhibition, the result is a success.

At the organization of this society, the successful cultivation of the different fruits on exhibition here to-night was an experiment. The organization was to encourage the cultivation of these fruits and the grains which are bountifully supplied to us at this time. It is no longer an experiment—no longer a problem as to whether we have a State capable of producing all the fruits desired by us; no longer an experiment whether our State is susceptible of producing all the grains that can be consumed by its inhabitants and sufficient for millions besides; consequently the numbers are not so great now as formerly, of those who take active part in developing the resources of our State. This, perhaps, may be an apology for an apparent lack of interest in the citizens and the members of the society.

There are interests, however, in my opinion, of greater importance now than ever before. We have demonstrated that we can produce them in abundance and surplus; and now comes the question, what shall we do with the surplus? When we first commenced producing, we had a population of miners, who consumed all that we produced; and three times the amount we produced we had to import. It is now reversed. We produce more than all our miners and all our inhabitants can consume, and we must look to a foreign market; and the question now comes, can we compete with those who are more favorably situated in regard to the

market than we are? This is one of the great questions which must yet be solved, and it is an experiment as to whether this State shall succeed as an exporting State.

We cannot with safety take as a basis the past three years, because we have had more than average seasons during this time; and at the same time we have had a foreign demand that we have no right to expect in coming years. Now, the question presents itself to this society, and every member of this society who expects to be a producer: Can we compete or not? And instead of inducing persons to engage in the products, now we must look to the exportation of what we raise. We must look to our commerce. We must look to the mode and manner of disposing of our crops. This is the question—much more difficult to solve than the one of producing. It would be idle for me to attempt to lay down any rules for this society. I can only suggest that the society take such measures as are in its power for the solution of this question. It is in the power of this society to act in conjunction with other societies to lessen the cost of production. It is in its power to assist in lessening the cost of transportation; to assist in reducing the commissions of sale—almost to dictate the terms upon which our products shall be disposed. By the terms, I mean mode and manner in which they shall be shipped. Our commerce is impaired by extraordinary taxation. There is, perhaps, no port in the world burdened with so heavy charges as San Francisco; perhaps no place in the world where the freights are so high as they are from any given point in this State to San Francisco, for the same distance. These are the influences with which this society and community have to deal. But perhaps, before looking to commerce we must look to our own immediate affairs, that is, the matter of production. We are now producing at extraordinary expense, by which I mean, as compared with other countries. It is only because our soil is fertile and climate salubrious that we can at the present time compete with other countries.

In this matter of production we find the labor question one that is much agitated at this time, and has assumed such a shape that, perhaps, it will not become me to discuss it. But I think it is one that every body interested in the welfare of the State must reflect seriously upon, and arrive at some definite conclusion. We need more laborers, and the labor must be furnished at a less price. In order to get that labor, the laborer must be protected in his *right* to labor. We have been here for years waiting for capital; we have invited capitalists to bring it here for investment. And the first question that capital asks, when it arrives in the State of California, is: Where is your labor. Where is your labor to build railroads, to fill manufactories, to produce tea, coffee, sugar, silk and hemp? No one can tell, and capital retires.

Let this society, then, take some action on this question, and act in unison. Let them see that some particular classes of laborers are permitted to come to our State and labor for what we can afford to give them, and not be molested by those who are here, who neither wish to labor themselves or permit others to do so. Without it we cannot expect to have manufactories, nor a large number of that desirable class, the farmers—the small farmers. It is said by some that our farms are too large, and must be sub-divided. I answer that it is at present impossible for any small farmer to sustain himself. It is not the enormous profit that he makes in producing, but it is the small profit upon an enormous quantity that enables him to farm at all. In order to have a population of small farmers to enrich our country, as we eventually

shall, labor must be supplied to them at cheaper rates than are now ruling. The one hinges upon the other.

Another question that is now agitating the minds of many, is that of doing away with fences—an item of enormous expense to farmers. When a man invests one thousand dollars here for land, he is required to invest two thousand dollars to fence it. Almost every man who desires to farm, has the means and ability to acquire a small farm in this country; but there are those who cannot acquire even a small farm and fence it as required by law. In other words, one man with six or eight cows, perhaps, will come into a neighborhood, and prevent ten men from producing a thousand bushels of wheat each. In my opinion it is most absurd. There is no reason why one individual should pursue an occupation to the great injury of hundreds of others; no reason why A should be compelled to build *two miles* of fence that he may raise three hundred bushels of grain to accommodate B who milks three cows. Let B take care of his own cows; let him fence ten acres, or in other words, let him keep his property from trespassing on mine.

This question is just commencing to be agitated, because perhaps stock keepers have heretofore predominated, and it would have cost more to fence the stock than the grain; now the thing is reversed and it costs ten, yes twenty times the amount to fence the grain that it does the stock. Should we not then welcome any measure of relief from this burdensome tax of making and keeping in repair so much superfluous fence.

There has been manifest in California a spirit of opposition to the combination of capital. I think wrongly so. I believe there is nothing better for our State than that the land should become the property of individuals. It is true it would be better if we had an owner for every one hundred and sixty acres within our State; but we have not the inhabitants. And when they come here and demand the one hundred and sixty acres they will be sure to get them. But in my opinion, the sooner the land of California becomes private property the better for the State; because where there is one man who will invest in land, let it pay large or small, and that will let it lie idle, there are ten men who will cultivate it to some extent. Therefore I say it is an inducement to men to cultivate a large number of acres now, hoping at some time to realize a large fortune therefrom. It is yet a problem whether such hopes may ever be realized.

As I said at the outset, I do not intend to discourse these various questions, but merely to suggest to the society the questions now before them, which are of great importance. It is a question as to whether the State shall maintain its present position as a producing State; and the answer hinges upon the manner in which these matters are settled. I say that under existing circumstances it is impossible for this State to produce grain and compete with other countries more favorably situated. We cannot afford to export.

When the foreign demand is less than now our granaries will overflow in less than six months, and there will be no market for us. Then, I say, we must first have cheap freights, increased commerce, do away with fencing and with every expense that is not actually and absolutely necessary, and produce at a much less cost than we do now. Will this society decide upon these questions? You may say that the President accords too much power to this society. I admit it, under the present mode of management.

Whilst every man comes here merely to get a small premium upon the largest apple, or the finest horse, or the biggest cow, the society has no power; it only affords, perhaps, pastime for a few to congregate and exchange ideas upon the manner of raising fruit and stock. But it does not meet the question. Each citizen must belong to the society; must hold himself responsible for its success, and not come here expecting that six, eight or ten men will be responsible for its success, as is now the case. I will venture to say that outside of twenty men there has been no one to look after the affairs of this society, or to feel any very deep interest, further than in the exhibition of his own particular productions. And where one man comes with the spirit to sustain the society and to make it a success, many come with a spirit of captiousness and complain that they have not been fairly treated. By whom? By themselves; they are the society. They have the say, and they have the vote. But they attempt to tear it to pieces. They have not yet succeeded, and I apprehend never will. But it makes it disagreeable, and every man who has the honor of presiding over this society, either as President or otherwise, once resolves never to receive the like honor again. And I confess that a man must have more good nature than I possess to go through it without being somewhat roiled.

I regret exceedingly that there is not a greater number of farmers present to-night. I had prepared in my own mind a little ground work for a talk to them, but on seeing that I had to address an audience, who perhaps will not feel themselves responsible for the success of this fair, I am somewhat thrown off the track. I regret that I cannot entertain them in a better manner. But I will excuse myself by saying that on to-morrow evening if they will come, they will have the pleasure of listening to the eloquent Dr. McKaig, who will address them upon the subject of agriculture. And now, after thanking you all for following me in these abrupt remarks, I will bid you good night.

ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTHERN DISTRICT FAIR AT ITS EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION, AUGUST TWENTY-FIFTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

BY REV. WILLIAM MCKAIG.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of this Association: Allow me to congratulate you on being permitted to assemble again in this hall, under such favorable auspices, to celebrate your annual industrial jubilee. Another year has rolled away, and Ceres from her golden horn has poured out a bounteous harvest of flowers, fruit and grain, health and good cheer; and now from the snow-fed springs of the mountain, the blooming vineyards of the foot-hills, and the broad and fertile valleys, you come together in tents and booths, like the old Hebrews at the Feast of the Tabernacle, after the autumnal vintage, to talk over the history of the past, the prospects of the future, and display the prospects of your skill and labor. It is too late now to question the utility of these industrial convocations. It is admitted on all hands that agriculture, at least, has greatly improved since the establishment of the custom of holding annual fairs and exhibitions. Before that, the husbandman wanted the improvement that comes from the fellowship of kindred workers, the collision of ideas, the interchange of experience and the zeal excited by publicity and commendation. Scattered widely over the face of the country, immured in quiet rural seclusion, they saw but little beyond their immediate neighborhood. They did not meet in annual conventions for debate and mutual edification, as the ministers and physicians. They were not quickened by professional rivalry and ambition as the lawyers during Court term. The papers did not puff and advertise the wondrous products of the fields and vineyards as they did the wares and commodities of the city merchant. Each farmer lived apart, doing his own work in his own way; marketing his grain, vegetables and eggs; selling his pork and wool in silent isolation; learning nothing from the experience of others, and rarely improving upon the methods of his ancestors. State and county agricultural associations have helped, perhaps, more than any other agency, to break up this monotony and stagnation. They bring the cultivators of the soil so intimately together, that the skill, talent and experience of one becomes the heritage of all. Hence, prosperity and increased intelligence have marked the history of every State and community that has fostered these exhibitions.

You will hardly expect of me, however, an address upon any of the subjects directly appertaining to the object of this association. My

studies and habits of thought wholly unfit me for the task, and I should make myself ridiculous to attempt it. Rural life and industry as a school of manhood, is the topic I have selected, and I trust you will find it in some degree not unrelated to the occasion. Labor, like everything else, has an end in view. Its first and lowest aim is to make a living. Man is a feeding animal, and that want is the spur that quickens his latent energies. Hunger drives the savage to hunting, fishing, grubbing for roots or planting a patch of corn and potatoes. Inclement weather compels him to clean out a cave, thatch a hut and seek the rude materials he needs for clothing.

As Christianity was cradled in a manger, so our proud branching material civilization was born of a sensation, received its first impulse from the thrill of a nerve, the imperious cry of a physical want. But he who toils merely to eat and drink, to pick bed and board out of nature, pastures upon the surface of things, and is not far removed from the instinct that prompts the animal to crop the grass, or the hawk to pursue its prey. His firmament is a mud sky, and no bright ideals of a better condition sing to him from the future. And yet how many there are, even in the most enlightened community, who barely live from hand to mouth, to wear out the dreary day, mere plodders and drudgers that never arise above the circumstances in which they were born. And he who lives solely for material gain, to add lot to lot, acre to acre, dollar to dollar, is very little better off, in soul force and moral power, than the groundling who lives to tickle a few nerves on the tip of the tongue. I heard of a man, the other day, so completely materialized that the Assessor was compelled to tax him as real estate. Could you look through the body as a transparent glass case, and read the interior motives, thoughts and purposes of the soul, you would be astonished to see how many people there are happily lifted above pressing physical necessities that are only half emerged from the earth, and not even "pawing to get free," like Milton's lion, but are content to absorb, bloat and die.

But labor has still a higher end than merely to feed and clothe the body or add to our possessions, and that is to idolize and perfect our work. Through diversified agencies and with varied talent one is called to work out his mission as a sculptor, another to paint, another to sing, another to plough, another to plead law, another to preach, and another to practice medicine. Now, it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to humanity to do thoroughly whatever task is assigned to us. It is a noble, manly ambition to make the best of our calling, though it be to shape a horse shoe, drive a stage or sew a welt. The ambition is the spring of all progress in the practical utilities, arts and inventions. It is the healthy enthusiasm and emulation that gives us such wonderful improvements in machinery, model farms, tasteful gardens, charming varieties of fruits and flowers, and fine breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. Your agricultural associations are helping to foster this spirit of generous rivalry by the premiums, medals and public honor given to the most successful competitor. Only so far as the farmer is possessed by the ambition to excel in his special calling will he rise above the drudgery and routine of a mere plodder.

But there is a still higher end to labor than merely to excel in one's calling, and wear the red and blue ribbons of honor. To live merely to excel in one's special art and vocation is good, but not the best thing a man can do for himself. Labor must do more than feed and clothe, take out patents, and smirk and grin for an hour's applause. It should ennoble the worker, enrich his mind, sharpen his perceptions

store his memory, regale his imagination, elevate his aims, strengthen his principles, and in short make him a wiser, truer, better man. The chief end of every vocation should be the fullest, ripest manhood of all who are engaged in it; and just so far as it fails to secure this result it becomes a drag upon the highest energies of the soul. It is not age that makes the man. You may find some men that stand six feet high, with broad shoulders, looking down into a well of memory forty or fifty years deep, that are mere boobies. They are men only in avoirdupois.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

We come to manhood only in the comprehension, development and maturity of all the faculties we possess. To attain that perfection of our powers should be the aim of our life, and every calling and pursuit should be made as far as possible to contribute to that end. The soul possesses "the powers of an endless life." This world is its first school to educate those powers. Every calling you pursue is to some extent a teacher in this school; and if the farmer, the trader, the artisan, the physician, the lawyer and the minister has not been made truer, nobler, stronger by his vocation, then his life has been a lamentable failure. Now, the life of the farmer and dwellers in the rural districts, it seems to me, are peculiarly fitted to produce a broad and generous development of some of the most noble and sterling qualities of manhood. I am sure, at least, that their condition has been too greatly underrated and restricted.

Allow me to call you attention to some elements of a noble manhood that country life and agricultural pursuits may help to foster.

The first element of manhood I name, is physical health and manly vigor. We cannot too highly value bodily energy, a robust constitution, good digestion, steady nerves and strong, tough thews. They are as essential to a well developed manhood as a deep, solid foundation is to the stability of a building. The soul carries the body as the tree its bark or the snail its shell, and so long as this marriage of matter and mind continues, they are practically one, and must naturally bear each other's infirmities. Like the Siamese twins, they breathe and walk simultaneously, and one cannot take a spree and the other keep sober. Hence, the trite law of Juvenal, "a sound mind in a sound body" cannot be despised by any one who wishes to realize his fullest powers. You must possess physical health in order to be intellectually and spiritually well. The heart must pulsate rhythmically in order to feel happy. A bilious condition makes an atrobilious temper. Peccant humors in the blood fills the mind with all kinds of dismal fogs and vapors. Without good health and bodily vigor, fine talents, the inspiration of genius, refined tastes and a bountiful supply of wit and humor only intensifies one's misery by making him conscious of powers he dare not fully exert. Now, it is happily the lot of the farmer to follow a calling that, perhaps more than any other, furnishes that desirable element of manhood, good health and a bountiful supply of physical vigor. All manual toil tends to develop the body but not all in equal proportion. Some only call into exercise a certain set of faculties, such as the eye, the ear, the touch, and hence the physical benefits are partial. Some exert deleterious influence and tend to shorten life. Thus, our life tables show that printers, mechanics, painters, tailors and shoemakers

have the lowest average. Indoor confinement, want of sufficient exercise, breathing irritating substances and noxious odors from the material of their work, reduces their average to thirty-six. At the head of the health list stands the farmer, whose average is sixty-four, seven years longer than the lawyer or minister, ten years longer than the doctor, and nearly thirteen years longer than the blacksmith and jeweller. Such is the influence of farm labor and country air on physical vigor. It gives the longest lease upon life.

And then the dwellers in the rural districts are exempt from those tempting artificial irregularities that so early sap and wither humanity in large towns and cities. Saloons, theatres, gaming clubs, billiard rooms and restaurants, with their brilliant lights and gorgeous attire, do not attract the laborer, at the close of the day's work, to late hours; dissipation and unnatural excesses. He is not so apt to arise with a bad headache in the morning, a macaroni sky, and fagged, jaded and irritable, drag himself languidly to his work. How many worn by thought, harassed by commercial care, or broken down by carousal and connival pleasures, have exclaimed with Talleyrand, "Oh, that sleep could be bought—that it was in the market at any quotation." The farmer is not liable to this nervous sleeplessness, does not have to woo Morpheus with opiates, cordials and hot slings, and is not apt to be chased in his sleep by horrid monsters, bitten by ogres, and awakened by strange noises, stumbling over graves or plunging into rolling floods. You may safely wager that the young bacchinal who dreamed that the devil came one night and sat down upon his stomach, holding the Bunker Hill Monument in his lap, did not live on a ranch. And then what an appetite the field laborer has? He needs no rum bitters, nor brandy cocktails, to appreciate his breakfast. And what large families they have in the country. Fresh rosy girls, that blush without paint, and stalwart boys that do not stray out too late at night and early wreck their virtue and manhood upon the Barbary Coast.

The second element of manhood consists in mental activity and a richly furnished mind. Man is distinguished from all the lower orders by his intellectual nature. The birds sing but they never compose music. The bee and the beaver build but they possess no system of architecture. The cattle roam in bands but they have no social organization. In poetic license, instinct may be considered as the dim harbinger of reason, but in no sense whatever can a man's dog ever rise to the dignity of a conscious partner or shareholder along with its master in the responsible trust of thinking freely and wisely directing. Only so far as you think do you live, and come into possession of your patrimony of existence. You live by eating, and wisely directed thought is a mode of mental nourishment. As the strength of the laboring man demands a regular supply of good solid food, so too, no one can hope to possess vigor of mind, agility of thought in planning and combining, who does not regularly supply the mind with wholesome material for thought. If you need cordials, appetisers, dainty morsels and pungent condiments to give you an appetite for your food, you are certainly in a bad way; but if you have a keen relish for the ordinary staples of the table you have reason to be thankful that you are in such good condition. So, too, if curiosity, the appetite of the mind, is wide awake to the beauty, order and wealth of the universe, and can find regalement in good books and journals, or art, science, history or some of the inviting walks of literature, then you are in a healthy state; but if the common-places of conversation, the saws about the weather, neighborhood gossip, the items of

the market, money quotations, and the price of corn, pork or wool, be sufficient to absorb and entertain you, then your intellect may as well speak for its shroud. Cultivated thought emancipates one from the narrow and restricted sphere of his calling and profession. No man should allow his business to measure his intellectual growth. No matter how useful or elevated it may be, you cannot afford to bury all your powers in it. The universe is around you; eternity is before you. All these stars are but the foot-lights of a mightier drama than any that can be enacted on the stage of time. And shall we who are destined so soon to take part in that endless scene, content ourselves in merely crawling over sacks of grain and bales of merchandise? And yet how many there are whose geography consists in running a section line, whose astronomy an occasional glance at the stars over the chimney tops, whose geology is all piled up in a stone fence, and whose botany is the dimension of a vegetable garden. It is all well enough to talk of fine apples and pears, splendid trotters and sleek Devons, but we must not forget that the fertility and productiveness of mind takes precedence to every thing else.

A well stored mind is the most substantial of our possessions. It cannot take fire or run away. It needs no lock and key, nor insurance policy. Even death cannot eject you from such a heritage. And now it is the common impression that rural life and industry is not quite so propitious a school for intellectual health and strength as it is for physical development. This may be true, but I am sure that it is richer in resources for thought and mental vigor than many are accustomed to think. If the cultivator of the soil has no higher ambition than merely to excel in his special calling and wear off the honors and premiums of the fair, he will need the vigorous exercise of his reflective powers. Skilled labor pays better than plodding routine, and dull stolid contentment with the old methods. And what if any bumpkin that can yoke a pair of steers and deftly twist a whip-cracker, can raise fine fields of wheat and barley, mealy potatoes and fat beeves; can any one, who has ever felt the pulsation of Divinity within him, be content to graduate the capacity of his intelligence to this standard? Then agricultural colleges, journals, fairs, and the many able works written on chemistry in relation to the soil, pomology, horticulture, the different breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, are fast elevating the pursuit of husbandry into a science, and no wakeful mind can willingly consent to live in ignorance of the literature of its special vocation. Every one should, up to his measure of ability, keep step with the age in which he lives. He should know something of its material developments, the progress of science, art, literature, politics and religion. And who has a deeper interest in these things than the farmer? In some degree all these avenues of knowledge and elevating enjoyment lie open to his exploring curiosity. The farmer who economizes his time, and who does not allow his business to make a drudge of him, may in rural quietude find more leisure for reading and meditation than the merchant or mechanic in the city, living in the midst of the excitement of trade, and hotly driven by sharp competition.

Another element of true manhood is a love and appreciation of the beautiful. All those material objects which give us pleasure in the simple contemplation of their outward qualities belong, more or less, to the realm of the beautiful. We are made to admire, to be pleased, attracted and thrilled with joy, as well as to think, reason and analyze, and certain forms, sounds and actions are endowed with the mysterious power of producing pleasurable emotions. A good taste is the capacity

of receiving pleasure spontaneously from those objects that were intended by the Creator to be grateful and pleasing. Now, this is too fair and large a domain of the soul to be left wholly uncultivated. And yet its gates are thought to be closed against the cultivator of the soil. He has to deal with utility, and not with the beautiful. Hence it has become common to speak of country people as rustics, bumpkins, clodpoles and mudsills. The politician calls them the bone and sinew of the land, a compliment equally due to horses and cattle. Now, I am confident that rural life and industry are far more favorable to the development of the finer sensibilities than they get credit for. It is true the farmer has no access to academies of design or galleries of art, and does not daily walk to his business under the shadow of sumptuous architecture, like the dwellers in the city. But, then, he dwells in God's spacious studio, and may actually see infinite thought at work shaping the clouds and painting the hills and fields in variegated hues and tints. It is God's ideal of beauty that breaks upon you in the glorious sunrise, that is spread before you in the picturesque landscape and sculptured hills and mountains—those "great cathedrals of the earth, with their gates of rock, pavement of clouds, choirs of stream and stone, altars of snow and vaults of purple traversed by the continual stars."

For, after all, what is nature but the embodiment of Divine thought, the graceful and flowing vesture that enwraps ineffable beauty, order and harmony. No beauty in a farmer's life! Walk through this Pavilion and gaze upon the fruits and flowers displayed upon these tables. These are not artificial, mere fruit and flower pieces of artistic skill, but miracles. Landseer and Bonheur may paint the most finished representatives of animal life, the horse, the dog, the cow, but you possess the original pictures which they copy. Surely the sweep of fields, snow-crested mountains, woodland glades, orchards, vineyards and gardens ought to be more soothing and refining to the soul than the piles of brick and mortar, the clatter of drays and milk wagons, and the ceaseless roar of mammon. And allow me to suggest to the farmer that it is a duty he owes to his manhood, to the public good, to give more attention to the esthetics of his calling. It is said that an ill-natured woman will knead her irritable disposition into the bread she makes, and thus affect the whole family with her unamiable temper. Be this as it may, we know that every man stamps his individuality upon his work. As you ride through the lane and look at a shabby, unpainted house, a straggling woodpile, rickety gates, sloven fences, and the mangy aspect of things in general, you say instinctively that a clownish, boorish mind must dwell there. A man cannot live in a muss, with pigs rooting in the dooryard, hens cackling in the kitchen, and everything in "confusion worse confounded," without becoming demoralized. Chameleon-like, we reflect the hue of our surroundings. Rural ornamentation, neatness and taste in architecture, and display of shades, flowers and smoothly shaved lawns would make home inviting and keep your sons and daughters from longing to escape from the dullness of the country to the giddy whirl and dissipation of the city. And let no one say that the farmer has no time to indulge in fancies of taste and refinement. He has many an hour of leisure quite sufficient for these little artistic endowments, once his sensibilities are quickened into a lively appreciation of taste and beauty.

Another element of manhood I must not overlook, is moral integrity. As you set your time pieces by the sun and adjust your hours of toil by solar regularities, so our moral nature should be regulated by the great

law of truth, right and justice. And now I may add that a very bad man in the country must be akin to the devil. The outward solicitations to evil are not so imperious there. The spirit of cupidity and gain rages in the country, but as competitions are not so sharply defined, and the clashing of self interest so fierce and hotly contested as in the city, the torrent is less apt to sweep you away. In the city the spirit of avarice is intensified into a furnace heat. The only problem seems to be how to make the most money in the shortest time. If conscience should stray out of the Sabbath and get in the way, it must be run over. Hence you may pass across the diameter of the city and scarcely see anything to remind you of God and eternal things, unless it be the passing of a funeral cortege, casting its silent and transient lesson upon the hurrying scene. There is certainly more danger of men being wrecked upon these wild social breakers than those who are further out upon a calmer sea. In the city the incentives to jovial vice, amorous and dissolute pleasures, and wasteful indulgences are tricked out in their most showy and witching costumes. Even the fine arts, poetry, music, painting, wit and beauty all combine to give a picturesque charm to the broad road, and conceal the dismal abyss in which it terminates. Now, you who live in the country are not drummed and serenaded by the devil in this way. Fewer temptations stray into the country and prowl among the fields, and therefore we naturally expect to find more virtue and temperance in the rural home. Then, again, the dwellers in the country are not so much annoyed by those little cares and frets that disturb the equanimity of city people. You have no city taxes to pay. You are not worried by butchers' bills, gas bills, water bills and rent bills every day. Mother Grandy's eye is not upon you every time you step out of the gate. There is no water or chalk in your milk. Your butter is not strong enough to walk. Your fruits and vegetables are always fresh and savory. You have your local cares and troubles, I know. It is very aggravating to have your crops damaged by breechy cattle, or the dogs to get among your sheep, but on the whole, there is no mode of life so conducive to a serene, happy and contented existence as the farmer.

And now let me exhort you to magnify your calling. It may be made the school of some of the noblest and most amiable virtues that can adorn humanity. No clan is so independent and free. The financial storms that topple down the great commercial houses that stand on the contingencies of trade do not desolate your quiet so severely.

Remember that agriculture is the chief source of the nation's wealth. Commerce exchanges it. Manufactures only improve its quality. But agriculture is the productive power that multiplies it. Without the farmer the loom would stand idle, the mill cease to hum, the locomotive rust on the iron rail and the great ships drop to pieces in the harbor. Without agriculture, in fact, these great symbols of utilitarian invention and activity could never have come into existence.

Agriculture fosters the patriotic spirit. The fee simple to a spot of ground is the germ of liberty. The man who stands upon his own soil feels that his personal interest is bound up in the honor and inviolability of the law that protects him. He feels that of the great globe, fashioned by the hand of God and sent wheeling through boundless space, a certain portion is his, from the centre to the stars; and this consciousness of independence kindles the love of freedom.

And let us also congratulate this society on the stability agriculture

is giving to the population of this State. The first exodus of emigrants came for gold, with no settled purpose of staying here. They were nomadic, restless, living in tents, wandering along river courses, clambering up the mountain slopes, and diving in dismal cañons and gulches, and when they had found the coveted booty, hurried back home. Thus for years the wealth of the State flowed steadily out of the Golden Gate into the Eastern market, returning no equivalent. You have perhaps heard of the "laying machine" invented and patented by a live Yankee. It was so constructed that the egg dropped through the nest into a pocket below, out of sight, and the hen, failing to find it, concluding she had made a mistake, went to work to lay another, and so on; but it was soon found out that, however profitable the machine was to the owner, it was very hard on the hen. The steady outflow of gold may have been very gratifying to Eastern and European capitalists, but it was very hard on California. The discovery of the agricultural resources of the State has changed this state of things, by giving permanency to the population, and hence turning capital towards us instead of away from us.

You live in a remarkable State, stretching itself over ten degrees of latitude, washed on one side by the sea, and walled on the other by mountain ranges. Where on earth will you find more generous soil, a greater variety of climate, grander scenery, richer deposits of minerals, a more salubrious atmosphere, and orchards and gardens teeming with every variety of temperate and tropical fruits and flowers. All this natural wealth and beauty has been brought to within a few hours of the East by the recent completion of the continental railroad. Before your Pacific front stands the nations of the Old World throwing open their harbors and markets. It remains with the farmers, more than any other class, to say whether we are worthy to possess this goodly land, and to lay broad and deep, upon God, humanity and conscience, the foundation of this new State. Whether our schools, colleges, churches and industrial institutes shall be cherished by so enlightened a liberality as to become a joy and benefaction to posterity. Whether, in short, a race of men can be developed here whose moral and intellectual worth will be commensurate with the products of this genial soil and sky.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

UPPER SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR 1869.

OFFICE UPPER SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, }
 Pavilion, Chico, December 27th, 1869. }

I. N. Hoag, for the State Board of Agriculture:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November seventeenth to General Bidwell, President of this association, requesting information in regard to the proceedings of the society for the present year, has been referred to me, and I have the honor to transmit the following statements:

Our society was organized in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as the Butte County Agricultural Society, and held a fair that season, which proved very successful, particularly when the short time for preparation and the total inexperience of all concerned in the management are considered.

Another fair was held by the society in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which was well attended, but which, from various causes, did not prove as great a financial success.

At the annual meeting of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the society was reorganized under the present name, and the field of its operations extended to embrace the Counties of Butte, Colusa, Plumas, Tehama, Shasta and Lassen, and a Board of Agriculture elected as follows:

President—J. Bidwell.

Vice Presidents—W. N. De Haven, S. M. Sproul, G. C. Perkins, C. L. Wilson.

Treasurer—J. C. Noonan.

Secretary—E. Hallet.

Directors—M. Biggs, D. M. Reavis, J. L. Keefer, J. C. Mandeville, G. F. Nourse, J. J. Morehead, W. P. Tilden, W. F. Cheney, B. F. Allen, J. Thompson, S. T. Brewster, G. W. Hoag, J. Boggs, J. Billion, J. C. Tyler, H. A. Rawson, G. H. Messersmith, H. B. Sheldon, J. J. Bell, G. I. Taggart, A. W. Heitzig.

It being already evident that we had a season of light crops and low prices, with the resulting financial pressure to contend with, it became a matter of very serious discussion whether it was policy to hold a fair this season; but it was finally decided to attempt it, and the inclosed

premium list, offering sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, and speed programme, amounting to fourteen hundred dollars (to which was afterwards added another purse of one hundred and fifty dollars), was published and widely circulated.

The fairs of preceding years having been held in temporary buildings, it was decided to build a permanent Pavilion, and one was erected, eighty feet by ninety-six feet, at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars, on a block of land in Chico, donated to the society by General J. Bidwell.

The fair held from September twenty-eighth to October second was very successful—a show of stock not excelled by any district society in the State, and a display of produce, fruit, vegetables and manufactures that filled the Pavilion.

The following is a summary of the entries of leading animals and articles:

Horses—Thoroughbred	17
Roadsters	26
Draught	5
Of all work	73
Saddle	8
Mules	7
Jacks	5
Cattle—Thoroughbred	15
Grades	13
Sheep—Thoroughbred	28
Grades	25
Goats—Cashmere or Angora	8
Swine	9
Poultry	11
Whole number entries of stock	250
Produce	89
Produce—Manufactured	124
Manufactured articles	49
Mining products	7
Cabinet minerals	1
Agricultural implements	18
Needle and fancy work	194
Works of art	36
Miscellaneous	32
Whole number	550

The larger part of the animals on exhibition were the best stock in the State, of their respective varieties, many of them having taken premiums at the State and Northern District Fairs.

In addition to the articles for which premiums were offered by the society were fine exhibits of silkworms and cocoons, by Messrs. J. Siebert, of Marysville, and A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; woollen goods,

from the Capital and Marysville mills; a lace robe, by Mrs. Roberts, intended as a present to Miss Nellie Grant, and many other articles.

I inclose the opening address of the President. The annual address, by Hon. George Barstow, we have already published, and forwarded you a copy.

The financial condition of the society is healthy. We were forced to incur a small debt in building, but hold property to more than twice the amount.

Hereafter, with the railroad facilities now nearly approaching completion, the heavy expense of building partially met, the public interest generally aroused, and the aid of the experience of the past, we trust, within a reasonable time, to make our annual fairs an attraction to all who take an interest in agriculture and its kindred arts; and who does not?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. HALLET,
Secretary.

OPENING ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE UPPER SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIXTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

BY GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, PRESIDENT.

Members of the Upper Sacramento Agricultural Society, and Ladies and Gentlemen: On occasions like this it is customary, as you are aware, for the presiding officer to deliver an opening address, dilating upon the importance of agriculture and portraying in glowing terms the resources of the country, present and prospective; but I have neither time nor inclination to enter upon, much less perform such a task; nor do I believe that you, under the circumstances, desire such at my hands.

Officers of an agricultural society, if they discharge their duties as they should, occupy anything but sinecure positions. No amount of smooth words, or lazy good humor, or self-laudation will suffice to fill the chasm of inefficiency. They must work—that is the word, work—and triumph or fall by their work. Active, earnest, efficient work knows no such word as fail. And, my friends, it is a glorious circumstance that we live in an age of universal activity—in a country of liberty and progress, where it is no disgrace to toil. We should recognize labor as the foundation of prosperity; and no man can plead as an excuse that it is not honorable to work; but all ought to work, with hands or head, people and officers alike. It is not enough for members of such a society to elect officers, resolve to hold a fair, and then fold their arms and say all is done. But, pardon the comparison of small with great things, how long would our government, or any other free government, last without the active sympathy and support of the people? Expenses must be paid, and moral and material forces brought into requisition. The life of a society like this, as that of a nation, depends on the existence and efficiency of these essential conditions. When a government or society is organized, it has but just begun its career. Sympathy and material support are its vital atmosphere. As “eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,” so is earnest and ceaseless effort the price of success.

For the two preceding years, the local or Butte County Agricultural Fairs were temporarily provided with a structure dignified with the name of Pavilion. The plan of annually building up and tearing down was deemed by the present officers unwise and not to be continued. It was believed that prominent and enterprising citizens of adjoining counties would come to our aid and do much to promote the object and

success of the annual exhibition (which we have come here to celebrate) and share equally with us in the beneficent results sure to flow from the exchange of happy greetings and peaceful rivalry. With these views and objects, it was but fair to give the citizens of other counties equal rights and representation. To this end it became necessary to reorganize and merge into a district organization, under the name of the "Upper Sacramento Agricultural Society," embracing the Counties of Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Shasta, Plumas and Lassen, and such others as may unite with us in the future. This accomplished, an appeal was made for means to erect a structure which should be of ample proportions to answer the present and prospective wants of the society; a building which could be so far advanced, with the means we might reasonably expect, as to answer the purposes of the present fair; one that could, when the financial condition of the society should permit, be appropriately finished.

A firm brick foundation, three feet high—eighty by ninety-six feet—with two cross walls, was laid, and a substantial frame erected thereon. The outside boarding, though substantial, is temporary; but the floor and roof may be considered good and permanent. But further description is unnecessary. Without drawing somewhat upon your imaginations you may not be able to form a proper conception of this now unfinished edifice when it shall have been completed. But draw upon your fancy as you may—picture to yourselves this temple of industry, surmounted with cupola or dome, embowered amidst stately trees; this vast aisle and transept arched and groined, and these walls decorated with mottoes and allegorical frescoes—all these things and more are within the possibilities of the near future, if the people will that they shall be done, and furnish the means. Industry, and rivalry and development—these will secure all that we need, and satisfy our fondest hopes. In attempting to make these allusions—this sort of general and imperfect report of the doings of this society, let me say, the work itself is the best witness as to what we have done. Whether or not it meets with the intelligent expectation of those who have a right to call us to account, I can conscientiously say it is all we have been able to do. We present it to you as the result of your willing contributions, and trust that you will find in it something worthy of your approbation. We are here to exchange kindly greetings, and celebrate our annual jubilee; and we have reason to rejoice and return thanks to a gracious Providence, who has crowned the land with abundant harvests, and filled our hearts with gladness. We are here, my friends, in the interest of labor, of harmony and good will, and of all that makes us a prosperous and progressive people, to dedicate this hall to agriculture. It rose at your command; it is filled with the products of your industry. Accept it at our hands, and make this occasion one of sincere rejoicing. And more than that—make it a season of profit as well as pleasure, that all may be able to say, when they shall return to their homes, that it was good to have been here; that they feel encouraged, and their ambition aroused, to excel in their various callings. It is an auspicious indication to see the growing interest felt in these annual exhibitions. It is in your power to make them occasions not only of happy reunions, but of lasting benefit to all; and it is hard to imagine how any can return from here without feeling amply recompensed. If, however, there is a son of Adam so buried in avarice, so fascinated with the bubbles and frivolities of idleness—in a word, so lost to the finer sensibilities of his nature, as not to feel the kindling power of emulation—his

case is one of commiseration; he is, indeed, a drone in the hive of industry. But if one spark of genuine humanity is left in his bosom, there is hope—hope that the spark may become ignited into a flame—hope that he will resolvé to add his mite to the sum of activity, which carries the country forward in its career of prosperity, and annually return to compete in the race of merit, where excellence alone should win the prize. No man is so wise that he cannot learn; none so high as not to be dependent on his neighbors; none so rich that he cannot be taught economy; none so prosperous that he may not be benefited by the knowledge and experience of other men; none so humble that he may not rise.

It may be proper to allude to one or two obstacles to the completeness of the exhibition the present year. The season for fruit has not been favorable. In comparison with former years, grapes have been almost a failure; and the same may be said of most products of the orchard. The failure has been both in quantity and quality of the fruit, owing, doubtless, to the small amount of rain last winter and spring, and the few days of unusually hot weather in July. Another effect or peculiarity of the season has been: fruits ripened and disappeared a month earlier than ever before, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

I may be pardoned, perhaps, for making one more excuse and counting it among the obstacles against which we have had to contend, and that is, the stringency of the money market, which is without parallel. The land is groaning with plenty, but amidst this abundance every man feels poor. One thing is evident, there is no available and adequate market for farm products. Look at your granaries, they are literally bursting with the staff of life. Look at the banks of the Sacramento, they are barricaded with grain awaiting shipment. There is, in this state of affairs, no sufficient circulating medium. Importations carry away all the gold and silver, and there is nothing left with which to transact business. From what source are we to find relief? I do not pretend to comprehend the intricacies of financial strategy by which a few men rule the entire Pacific coast. One thing is clear—a crisis is upon us. The most apathetic must feel it. The year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine has been made memorable by the completion of the great transcontinental railway, and we are suddenly brought into more intimate relations with the Atlantic States and Europe. The mystery and romance of our isolation have been snatched away and we now stand face to face with the world.

In this changed condition of affairs, what is to be done? Fold our arms and wait for something to turn up? I answer, by no means. To me the solution of the problem seems not difficult; but it may be more readily said than done. We must compete, and competition means labor. Look at the vast array of our importations. We must either go to manufacturing or continue to export the precious metals. It now takes all our gold and silver, as soon as they are dug from the ground, and a considerable portion of our agricultural products, to pay for what we consume and wear out, a very considerable proportion of which, sufficient, in my judgment, to relieve this coast from the very embarrassments we now suffer, can, and by every consideration of wise policy or local pride, should be manufactured in this State. But I have no time to enter into detail or speculation. Look at the vast—aye, unlimited water power of the Pacific coast! Consider this mild and salubrious climate! See the exhaustless fountain of cheap labor in China and Japan. Cannot these advantages be made to avail us anything? I tell

you, my friends, that if we remain inert and fail to grasp the logic of this new order of things, our prestige is gone—business must languish—our prosperity deferred. It is not necessary to dive into the severe logic of political economists; Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill may be laid on the shelf. Let capitalists begin at once, and spend in the next two years as much in building up manufactures as they have in the past two years in wild and fruitless speculations in mines, and, my word for it, such an impetus to permanent prosperity would be given as to be wholly without parallel in the history of the State. Reduce, as fast as practicable, the importations, and you will have enough gold to fill every man's pocket; every man who shall, by his industry, deserve it, will be sure to have it.

Wait and hope, and speculate as we may, I do not believe that real and permanent prosperity will dawn upon us until we become, to a considerable extent, a manufacturing as well as agricultural and mining State. We are at too great a distance from the principal grain markets of the world to make our wheat take the place of gold, except in times of famine or great scarcity abroad.

According to *The Commercial Herald and Market Review*, a paper published in San Francisco, there were bound to that port, on the seventeenth of this month, no less than one hundred and thirty-nine vessels. Of these, thirty-four were from New York, seven from Boston, twenty-seven from Liverpool, sixteen from Australia, etc. Now, what are these vessels bringing to exchange for your gold? The first thing I notice is five hundred and seventy-five barrels of alcohol, because it begins with A. But looking down the list I find six thousand six hundred and thirty-five barrels of whiskey; or, reckoning each barrel at forty gallons, two hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred gallons; this at two dollars per gallon (I believe the article rates at about that figure) amounts to more than half a million of dollars. Do not imagine this is all the whiskey consumed on this coast; by no means. This item of half a million of dollars worth is simply what is on the way here at this particular time to make up the deficiency; it has nothing to do with the magnificent operations of manufacturing whiskey and brandy in California. So much for that. Next are four thousand seven hundred hogsheads of coal; also, seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three tons of the same. These are probably a necessity, like many other things. But what about four thousand one hundred and seventy-three packages of boots and shoes? Our hills and plains are covered with cattle, and still hundreds of thousands of dollars must be sent away to pay for boots and shoes. Gold is the only thing, as a rule, which they will take in exchange. And what next? Fifty-four thousand four hundred and seventeen boxes of candles! In this land of verdure and sunshine, where domestic animals live in winter as well as summer on spontaneous pasture; where the very clouds drop fatness all over the land; can we not, ought we not, I ask, manufacture our own candles? Next, thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-six boxes of soap; also, thirty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three casks, kegs, cases and packages of pickles, preserves, etc. But I cannot specify; the list is too great. I am aware that the vessels bringing these things to us will take away some wheat—four to eight millions of dollars worth perhaps, during the entire year, provided they can get it at low figures, so low as to be ruin to the producer. But it takes all our gold, besides,

to pay the balance against us; and here, where our currency is gold, gold we must have or all business will languish and die. But there is no need of discouragement if we will but seize the reins and put the car in motion. Do not understand me that manufactures are the only desideratum. We want combination and co-operation of enterprise. Agriculture must be better and more varied, to embrace everything within the range of our unequalled and diversified soil and climate. Mining should be carried on with more intelligent economy and better comparative results. All the parts of the industrial resources of the country should come into play, for they are all necessary to make the sum of that prosperity which awaits our bidding. These exhibitions of peaceful rivalry are just what we need to stimulate us to greater and greater results. They are the fruit of industry and measure the length and breadth and depth of enterprise. They should therefore receive at our hands all due encouragement, that may show us to be a people worthy our name and pretensions; free, enlightened, refined, progressive.

Before closing, I beg leave to say to those who are here from a distance, we are glad to see you and feel honored by your presence. We are aware of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the sojourn of a large number of people in a small town. But I sincerely trust there will be no such thing as extortion or other cause of complaint. The people of Chico will, I believe, do all in their power to render the stay of their visitors agreeable. I must not omit to express the thankfulness of this society to those whole-souled, liberal-minded citizens of this and adjacent counties, who have in our time of need so generously lent us a helping hand.

The ladies, whose kind and timely assistance was so acceptable in decorating this hall, have our special thanks. Finally, to one and all, ladies, gentlemen and children who grace the occasion by your presence, I greet you in the name of our society with a sincere and heartfelt welcome. Good night.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE UPPER SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT CHICO, SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

By Hon. GEO. BARSTOW.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled in one of the largest valleys of California, surrounded by the products of the field, the orchard and the vineyard, and by the increase of the flocks and herds, to consider how best we can improve the gifts of all-bounteous Nature.

THE MODERN FARMER.

The peasant farmer of one hundred years ago, for whom it was enough to eat and drink, who lay down upon his bed of rushes in perfect contentment, while the busy housewife spun and wove the fustian in which he was dressed; who cut down the oak of the forest to warm himself, and, mounted upon his strange lumbering vehicle, was jolted once a year to the village fair—that being nowhere exists in America. His portrait is a picture of the past. The farmer of to-day is another creature. He thinks for himself. He has a part in the government of his country. He uses agricultural chemistry. It is not enough that he has sheep, he must have the best breeds, blooded horses, oxen—the sight of which, in a California landscape, gives him a better picture than Flemish artist ever drew.

MODERN AGRICULTURE.

The ceaseless new wants which modern civilization has evoked, make it necessary for the farmer to exchange his products for furniture, for home comforts, for new implements of husbandry, for money. He must have the threshing machine, McCormick's reaper, and the header. It is not enough to grow the grain. Without exchange, his crops cannot bring him even the appliances of productive, wonder-working modern agriculture. This involves the necessity of a good market, and for that commerce comes in, to play her part in this grand drama of nature and art—culminating in the model farm and the perfect farmer. The railroad, the mighty steamship, the telegraph are called for; the canals that unite the seas, all the vast enterprise of foreign countries, become agents and helps; but chiefly the power of multiplying products and the means of transportation within our own borders, are the needs of California to-day—and hence I have chosen "Internal Improvements" as the most fitting theme for this occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND CITY.

The first advantage necessary for building up an opulent and powerful State, is, that its chief commercial city, its central business, shall be located in a commanding position and in a healthful climate. Behold then, the commercial centre of California, San Francisco, seated by a gate, which is named the "Golden" by spontaneous agreement of mankind, from suggestion of the profit that goes through it, landward and seaward. That gate is but a channel scooped out by Omnipotent power, through the vast range of mountains, to make a way for the waters of the ocean to roll through and spread themselves out into a deep broad bay, the Bay of San Francisco. That bay is nothing but one vast harbor, and there, sheltered behind the protecting barriers of the mountains, the navies of the world may ride at anchor. By such a bay, with such a harbor, at such a gate and so sheltered, stands San Francisco—the centre and outlet of commerce on the western side of this continent—connected by rivers and inlets with hundreds of valleys that pour down their streams of trade into it, reaching far up into the plains and mountain passes, and laying them all under tribute, by the natural laws of necessity and convenience; a city with no rival on thousands of miles of sea coast, and prospectively the peer of any city on the globe.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

Think of a great commercial city with a climate of which it may be said with truth that there is never a cold day and never a hot one—where, but for mechanical and culinary purposes, fire is never an actual necessity—where, through all the days of the year the open air is a stimulating luxury, and all the nights are fitted for the most refreshing and health-giving repose. Such is the climate of San Francisco, and the advantage it affords to man in enabling him to toil without the enervation of heat or the pinching power of cold, is incalculable. See with how much less physical exhaustion business is transacted and labor performed than in cities where the force of great heat or intense cold, by imposing an immense tax upon all the physical energies of man, enfeebles him and shortens his existence.

TEMPERATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Turn now from the city to the country. Think of a State with eight hundred miles of sea coast; with a temperature in which the cereals arrive at perfection, the fruits and flowers of the tropics thrive, and all the garden vegetables of northern latitudes flourish. Calculate the advantages of a country where flocks and herds require no expensive guarding against summer's heat or winter's cold. Such is the climate of California.

VARIETY OF PRODUCTS.

Look next beneath the ground, where Nature has stored up wealth in exhaustless magazines of gold and silver. From the mines look abroad upon the vintage, now at its height; in the warm districts the wine already made, in the cooler valleys the wine presses now at work. Look next at the fields, where the yellow stubble gives evidence that the harvest has been gathered. Count the ships that go out daily to waft the surplus to the crowded inhabitants of the old world. We are so accus-

tomed to think of California as only a gold-bearing State that we can hardly realize the fact that, in the production of wheat for export, she is the equal of States which export almost nothing else. Twenty years ago who would have believed that to-day her production of wine, silk, wool and breadstuffs would entirely eclipse her products of gold; and who would believe me if I should to-day predict that, in far less than twenty years from this time, the manufactures of San Francisco will exceed the products of California gold? In the department of small fruits, how real and varied does the producing capacity of the State become to our minds when we consider that the importation of lemons, oranges, figs, limes, olives, shelled and dried fruits into the United States, annually, amounts to ten millions of dollars, and that each one of these articles can be grown with ease in California. How actual and real becomes that beautiful source of wealth, the silk culture, when we find that at the State Fair, just held at Sacramento, there were exhibited samples of more than four millions of cocoons which have been produced here, and of over a hundred thousand mulberry trees growing in California. Here is the infancy of a culture which has enriched China, Japan and Italy by millions of dollars annually. The importation of silks annually from those lands into the United States swells to a sum which would hardly be believed if I should state it here; but I may say that every year we send away cargoes of silver dollars to pay for silks grown on foreign soil and consumed in our country. California promises to assist, ere long, in checking that drain upon the wealth of the nation.

The tea culture in this State, formerly considered a vision, has become real, by the purchase of two thousand acres of land in El Dorado County by a party of Japanese, who are now occupied there in rearing the tea plant. How vivid the wheat culture of the State becomes to the mind's eye, from the single fact stated in the *Alta California* that, on the first day of August, fifty thousand tons of wheat, in sacks, waiting for shipment, were stretched along the banks of the Sacramento River, in the Counties of Tehama, Butte, Sutter, Colusa and Yolo, and that sixty thousand tons more were to follow them, making one hundred and ten thousand tons of wheat as the yield of five counties. Observe, also, that five years ago the land from Yolo to Vallejo—fifty-six miles—was unproductive and almost uninhabited. Now it is an almost continuous wheat field. A railroad company has laid its track through that route, and is sending two wheat trains per day, one every night, and extra trains on Sunday. For miles along the track the wheat is piled up in sacks, waiting for shipment, and more than forty thousand tons have been shipped this year from Vallejo direct to Liverpool. Note also the fact that a million and a half of orange and lemon trees are to be set out this year, by one fruit association, upon a farm of six thousand acres, in the County of San Bernardino, and that the same farm is adapted to the fig, olive, banana, grape, pine apple, almond, filbert, walnut, chestnut and cocoanut. Here is a fact of the greatest significance, as showing the varied capacity of the State for producing in that department of culture, which we consider as but collateral and secondary to the great staples.

THE CHICO FAIR GROUNDS.

But we need not look so far away. Here, upon these fair grounds, to-day, there has been an exhibition of stock which shows that the farmers of California have an ambition that will stop at nothing short of perfection, and that is a kind of insurance effected upon the agricul-

tural prosperity of the State. We have seen many specimens of those breeds of horses most famous in England and America; the goats of Cashmere; the finest specimens of Merino, Cotswold and Southdown sheep; the most celebrated breeds of cattle, and among them one suspected of being that queen of the dairy, the Holstein cow. Add to this that here, in this town, which is but an infant in years, the large Pavilion in which we are now assembled has been erected in the interest of agriculture, and is to remain a permanent institution in the district.

RAILROADS.

In view of the vast productiveness of the lands of California, and the extension of farming, it is clear that we need more railroad transportation; the land waits for railroads, canals and labor. What a glorious event was the completion of the trans-continental railroad! What amazing energy marked its execution! What astonishing rapidity! Who will not honor the men who carried it through? Who will grudge them their subsidies? But this work, great as it is, should be but the incentive to others. What we want is a network of railroads connecting the Pacific country with San Francisco, like that which connects the whole of New England with the City of Boston; so much so, that from early morn to nightfall in that city, there is not a single quarter of an hour that does not witness the arrival or departure of some railroad train. What a magnificent result is this of the enterprise of New Englanders; and are not the men of New England here? See also the railroad connexion of the whole West with Chicago; and are not the men of the West here? And yet again see how the whole country east of the Mississippi is bound by iron links to the City of New York. And this is what we must have here to connect the Pacific country with the New York of the Pacific. A man is more isolated from San Francisco at Half-moon Bay, than at Gilroy, although it is but thirty miles to Half-moon Bay, while it is eighty to Gilroy; but he goes to Gilroy by the iron horse, and to Half-moon Bay by the flesh horse. By means of the trans-continental, we are nearer to Philadelphia and Baltimore than to some places in our County of San Bernardino; because we measure distances now, not by miles, but by the means of transportation; and by the same rule, Canton, Shanghai and Yokohama are near neighbors of New York and Boston. Great as the trans-continental railroad is—and it is a great work—the aid extended to it by our Government was by no means unexampled or extraordinary.

ENGLISH RAILROADS IN INDIA.

Great Britain has signalized her dominion in India by the construction of a continuous line of railroad from Calcutta to Bombay, a distance of one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight miles, and when this and the Indian Peninsula line, which has more than fifteen hundred miles in operation, shall be completed, with their various branches already projected, England will have four thousand six hundred miles of railroad in operation in India, and will have extended Government aid to them to the amount of four hundred millions of dollars. Our great railroad cost but one hundred millions.

TULARE VALLEY.

There lies not very far from here the great Tulare Valley—the grand untamed Eden of this continent. Let a railroad connect it with San

Francisco or Stockton, and there will be no need of a feverish White Pine excitement to fill it with people and make it resound with the cheerful toil of thousands of farmers. They in turn would load that road with countless tons of wheat. Commerce would freight her ships with it. Merchants would barter for it. Bankers would make advances upon it. Labor would be demanded at every stage of its growth and its handling; and thus it would contribute in some degree to make the State and the nation broader and stronger in their foundation and their upbuilding.

IRRIGATION.

Next to railroads we want canals for irrigation, but constructed with sufficient depth to make them navigable. We may say in general terms of the seasons of California, that they are two, one of copious moisture, commencing on the first of November and closing on the first of May; the other is rainless and extends from the first of May to the first of November. Could we moisten the earth during these last six months, the productiveness of the State would be absolutely without limit. Many rich mines have been opened in California, and their harvest of gold, by lubricating the machinery of manufacturing and commercial industry, has enriched the world. But no country has profited by it so little as the State which produced it. There yet remains one mine, however, richer than Ophir, exhaustless as the sea, the treasures of which are in store for the people of California whenever they choose to appropriate them. I mean the melting snow of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which the suns of summer send down in fertilizing streams upon the arid plains. We have but to utilize them to find them a source of boundless wealth. The practice of irrigation is coeval with history. It has existed in every country, though much less in the United States than elsewhere. It was one of the earliest arts practiced by man. The scientific press of England, in view of the late droughts there, is telling the people that, even under the conditions of an English climate, which is one of extreme moisture, the most profitable use of the surplus water in their running streams would be to apply it to irrigation. Italy, with a climate as moist as that of the Middle States of the Union, with its annual rainfall, as well distributed through the summer and winter months, has applied the drainage of the Alps and the Appenines to the irrigation of a million of acres, and has developed there a new agriculture to such an extent, that a hundred millions of dollars would not purchase the surrender of its benefits. It is a fact, too, that the rental as well as the product of the irrigated lands exceeds that of the dry culture, and in some places amounts to a very large sum per acre. Thus far I have spoken of countries which I have seen. Old canals for irrigation, repaired and enlarged by the English in India, and new ones built by them for irrigation, combined with navigation, are numerous, and are measured by thousands of miles. One of them, a work purely English in design and execution, and of modern date, the great canal of the Ganges, with its branches navigable by steamers through a thousand miles, irrigates more than a million and a half of acres. The officers of the East Indian service are pressing upon English capitalists the further extension of the canals, not only as important to the commercial prosperity of the country, but as a chance for profitable investment. Along the foot of the Cordilleras, in the rainless western slope of South America, lands have been kept moist by irrigation for more than a hundred years. In Spain English capital is building the canal of

Jenares; and the engineer mentions it as a fact of great importance, that while the average of population of Spain is only eighty-one to the square mile, the population in one section of irrigated gardens rises to one thousand six hundred and eighty-one to the square mile; and in another section, to seven hundred and sixty-seven; and he reports it as a well established fact, that crops raised upon lands judiciously irrigated are of better quality and in greater quantity than those produced by dry culture.

The great need of California now is an opportunity for diversified crops, ever green and ever growing, to include the grasses of the Eastern States, for hay, which, in the opinion of scientific men as well as practical farmers, will flourish here by irrigation, and never will without it.

The marvellous productiveness of the soil of California has excited the wonder of the world, even more than its abundant yield of gold. Our rainless summer of six months is the only great drawback upon our agriculture upon the plains; and I know no way of arresting the deterioration of their overcropped soil when long cultivated, and of preserving forever the native fertility of that portion of it which has not come under the plough, except by the free use of water, loaded, as the melting snows of the mountains always are, with fertilizing matter from decaying vegetation and decomposing rocks. It is more lasting in its effects than the artificial composts which are now so much employed in the agriculture of other countries, and which can be applied with safety in California only in connection with water. The primary object of artificial irrigation is to supply to the soil the requisite of moisture, in which the climate is in some countries occasionally, and in others, like California, periodically deficient; and as thorough drainage is a condition of the improved culture which follows it, lands which are prepared for irrigation are better protected against the excess of wet as well as drought, than similar lands under the dry culture. With a system of works, properly planned and executed, for the irrigation of the great plains of California, she would be relieved from a great portion of the loss sustained in floods like eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two and droughts like eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

WATER RIGHTS.

The right to withdraw water from a stream and apply it to irrigation requires a grant from the sovereign, and in older countries is generally obtained by purchase at high prices. The State of California permits her citizens to appropriate the waters of streams, not navigable under an implied grant, without application for it and without charge. This appropriation, which consists in the exercise of due diligence in the building of the necessary canals for its conveyance, and the condition of its application to useful purposes, invests the appropriator with the first right to the use of the water, and the continuance of that right unless he abandons it; and thus it becomes a species of property, the value of which, prospectively, if not at present, may be inferred from the price lately fixed by the Government of Spain upon waters supplied to the Jenares Canal. The area of land to be irrigated by it is twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy acres, and the quantity of water utilized for the purpose is one hundred and seventy-five cubic feet per second. The price charged by the Government is one thousand eight

hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum for the flow of one cubic foot per second. The constant flow of this quantity per second is there estimated to irrigate one hundred and fifty-five acres. The price of the water upon entering the canal, which is the price paid to the sovereign, is about twelve dollars per acre per annum; and the cost paid to the canal for delivery of the water upon the land is about twelve dollars more.

There is no country in which irrigation can be more easily applied, nor, if we except India, upon so grand a scale as in California. A survey already made demonstrates the practicability of watering more than three quarters of a million of acres on the right bank of the Sacramento River, by a canal issuing from that stream near Red Bluff, leading along the outward edge of the valley, and having its outlet at Suisun, and it is probable that the drainage of the Coast Range of mountains will swell the irrigating capacity of that canal to one million of acres. Large as this area is, a still larger area can be irrigated from collecting in a canal the streams heading in the Sierras, and flowing into the wide plain on the left bank of the Sacramento, and the vast basins of the San Joaquin and Tulare. The last named could be gathered into a deep and navigable canal, having its head in Kern River and Tulare Lake, and its outlet in or near the Bay of San Francisco; and the first named waters would need a canal pointing westward. The areas here named, if subjected to an irrigation like that of Italy and parts of India, with its superior advantages of climate and fertility, would yield to the commerce of this State a contribution of almost incalculable value.

SALT LAKE VALLEY.

When the traveller halts in the streets of Salt Lake City, as I did on the nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, he finds that it is laid out into one hundred and eighty blocks, of ten acres each, with avenues between them all, of one hundred and thirty feet in width. He has read the facts of its climate, and knows that there is not rain fall enough in Utah to ripen any of the crops on which man depends for subsistence. He observes, however, that the gardens blossom, and fill the air with fragrance; that vegetation is thrifty and green; that the orchards are loaded with fruit; and around the city, and stretching off in the distance far away, are fields of grain and barns filled with plenty. He sees that the streets are lined with rows of trees, in which choirs of birds appear to assemble to sing their songs. He listens, and discovers that there is mingled with the music of the birds the sound of rippling water. He now perceives that there is a crystal stream coursing its way through every street, and making, by outlets, the circuit of every garden. The bloom and fragrance there are no longer a mystery. On returning from the city by the stage coach, twenty-eight miles, to the railroad, he crosses more than fifty streams of running water, some of which have made the circuit of wheat fields in artificial conduits, and are hurrying their surplus waters down the valley to the Great Salt Lake, which lies at a little distance below, and in plain sight of the city. He lifts up his eyes and sees, far in the distance, where the Almighty has bended the noble range of Wasatch Mountains, like a bow, round the two sides of the valley in which the hive-like city and sweet fields lie embosomed. Though it is midsummer, the snows

yet linger upon their summit, slowly dissolving in the sun, and trickling down their sides in a thousand rills, which are gathered into artificial channels upon the plains below. He now discovers how it is that a hundred thousand Mormons, by tireless industry, in a country where rain seldom falls, have produced the most blooming and beautiful agriculture west of the Mississippi River. It is done by the process of irrigation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The world is full of enterprise for material development on the grandest scale, and what I have referred to as needed in California are not more than commensurate with our resources and our destiny. We see, for example, the Suez Canal, now being urged forward by the French engineer, Lesseps, and the contractor, Levallier. That is indeed a great undertaking. It is nothing less than the connecting of the Mediterranean and Red Seas by a canal which is in itself almost a sea, for it is one hundred miles in length, three hundred feet in width, thirty-five in depth, and is nowhere crossed by any bridge or interrupted by locks. To urge on this work, twenty thousand workmen ply their implements, and forty steam engines strain at the vast weights of earth raised along its bed. Fourteen years these tremendous forces of men and machinery have been employed, and this year Europe, Asia and Africa are to unite in celebrating its completion. It cost eighty millions of dollars, and forms part of the route which will compete with our trans-continental route for the carrying of merchandise from the ports of China to London and New York. Had Sir John Franklin lived at this day, his precious life would not have been imperilled to realize the traditionary dream of a northwest passage to India. Two routes now lie open to Indian commerce—the eastern by Suez, and the western by our trans-continental railroad—either of which is infinitely preferable to a route through polar seas, open at best but two months in the year, and even then liable to be impeded by fields of floating ice.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Far to the southward of us lies that narrow neck of land, the Isthmus of Darien, the scene of one of the greatest of human enterprises, thought of but not accomplished. It is the opening of a ship canal across that Isthmus to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

While we are pausing before obstacles in the way of this work, behold towards the north, rising in vast conception before the mind, the monster project of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, which is nothing less than the union of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Gulf of Mexico. When that is built, a steamer can go from St. Johns (New Brunswick), westward in a continuous inland sea, far through the Canadas and the Western States of our Union, past Chicago, on into the Mississippi, down that river, swollen above the risk of insufficient depth by the surplus of waters that now roar uselessly around the stormy coasts of Labrador; on and on, till it reaches New Orleans. For eighty-five millions of dollars it is estimated that this canal can be built, and to a depth of sixty feet in eight years. But if the depth be reduced to thirty-five feet, which is the depth of the grand canal at Suez,

and the estimated depth of the Darien, the cost can be reduced to sixty millions; and if Chinese labor be employed, can be accomplished in four years.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.

On the continent of Europe, our friendly neighbor, Russia, has built a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, thus connecting the head and heart of the empire by a large artery, like the connection between the head and heart of the human body. And now a great work, the railroad from St. Petersburg to Odessa, draws near to completion. This iron path, the original survey of which was twelve hundred miles in length, runs through thirteen degrees of latitude and connects the Baltic Sea on the north with the Black Sea on the south, thus uniting the extremities of the empire. Simultaneously with the inception of these grand movements, the Emperor abolished serfdom, by which the shackles of servitude fell from millions of human limbs. Here, in our own country, after connecting by a network of railroads all the most populous sections, American citizens took hold of a line that stretches across the continent and brings together the extremities of the Republic. Simultaneous with the inception of this great work, and before its completion, we extinguished African slavery. Thus it would seem that the shackles of bondage which have fallen from human limbs have been forged into chains of communication which bind together nations and communities in close bonds, making the inhabitants of distant sections more and more one people, and stamping upon them the impress of unity consolidated with humanity.

Verily the world moves, and we in California must move with it or be left behind in the race for business and empire.

While California produces twenty millions of bushels of wheat per annum, upon the acres under cultivation, she has uncultivated lands of equal fertility, capable of producing fifty millions more. While she has at least fifty mines producing, she has a hundred more of a second grade lying idle and unworked. If she could quadruple her product of wheat, and double her product of gold and silver, with a like increase of wool, barley, wines, and fruits for export, and if she could manufacture those common articles of prime necessity, for which we are daily sending money out of the State to pay for, what an overflowing prosperity there would be upon the whole State. How San Francisco would grow up and spread out, street after street, and wharf after wharf, along the water front, with countless dwellings and blocks of warehouses. Across the ocean there are two empires which have greatly redundant populations. I mean China and Japan, and they are wishing to come to us in immense numbers. As laborers they are industrious, patient, skilful, docile, temperate, quiet, orderly—and it is greatly to be regretted that the question of employing them has entered the arena of politics and is being subjected to the tests of passion and prejudice, when it should be viewed by the calm eye of reason. To say that we shall not have cheap labor of some kind, is virtually to declare that no more land shall be ploughed, no more mines opened, and no more manufacturing done, and this is equivalent to saying that all the industrial interests of California shall collapse, and that widespread ruin shall be the result. I affirm that at this day no State can thrive by sending its staple products three thousand miles away to a foreign country to be manufactured, and then buying them back from the foreigners, and bringing them home to be consumed, at a greatly enhanced price, by the men who produced them

and sent them away. Such a process is suicidal. The wool of our flocks must be wrought into cloth by our own looms. The leather of the tanneries must be made into boots and shoes here. The cocoeneries must be enlarged and the silk-loom introduced. Nothing stands in the way of this but the high price demanded for labor. Nothing else prevents the wheat and barley crop from being quadrupled. Millions more of grapes could be pressed. The fruit orchards could be trebled, the cocoeneries multiplied without limit, and the culture of cotton, tobacco and rice could be introduced. The question of cheap labor is therefore vital, and ought to be considered by practical, sagacious men, and I beg leave to suggest that prices, as well as hours of labor, should be regulated, like the price of capital, by the law of supply and demand, and not by arbitrary, tyrannical combinations of men, to keep up prices and reduce the hours of work, which are only conspiracies against the common good. Will the present generation of Californians live in a mistake and bequeath the mistake to their children, or will they gird themselves to confront prejudice now, and use the means of prosperity which the march of events is placing within their reach? With such a combination of advantages as we possess, if we fail to become prosperous and powerful, the fault will be our own, and we shall have to make the mortifying confession that we were the people for whom God had done everything, and we could do nothing for ourselves.

THE TEMPORARY AND THE PERMANENT.

It was the misfortune of California that the men who came here at first, did not come with the idea of making homes and founding a State. Their families and household gods they left behind, intending to seize the prize of wealth and make a quick retreat. They considered themselves the victims of circumstances. They built for to-day, fenced for to-day, bought and sold for to-day. All the business and doings of men, customs of society, usages of trade, indeed, all the conditions of men's existence here, bore the stamp of *to-day*. But we have outgrown *temporary* as a youth outgrows a garment. The time has come when this must be changed or we must retrogade.

Let us turn back to our early homes in the Atlantic States and contemplate their history, as we were taught it in our boyhood, and every where the idea of the *permanent* displays itself. The pilgrim came in the Mayflower with his wife and children, to found a new home and a new country. He never thought of returning to Old England. He called it New England, for to him Old England had passed away forever. The Dutch, who sat down upon Manhattan Island, never thought of returning to their old dykes and canals in Holland. The French Huguenots could speak and dream of La Belle France, but with no thought of seeing its sunny vineyards and gay city again. All felt that America was their home. They filled it with schools, with trade, with ships. They defended it against savages. They built highways and bridges. They laid broadly down the pillars of the commonwealth, and upon all their policy, and upon all their conditions of life and business among them, throughout their system is stamped the permanent, and the temporary nowhere appears. The Pennsylvania German kept the traditions of the fatherland, but with no expectations of seeing it again. His descendants and those of the Philadelphia Quakers now possess the Keystone State as a heritage from those forefathers. It was the same with the Baltimore Catholic. The Jamestown colonist, through hunger and

pestilence, held fast to the soil. And so these men, sprung from different races, were welded together by one common experience of hardship and toil, into a nation of earnest men, and were made ready for the conflict which was to try their souls—the American Revolution.

Turn now from the history of the Atlantic States to our Pacific shore, and it has for us a solemn interest, for according as we revise and correct the past, shall be our increase or diminution in the future. If we would not retrograde from this hour, then in all that may be called our life, our social and political institutions, our municipal regulations, and in the very mode and fashion of our upbuilding, we must adopt the permanent and discard the temporary.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

The foolish train of flatterers are prone to tell the people of the country that they are independent of the city. But the dependence is mutual. The country must become cosmopolitan like the city. The country cannot live in suburban retreat. Before railroads came, the Illinois farmer was almost inundated by his crops. He could not eat them, nor sell them, nor burn them. He was like a mole in a boundless field of grain. Now the railroads enable him to sell, and from a plethoric grainholder he has become a rich exporter. He is a citizen of the world, rich at home because he has the power to send his superabundance abroad. His farm in many instances becomes a village. He has a market at his door, or at Chicago, and he makes his election. What would the farmers of New Hampshire be without communication with Boston? Or the coal mines of Pennsylvania without iron paths to Philadelphia? It is not enough to have one or two great arteries of intercommunication in California. We must have a complete system of veins and arteries through the whole State. I have seen the change come over many a land. I have seen in the absence of the railroad, how everything was limited, provincial, local, stagnant. Then came the locomotive, and all was changed. Not the least important change was the cash value established at the farmer's door for everything which he had to sell.

RICH MEN.

I would have our rich men symbolize their wealth, not by splendor of equipage, but by inaugurating grand schemes of internal improvement, like the Erie Canal and the Pacific Railroads. When the name of Vanderbilt comes to the lips, does it call up any thought as to the style in which he lives? Do we think of him in the way of outward grandeur, as possessing some large diamond, costly tea sets, or golden goblets? No; we think of him as the embodiment of motive power in the United States; and if he were fitly jewelled, he would be hung all over with steamer models, car springs and safety valves, and, mounted on a locomotive, would be rushing down the Erie Railroad to the music of the steam whistle. But this was not all, to his honor be it said, and we will not forget it; when war came, he resolved to make a present to his Government of a steamship, with her apparel and tackle. It was his favorite model, and was named the "Vanderbilt." A hundred feudal lords, whose wealth and power were symbolized in cumbrous castles, their names fading and expiring in the lapse of ages, did not equal the real force personified in one Cornelius Vanderbilt.

PEACE AND WAR.

There are those who love to estimate the capacity of nations for war, as if destruction were the highest work of man. They show us how Russia can bring into the field one million four hundred thousand men; Prussia, one million two hundred and thirty thousand; France, one million three hundred and fifty thousand; Austria, one million one hundred and ten thousand; Italy, four hundred and eighty thousand. Then they calculate the problem of alliances, and show us that Russia and Prussia, allied, can place upon the field of mortal combat two million six hundred and thirty thousand warriors; while France and Austria can array two million four hundred and sixty thousand, to lay waste fields and kill those who never injured them. Is it not better to persuade man that war is only ennobled in defence of home and country? Is it not better to develop the capacities of nations for those grand enterprises which improve the material comfort of man—which increase the productiveness of the earth—which improve their modes of culture, their dwellings, their social habits and institutions—which expand thought, quicken intellect, multiply the fruits of the earth, with the flocks and herds and the grain of the fields—enterprises of which it may be said, when accomplished, that “the wilderness and solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose?”

CHEERING PROSPECTS.

When we look abroad upon the whole of our country, now in the season of harvest, there is abundant cause for congratulation. It is estimated that the cotton crop of the South will be three millions of bales, an increase of one-third over last year, and is worth three hundred millions of dollars. The corn will amount to two hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels, and will be worth two hundred millions of dollars; and that the sugar, wheat, tobacco and minor products, will be worth one hundred and fifty millions more, making a total of six hundred and fifty million dollars. To this must be added the vast and varied products of the North, the Middle States, and of the West, of which the wheat crop alone is two hundred and fifty millions of bushels, and then the gold and silver of the Pacific States.

That this is a broad basis for prosperity to rest upon, must be acknowledged. If these calculations shall prove to be correct, the life which will be imparted to business, when our indebtedness abroad shall be liquidated by this immense export, and the balance of trade turns in our favor, will be felt from Maine to California. If it shall come when it shall be due, according to precedent and the operation of causes supposed to be uniform in their effect, it will happen early in the spring of next year, and will be to the circles of business and finance like the coming of spring is to the kingdom of nature.

SAN FRANCISCO IN THE FUTURE.

Very few of us have yet begun to comprehend the future greatness of San Francisco. To hasten on the hour of its realization, railroads must go out in all directions—to the northward, to the southward, and to the southeast of us. The bay must be considered but a mere ferry in the great plan.

Looking into the future with the eye of hope, I see them diverging in

all directions like radii from a common centre. I see the multitudes of passengers hastening to the depots at all the hours of departure. I hear the bell strike, the clatter of merchandise, the cry of all aboard. Afar in the distance there is a glimpse of lazy, winding canals, clothing vast plains with verdure—equally in periods of greatest drought and most copious moisture—making their owners independent of rains, defiant of seasons. Through the Golden Gate are coming ships, laden from every land under the sun, while proud ships, outward bound, are tossing impatiently upon the tide, and eager to get free. At the centre of all this enterprise, this greatness, this grand banquet of traffic, sits San Francisco, looking from her throne of hills over half a continent—arbitress of a greater commerce than Thebes or Carthage, Babylon or Tyre.

THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

Let us survey for a moment the ground where we stand. We are assembled in the midst of the Upper Sacramento Valley, at a spot which the genius of American enterprise dedicated to civilization only nine years ago. Yonder in the valley comes the Sacramento River, pouring down from gold bearing mountains, and carrying in its current the melted snows of the Sierra Nevada. Far through the trees it winds and flows. It is the child of the Sierras, and reflects their grandeur in its course. Still and deep it rolls on, bearing many a ship and goodly steamer upon its bosom and constituting the charm of this landscape. On its left bank stands the Capital of the State, whose people built a barrier against its current and conquered the power of its floods. To me there are few objects in nature more truly sublime than a valley spread out by an Omnipotent hand, from foot-hills to foot-hills, on such a vast scale as this. When dry and parched, no desert is more dreary. When uninhabited, no solitude is more profound and imposing. But when the abodes of man dot its surface, when the plow has furrowed it, when greenness clothes it as with a garment, or when its fields are loaded with harvest stores, then it is one of the loveliest objects that gladdens the eye of man, and its riches are but a type of the inexhaustible riches of the Creator. But the great valley yet waits for the railroad and the canal. Wherever such a system of internal improvements as I have sketched shall be carried out, its teeming population will be counted by millions. San Francisco will be greater than ancient Thebes was. Sacramento will be greater than San Francisco now is, and Vallejo will be the second city west of the Rocky Mountains. Look again at the valley as it lies spread out around us, forty miles in width from side to side. There are principalities in Germany where civil government is maintained, and all the pomp of a court kept up, on a much smaller extent of territory than the Sacramento Valley. The inhabitants of New England can, with difficulty, conceive of a valley forty miles wide. The dwellers by the Mohawk and the Shenandoah can have just as little comprehension of it. The Valleys of the Rhine and the Rhone are insignificant in point of territory when compared with it. And we have just as little idea of the beautiful cultivation of their valleys as they have of the prodigious extent of ours. Can we not learn a lesson each from the other? Our lesson is that the most magnificent natural advantages are nothing unless we improve them. Their lesson is, not to remain clinging to the scanty acres of Europe, but to take up their march for the New World.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE SAN JOAQUIN STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT ASSOCIATION, AT STOCKTON, SEPTEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

BY DR. HOLDEN.

Ladies and Gentlemen: An address before an agricultural society or association partakes more of mixed topics, barely hinting at the various agricultural productions, modes of cultivation, raising of stock, etc., than an address made fully and directly upon any one subject. Time will not admit of dwelling at length upon any one department of the art and science of agriculture. It will be well, perhaps, to state here the object of this association, and why it was organized :

The Directors of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, a permanent organization since eighteen hundred and sixty, and one which will continue scores of years hence, I hope, passed a resolution in May last not to hold a fair this year, and the Directors had sufficient reasons for this action—reasons that came directly from citizens of this city and county. In these progressive times and age of improvement, no man should oppose or withhold his influence from these societies and associations; the benefits arising from them, to all communities, are beyond calculation. This association, "The San Joaquin Stock and Agricultural Implement Association," was organized in June last, under the laws of California, by five Trustees, as they deemed it necessary to hold a fair this season in order to keep up the good reputation this district has secured by such exhibition; and for the lack of a hall, to confine the exhibit wholly to the cattle grounds, which is the custom with a large majority of similar societies in the Eastern States. The Trustees have made great efforts to produce a good exhibition, and, so far, are well pleased with the result.

The Trustees of this association do not propose to extend their exhibitions to other years, or in any manner to interfere with the old organization, but, on the contrary, to aid it. An individual farmer, however desirous he may be to avail himself of every agricultural help, cannot always do so unless he is aided by some associated help; and what associated help can he find better than agricultural societies, where, in a few hours' observation and diligent inquiries regarding products of the soil, mode of cultivation, raising of stock and mechanical skill which these annual exhibitions produce, the whole subject is opened to the view ?

Sir John Sinclair, of England, who, eighty years ago, first inaugurated agricultural societies, urged upon legislators the necessity and importance of these societies, and advocated all possible diffusion of knowledge on the subject. This great benefactor of agriculture, Sinclair, pressed upon the farmer to preserve the fertility of the soil; free it from the superfluous moisture at the least expense; gather and apply the best fertilizers; procure the best instruments of husbandry; select the best stock, and feed in the most judicious manner; secure the harvest in the most economical mode; separate the grain from the straw with economy; in short, perform all the operations of agriculture in the most judicious mode. This advice was given eighty years ago, and embraces all the advice a farmer needs. Undoubtedly, Sinclair scarcely dreamed at that time that at this day the iron horse would traverse this continent from ocean to ocean, three thousand miles, greeting on this coast high civilization; transporting machinery for husbandry that will cultivate twenty-five acres per day, and harvest and bag for market the product of an equal number of acres.

Agriculture or the products of the soil are now fostered by all nations, and most wisely so. Agriculture is a mighty giant, the life and basis of all interests and wealth, without which nations would sink into oblivion; and the nation or government that fosters most the agricultural productions, becomes not only the world's benefactor, but increases her wealth and power. This is the history of all nations, both ancient and modern, and, on the contrary, where legislators have neglected agricultural interests, those countries are backward in wealth, intelligence and prosperity. California legislators, in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, comprehended this wise idea, and passed an Act granting State premiums to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for the following articles: Sorghum sugar, flax, cotton, tobacco, hops, raw silk, cotton drilling, burlaps, hemp, carpeting, linen, calico, cotton sheeting, pilot cloths, blankets, ingrain carpeting, wool sacks, woollen drawers, woollen undershirts, cottonized flax, mens' boots, tea, coffee, assorted cordage, tar, rosin, turpentine, printing paper, best book on the industrial resources, wine bitters, linseed oil, cotton seed oil, cotton plantation, indigo, rice.

Too much cannot be said in favor of agricultural statistics. They form the key which unlocks the hidden treasures of agricultural productions, reveals to the farmer and merchant the great laws of demand and supply, of tillage and barter, enabling both to work out a safe and healthy prosperity. There is no logic so desirable or so irresistible as the logic of statistics, and perhaps particularly so in California, where the farmer and producer are so dependent upon a foreign market, and often—quite too often—upon the speculator, who pockets, at the farmer's sacrifice, the lion's share of profit. Farmers now in this State are in a condition to hold their crops, and they should do here as they do in the great West. Let the speculator meet him at his door and bargain for his crop. Farmers have now but three things to do: Cultivate judiciously; hold on to their crops, and vote for greenbacks. Excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, for mentioning greenbacks, they will soon speak for themselves. The laws of exchange and currency are like the laws of nature, they must be obeyed. The commerce of the world is dependent on agricultural productions. A scarcity of these, or their superabundance, affects the exchanges of the world; therefore, it behooves the pro-

ducer of agricultural products to be well posted regarding his prospective crops; therefore, the necessity of a true table of statistics.

A word in regard to the insectivorous birds, the insect eaters, the species that warble to us beautiful songs and ornament home surroundings. The species found here are the blackbirds, creepers, finches, sparrows, woodpeckers, larks, magpie, bluejay (though I have not much to say in favor of this robber of cherries and plums), swallows, martins, and everybody's pet and friend, cock-robin. These birds daily devour myriads of insects, vermin, larva, caterpillars, grubs and scores of other varieties of noxious insects, that would, in the absence of these benefactors and friends of man, completely destroy orchards, gardens, trees and foliage. Acute observers of the habits of these birds and ornithologists cite hundreds of instances to this effect. God, in his all-wise Providence, created the small fish for food for larger ones; so insects and other vermin were created for food for birds. Yet, in view of these provisions and protection for bird and man, thousands of boys and men, full grown men, stand all day as sentinels, shotgun in hand, to kill by the thousands our friends and protectors, because, forsooth, they eat a few cherries, a pear or an apple. Did these cruel fellows understand the habits and use of these species of birds, they would plant an extra fruit tree or two for their use rather than shoot them. I think it just and fair that these innocent little fellows should have, now and then, a bite of a cherry, as part pay for a hard day's work, in helping the farmer and cultivator to rid his trees and grounds of noxious insects and vermin.

It is impossible in a few sentences to do justice to this subject. The subject should be studied by all agriculturists and horticulturists that think their interests suffer by birds. I will leave this interesting subject, hoping these few hints will lead to investigation by all interested, and devote a few moments to larger game and one that is seemingly more profitable—the poultry and egg business.

Few persons are aware of the immense wealth produced by the poultry business, or of the enormous amount yearly consumed in this and other countries. Time will not admit of going into details. A few instances of the consumption of poultry and eggs in some of the leading commercial marts must suffice. Sweet Erin sends through Dublin, yearly, to her beloved friends in Liverpool and London, of eggs, seventy-two millions, in value, five million dollars; Belgium sends yearly to London over forty millions; France, not willing to be outdone by her neighbor in the egg business, sends to John Bull ninety-six millions, reserving for home consumption three thousand millions, Paris alone devouring one hundred and forty millions—exhibiting the fact that France deals largely in other luxuries than soup and frogs. And John Bull, too, has a taste for other luxuries than beef. England has a constant investment in poultry of fifty million dollars; France, of seventy-five million dollars.

Crossing the water to the city of notions and isms, Boston: Statistics show that she, too, has a taste for good things, by consuming yearly over two million dollars worth of poultry and eggs. New York, ever ready to outdo the hub of the universe, even in wickedness and corruption, gobbles up over four million dollars worth of eggs and poultry. Cincinnati exports, yearly, twenty-five millions of eggs. This city, Stockton, sends yearly to market from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars worth of poultry and eggs. This amount is principally produced within a radius of twenty miles of this city. A nice little sum as pin money for the wives and daughters of this

rural district, to buy an inch or two of ribbon for a bonnet, a bloomer, or a Grecian bend.

You see, Mr. Farmer, by the above figures, the immense wealth the biddies produce. Is it not worth your while to pay a little more attention to your stock of poultry? Give them plenty of fresh water, gravel, good grub, clean roosts and shelters, and keep only the best breeds. The most popular breeds now are the black Spanish, crested or Poland, Dominiques, Dorkings, the pugnacious game bantams, Shanghai or the Asiatic varieties. The raising of poultry and eggs for market may appear to many but a trifling concern. There is no branch of rural economy more sure and profitable. It not only produces an immense article of consumption and commerce, but it enlivens and beautifies our homes. In England and Continental Europe it is an immense traffic, but Uncle Sam's citizens have had no time yet to spare on this "small fry."

Leaving fowls, we will spend a few moments upon something *fouler*—swine. This State contained, by official figures in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and seven hogs. Raising swine, in all countries, is a profitable business; particularly so in California, as, like our poultry, they find their own grub and shelter, costing the producer but a trifle aside from his trouble. Mr. Hog gets his growth and fat either under the millions of oak trees, or picks up the tens of thousands of bushels of grain left in the harvest fields by a too common and slovenly practice of harvesting. If our farmers would substitute the Berkshire, Suffolks or Chesterwhites, for the slab-sided, long nosed tule-rooter, so common in this State, a breed that, the more they eat the poorer they get, he would not only get a much larger profit, but would be able to find his stock of swine when he needs them, without a week's ride on a worse animal, the bucking mustang, to hunt them up. But I do not propose to say much about the hog, being too much of a Jew. Jews, you know, will not eat pig, yet his flesh is consumed by a greater portion of the human race. Sometimes the apothecary makes use of Mr. Hog by making lard "sparmaciti" for healing unctions; also compounds it into many rejuvenating ointments, which would astonish the pig, did he know or understand his destiny, or reflect, while wallowing in mud and fat, that he would sometime be bottled for "cod liver oil," or "bear's grease," or spread into a "poor man's plaster," or the all-curing "Russian salve," to help the feeble man the better to grunt and sweat under the ills human flesh is heir to. There is one instance of the pork packing business in the States worth a minute's time to mention. Mr. Hancock, of the firm of Cragin & Co., Chicago, one of the Chicago commercial party, who recently visited this State, told me while in Stockton, that his firm took account of stock a year since, and found on hand seventy-one thousand barrels of pork, worth three million dollars; also, had on hand bacon, in value, five hundred thousand dollars. I should think this was some pork. This firm slaughtered the same year thirty-one thousand head of cattle, and are now preparing to slaughter in Southern Louisiana fifty thousand head this fall. This is the way our Chicago neighbors do up business.

A word for the bovine race: We had in this State, by the last official figures, five hundred and three thousand and forty-six head of cattle, in value (at forty dollars per head, the average price), twenty million dollars. Milch cows, one hundred and eighty-six thousand, valued at fifty dollars per head, three hundred thousand dollars. These cows should produce yearly, of butter, two hundred pounds to the cow, or thirty-seven

million two hundred thousand pounds. Yet there was produced in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven but four million nine hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight pounds. This State has imported butter, since eighteen hundred and sixty-four to August last, two hundred and six thousand firkins, or twenty million six hundred thousand pounds; in value, at thirty cents per pound, six million one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. So you see, Mr. Dairyman, the butter business in this State is worth your while to look after.

The dairy products of the United States have become an important branch of national industry. The butter product in eighteen hundred and sixty was four hundred and sixty-nine million six hundred and eighty-one thousand pounds; cheese, two hundred million six hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds, valued at two million six hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing. Number of cattle in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in the United States, twenty-eight million nine hundred and sixty-four thousand; horses, seven million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and forty; swine, twenty-four million three hundred and seventeen thousand; sheep, thirty-eight million nine hundred and ninety-one thousand. The value of live stock on Uncle Sam's ranch (and it is some ranch) is one billion three hundred and thirty-seven million dollars. This amount is the tax valuation; double this amount, which is two billion six hundred and seventy four million dollars, and it would be about the market value—an amount more than equal to our National debt; a nice commentary upon the croakers and would-be repudiators of our National currency.

The number of domestic stock in this State, by the last official figures, were: Horses, two hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; cattle, five hundred and three thousand and forty-six; swine, four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and seventy; sheep, one million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven; milch cows, one hundred and eighty-six thousand. Domestic stock of all kinds since eighteen hundred and sixty has gradually increased in quality and value by higher breeding. The mustang breeds, like the Digger Indians, are disappearing from their old stamping grounds, yielding them to a higher and more civilized race, thus creating more profit, wealth and taxes.

Alluding above to associated help, or agricultural societies and associations for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, to aid the farmer and producer, a combination of farmers and dairymen in neighborhoods, for the purpose of manufacturing butter and cheese, has become in the Eastern and Western States quite common, following and profiting by the old system of combined wealth, and brains of bankers, manufacturers and tradesmen. There are now in these States over one thousand associations for the purpose of making butter and cheese, producing annually over two hundred million dollars worth. So far this system has proved safe and profitable; therefore, why not inaugurate it in California? We are now importing yearly over two million dollars worth of butter, and more than half this amount of cheese. This amount should be made in this State, thus saving the exporting of one of our principal products—gold, in payment. This amount should go into the hands of our farmers and dairymen. It is graded stock, crosses from thoroughbreds, the farmer and stock raiser needs to increase the amount of dairy products and profits. Breed up, instill strains of pure blood, and rid the farm of all mustang breeds.

Horse racing, or trials of speed of horses, at agricultural fairs, is an

amusement and practice ignored by many, in all communities, and the managers of these fairs are much abused because, forsooth, they encourage this profitable branch of natural wealth—the raising of valuable stock, such as a Norfolk, an Ethan Allen, a Dexter and hundreds of others, speedy and notable animals, worth from ten thousand to thirty thousand dollars each. There are reasons why this amusement should be tolerated at our agricultural fairs. The horse is, by all nations and in all ages, universally admired, and horse racing has been a matter of admiration and is coeval with their subjection to man. The value of a horse is increased a hundredfold by his extra speed and endurance. The farmer and breeder exhibits his animal for their extra qualities, with pride, and in the expectation of getting an extra price, which he readily obtains; thus stimulating his neighbor to improve his stock. Any judicious mode which will improve desirable qualities of the horse, particularly speed and endurance, increases to a very large per cent. this value, consequently wealth, and lessens taxation. Trials of speed and endurance of the horse are amusements, when well conducted, which even an old foggy and the fastidious clergymen desire to witness. Thousands visit agricultural fairs for no other reason than to witness the horse department and trials of speed. This class of persons would not travel so far to see a mammoth squash, an apple, or a sewing machine, so common in this State, yet, being brought directly in contact with a great variety of other interests than the horse, return with new ideas, and are better informed men. Trials of speed, at these fairs, are necessary adjuncts; they increase the receipts and produce the material aid, which could not be produced otherwise, thus enabling these societies to pay their bills and premiums. Without this aid, agricultural societies cannot prosper or even exist. All good things are liable to abuse. Who knows but that beautiful part of creation, the ladies, would not abuse the Suffrage Act should they be allowed to vote? They might become our lords, and we men, *something else*? There is one thing I am sure they would do—vote for a horse race. Excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, for dwelling so long upon the horse.

The great valleys, San Joaquin and Tulare, extending from Stockton to Tejon Pass, three hundred miles, by an average width of fifty miles, embracing twelve counties, containing over eighteen million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand acres, a territory larger than all the New England States, save New Hampshire. These counties contain land susceptible of cultivation, six million of acres; swamp and tide lands, five hundred thousand acres. This amount of land good for cultivation does not embrace land in the hundreds of little valleys in the mountains, and on the foot-hills, now well known to be perfectly adapted to fruit culture, particularly the grape in most of its varieties. These valleys have been little known or thought of outside of their resident population until recently. Since eighteen hundred and sixty-eight more land has been entered in the Stockton Land Office (over two hundred thousand acres) than in all previous years. The land in the valleys bordering on the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, Owens, Fresno and Chowchilla Rivers are extensively rich in soil, being a sandy loam, alluvium, and enriched for ages by the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter and mineral washings from the mountains and hillsides; also, similar lands bordering on King's, White, Kern and Tulare Rivers, and the score of smaller streams which, like the larger streams or rivers, meander through the land from the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and empty their waters into the San Joaquin River and Tulare Lake, a dis-

tance of from twenty-five to forty miles from the mountains. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the mountains and hillsides afford abundance of rich grasses the entire year for grazing. This section of the State has always been preferred by the Spanish and American settlers, the climate being more genial for raising the immense herds of stock than the northern section. The old Spanish breed of cattle and horses, that have continually grazed by the hundreds of thousands in these valleys since eighteen hundred and fifty-five, have been reduced in numbers, and stock of all kinds has wonderfully increased in quality by the introduction of pure American breeds, and recently by pure blooded or thoroughbred horses, Devon and Durham cattle, Spanish and French Merino sheep, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex hogs.

One instance in regard to what this valley (San Joaquin) has produced this season, of wheat, is worth a moment's mention, from the fact that three years ago this section was a wide waste, not supposed to be worth the expense and time to cultivate. This section, called the Paradise country, lies between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers, embracing a territory of two hundred and thirty thousand three hundred acres in one field of wheat. Fifteen bushels to the acre is the estimated average per acre, or equal to about three million four hundred and fifty-six thousand bushels. About an equal amount of wheat was raised this season in the neighborhood of this truly Paradise. A nice little freight for a railroad.

In the Alpine regions, dense forests cover millions of acres, producing valuable woods for mechanical purposes and varieties of pines for lumber; also, minerals of all kinds, inexhaustible quarries of pure marble, quartz, lime, slate and freestone.

This State contains one hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and sixteen square miles, or ninety-eight million six hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and forty acres of land. Of this, sixty-five millions of acres are adapted to agriculture and fifteen million to grazing, the balance being mountain and swamp, or tule land. Under judicious management, experience has demonstrated that almost all productions of the soil that are raised elsewhere can be produced in California. This fact is by this time undoubtedly well known to all observing and reading persons, yet it is well for Californians to keep this fact before the people, *a la* Sherman, who made an immense fortune by keeping his lozenges before the babies.

There are several magnificent features in these valleys (the San Joaquin and Tulare) probably unsurpassed in the world. The unparalleled grandeur of the scenery; the soil and climate; the facilities for irrigating the whole valley land at a small expense, comparatively; the many large rivers and scores of intervening streams that all spring from the mountains and meander through the land, and empty their waters into the San Joaquin and the Tulare Lake, have a fall from the base of the Sierra Nevadas to the river and lake of about eight feet to the mile, thus giving sufficient force to spread their waters over the plains, by a system of canals and ditches.

The picturesque scenery is on a scale grand beyond description. Throughout all the Alpine region, hundreds of lofty peaks piled one above the other, like stepping stones to other regions, varying in height from four hundred to fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, are truly sublime and majestic, surpassing that of Switzerland, which for ages has been famed for possessing the largest body of elevated land and the largest number of mountain peaks known, and the greatest

number of square miles eight thousand feet above tide water. While Switzerland has only four peaks above thirteen thousand feet, and but one hundred and fifty square miles above eight thousand feet, the Sierra Nevada Mountains have one hundred peaks above ten thousand feet, and three hundred square miles above eight thousand feet. There are several peaks, according to Professor Brewer's estimate, above twelve thousand feet. Mount Shasta, which towers in solitary grandeur seven thousand feet above everything in its vicinity, and shows three States, is no longer the highest peak, being but fourteen thousand four hundred and forty feet. In Kern County, opposite Tulare Lake, is a peak supposed by Professor Brewer to be the highest in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Mr. King, of the Brewer surveying party, reached an elevation of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty feet, as high as he was able to get, from three hundred to four hundred feet was supposed to be above him. This peak not only dethrones Mount Shasta, but also the highest Alpine region of the Alps.

The Sierra Nevada Mountains, which flank on the east the length of California, seven hundred miles, overlooking these splendid valleys, is one of the romantic features of the State, snow-capped in the winter, and in the summer and fall wearing a sombre blue, which gives them an indescribable grandeur and leads one's thoughts to an infinite power, the Creator of the heavens and the earth.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT THE NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER FOURTEENTH, EIGHTEEN
HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

By O. F. ALLEY, PRESIDENT.

Officers and Members of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very happy to be able to meet you to-night under such favorable auspices. Never in any age has the car of progress been so heavily loaded with fruitful events as at the present time; never since the time of our first parents in the garden has the effort of man achieved such mighty results. I congratulate you, then, that you are of this nineteenth century. I am pleased to meet you as citizens of this great American republic; this God-given land; the home of the free and the asylum of the oppressed. I am gratified to claim fellowship with you as citizens of glorious California, the empire of the West and queen of all her sisters in Uncle Sam's broad domain; and I am more than proud to be able to claim you as citizens of the County of Contra Costa. We meet to-night in social reunion to commemorate the ninth birthday of our society. Since our last annual gathering, the greatest undertaking of modern times has been successfully accomplished. The East and the West have been bound together with bands of iron. What but a few years ago was considered the idle fancy of a disordered mind is to-day an established fact. To-night, while we are talking, the pioneers of twenty years ago are speeding their way across the continent, travelling in regal luxury. Who of all these pioneers that left their homes twenty years ago and embarked perhaps on board some ship that was to make her weary and pathless track through two oceans; buffeting the waves and storms of the pitiless and much dreaded Cape Horn; experiencing the climes of every zone, and consuming from four to six months in reaching this, to them, haven of hope, would have been bold enough to have predicted that in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine he would take a trip back to the old homestead by rail? Is there one of all those who landed on the Isthmus and was transported up the Chagres River in the log canoe propelled by naked muscle, that would have had the temerity to have said, God willing, in twenty years from now I will go back to my old home overland by steam?

Which one, I think you, of all the hardy yeomen that came "mid the plains across," unbarking all their household gods in a "prairie schooner," travelling over a trackless waste at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles a day, camping each night, weary and footsore, with no com-

pany save their own little band, the twinkling stars, and perchance the moon reflecting the light of the morrow's sun that should still find them pursuing their onward track to these western shores, could have looked his fellow voyager in the face and seriously have said: "In the march of events, twenty years shall witness the road we now travel over banded with iron" When they were fatigued and discouraged with the slow progress they were making, and when they saw that the great overland schooners, that they had allowed would take them over in safety, were more fatigued and discouraged than themselves—when the tire says to his fellows: "I can roll you no further over this desert waste," and the fellows replied, "so be it, I am heartily tired of being squeezed," and each spoke set up for itself, leaving the hub no other alternative but to accept the situation; how little those pioneers thought that tire and fellows, spokes and hubs, were to be the mile posts to mark the path of the great railway of to-day, that the bows from their wagons were bows of promise of this great, this glorious achievement. They have lived to see the time when they can step into a car, luxurious in all its appointments, and starting from where the Pacific rolls its surges against the western shores of this broad domain, they can, in a week's time, be set down in the great metropolis of this republic, whose feet are laved by the waters of the Atlantic.

While matter can thus be whirled along, our thoughts, that are the emanations of the spirit that predominates over and directs matter, can be transmitted across the continent from San Francisco to New York in so short a time that space is almost annihilated. As one great thought is but the father of another that may open the way to grand and hidden results, so a great project is but the introduction of some other mighty achievement within the almost infinite grasp of man. No sooner do we see the great railway, the longest in the world, in successful operation, than we hear of the project of a telegraph line from San Francisco to Japan, a distance of eight thousand miles. Thus we see one supply makes another demand. We can take the teas of China and Japan from San Francisco to New York in one week; but we are not satisfied with that; we want to be able to ask them in Japan the price of their teas, and to know how much they are going to give us for good Goshen butter. While such mighty projects and achievements are being pushed forward to success, let us turn within ourselves and take a retrospective view of the country and its affairs, and see whether we are forging a link that shall make one in the great chain of progress, and that shall entitle us to the consideration of this progressive age, or whether we shall be left behind in the great race, as old fossils, fit only for the century that has gone before?

As we look around this hall to-night, we are pleased to see the effort that has been made by the different exhibitors to make our ninth annual exhibition compare favorably with former years. We have quite a variety of the products of the soil. Wheat, barley, flax seed, turnips, squashes—that might be called some pumpkins, from their size—cucumbers that have stretched themselves out so that they look more like the subtle animal that tempted Eve than they do like cucumbers; broom corn that looks as though it had been reaching up to feed upon the dews of heaven, and to look down with quiet disdain upon the common corn by its side; beets that are beets, that can beat the beet that beat the beaters. Watermelons and muskmelons that make the mouth water to look at.

Fruits that would tempt the gods, and in such variety as to reflect great credit, at least upon the principal exhibitor. While the agricultural, horticultural and pomological departments are assigned their place, we are pleased to notice also that the mechanical department puts in a claim for our consideration, and last but not least, we have to thank the ladies for the very creditable effort they have made in their department, and which has added so much to the success of our exhibition, and the lady who sent us, the first products of silk culture in our county is entitled to honorable distinction.

But while I am thus pleased with the effort that has been made, for I see, in what we have thus done, an earnest of what we can yet do to make our fair more interesting and attractive, let us inquire if we, as a society formed for the promotion and advancement of agriculture and mechanics, are on the high road to success, and if we are realizing the advantages which united action would warrant us to expect. Let us seriously inquire if we are not drifting away from the original aims and purposes of this organization, and converting it into an institution whose principal feature is horse racing? Shall we make the trials of speed of our fine horses an incidental affair in connection with and subservient to the greater and more laudable objects of this society, or shall racing be the *ne plus ultra*, the highest standard we expect to reach? It seems to me, and it must be apparent to all, that there is necessity for a radical change. But how are we to make this change? I see but one way, and that is to get up a larger interest. We want more farmers and mechanics to become members of our society. With five hundred members we could raise funds sufficient to insure good premiums, and we should be enabled to have a variety of exercises that would be entertaining and instructive. With a more general interest, lecturers could be obtained during our fair week, and each evening could be spent profitably to all. It is said that he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of his race! How much more, then, is he a benefactor of his race who can add a thought or suggestion that shall be the means of ameliorating or ennobling the mind or condition of man? In this age, so prolific of mighty achievements, we see that man, possessed of God-like attributes, is never satisfied to remain quiet until the whole domain of nature has been explored and all her vast and hidden resources have been utilized and made subservient to his will. Man has hardly reached the threshold of science and mechanics, and the next fifty years will, in all human probability, be as prolific of inventions and advancement as the past fifty have been. How bright and glorious then is the future before us! Let us see to it, then, that we keep pace with the march of advancement and that we are not left behind in the race.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
FOR 1870.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1870.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES F. REED Grafton, Yolo County.

DIRECTORS.

H. M. LARUE.....Sacramento.
H. R. COVEY.....San Francisco.
R. S. CAREY.....Yolo.
C. T. WHEELER.....Sacramento.
EDGAR MILLS.....Sacramento.
ROBERT HAMILTON.....Sacramento.
WILLIAM BLANDING.....San Francisco.
E. J. LEWIS.....Tehama.
WILLIAM P. COLEMAN.....Sacramento.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Secretary.....ROBERT BECK, Sacramento.
Treasurer.....R. T. BROWN, Sacramento.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the California State Agricultural Society was held January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, at the Pavilion, corner of Sixth and M streets.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Charles F. Reed, who stated the objects of the meeting to be the transaction of the usual annual business, and the election of a President for the ensuing year, and three members of the Board of Directors, to supply the places of those whose terms had expired.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The President announced the first business in order to be consideration of the following report, which was read:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Members of the California State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: Our biennial report of the transactions of the society, now in process of publication, will give to members of the society and to the people of the State such a full account of all proceedings had under our direction, and so copious an exhibit of our agricultural interests and progress, that we do not feel called upon to submit for your consideration any general or extended report at this time.

In compliance, however, with our custom at the annual meetings of the Board, we will allude briefly to the most important features of the progress of the society during the past year, and to the present condition of our rapidly developing farming interests.

We congratulate members that the long struggle we have had with the unpleasant fact of an outstanding indebtedness has come to a conclusion at last, and that the society is now completely free from debt. At the beginning of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the funded debt amounted to three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eleven cents, and the floating debt was five hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents. This indebtedness has been fully discharged, and the treasury of the society now contains one hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. The total receipts

from all sources, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, were twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-five cents. An examination of the details of disbursements made will show that the closest interests of the society have been consulted in the expenditures, and that, in addition to meeting all the society's obligations, and awarding bountiful premiums to exhibitors at the fair held in September, we have made valuable permanent improvements, thus adding materially to our property interests, and providing means whereby the expenses of holding our annual fair will be perceptibly diminished. Needed improvements have been made at the Park, and others and more expensive ones have been already provided for by appropriations. At the Pavilion we have a steam engine of sixty-horse power, in excellent order, and with all the attachments made and other means provided to furnish motive power to mechanical exhibitors. The last fair held under our auspices was a marked success.

In comparing the progress made in California during eighteen hundred and sixty-nine with that of preceding years, in agricultural development, we find just cause for congratulation. Crops have been generally good. A vast number of acres of fertile land have been newly broken by the plough, and we have received large accessions to our farming population. Stock raising has been attended with general success throughout the State, and our wool interests are in a most flourishing condition—the clip amounting to almost one-seventh of the entire product in the United States. The foundation has been laid in this State for the eventual attainment of an agricultural growth second to that of no State in the Union. We look forward with pleasure to the prospective usefulness of our society, which has obtained a firm pecuniary footing in good time to be able to foster the most vital interests of the State, and do not doubt but that the year eighteen hundred and seventy will find the society, at its close, in a condition of assured prosperity and usefulness.

CHARLES F. REED, President.

ROBERT BECK, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the Directors was accepted and ordered spread upon the minutes.

It was moved and carried, that a Committee on Finance be appointed by the Chair, to consist of three members, to examine the accounts of the Treasurer.

The President appointed E. Black Ryan, C. S. Coffin and Lauren Upson such committee, who subsequently handed in the following report:

We, the committee appointed to examine and report on the accounts of the Treasurer of the society, have made such examination and found his accounts to be correct. There is in his hands society funds to the amount of six hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-eight cents.

The next business in order was announced by the President to be the election of a President for the ensuing year.

Charles F. Reed, of Yolo, was nominated.

[William M. Haynie in the chair.]

It having been moved and unanimously carried that the Secretary cast the vote of the meeting for Charles F. Reed, the Secretary announced that he was duly elected President for the ensuing year.

The President, on again assuming the chair, returned his thanks for the appreciation shown by members of the society of his official course, and stated that he hoped the record he had made in the past might be justly considered a sufficient guarantee for his future efforts on behalf of the society.

The President stated the next business to be the election of three Directors.

The following nominations were made: E. J. Lewis, William Blanding, W. P. Coleman, C. H. Ross, J. R. Nickerson, T. L. Chamberlain and S. Tryon.

S. Tryon declined the nomination.

William Blanding declined the nomination.

William M. Haynie addressed the society, and expressed the desire of many members that William Blanding be elected, notwithstanding his declination.

The President appointed as Tellers, W. M. Lyon, T. J. Clunie, and L. Powers.

A ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	201
Necessary to a choice.....	101
E. J. Lewis received.....	149
William Blanding.....	133
W. P. Coleman.....	105
C. H. Ross.....	96
J. R. Nickerson.....	84
T. L. Chamberlain.....	32
S. Tryon.....	1

E. J. Lewis of Tehama, William Blanding of San Francisco, and W. P. Coleman of Sacramento, were declared elected members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing three years.

William M. Haynie offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society be instructed to petition the Legislature to make an appropriation of five thousand dollars annually for two years, for the society, to be applied as premiums; and also, the further sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for each of the district societies.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Larue, Haynie, Hoag, and other members, and was adopted.

There being no further business before the society, the meeting, on motion, at four o'clock adjourned *sine die*.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, FOR 1870.

SACRAMENTO, January 26th, 1870.

A meeting of the Board was held at the Secretary's office, at three o'clock P. M., and called to order by the President.

Directors Carey, Larue, Wheeler, Coleman, Covey, Mills, Blanding, Lewis and Hamilton (a full board) were present.

On nomination of Mr. Coleman, Robert Beck was re-elected Secretary; and on nomination of Mr. Mills, R. T. Brown was re-elected Treasurer.

Messrs. Larue, Carey, Wheeler and Blanding were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for an appropriation; and on motion of Mr. Wheeler, Lewis was added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Mills, it was ordered that the next State fair commence on the twelfth and end on the seventeenth of September next.

Messrs. Carey, Larue, Coleman, Blanding and the President were appointed a committee to revise the premium list.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the Secretary was authorized to have the reports of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition bound, and also fifty copies of the report of the Board of Agriculture for eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the bound copies all having been exhausted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the call of the President.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1868.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1868, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed.....	Acres of land cultivated.....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres of land cultivated in 1869.....	Acres of wheat sown in 1869..	Acres of barley sown in 1869..
			Acres....	Bushels...	Acres.....	Bushels....			
Alameda.....	97,383	131,819	87,944	1,533,182	24,017	692,948	129,039	84,783	26,154
Alpine.....	6,000	600	150	3,000	250	5,500	700	100	300
Amador.....	57,274	19,371	2,364	36,222	2,826	47,402	17,855	1,326	3,893
Butte.....	164,902	37,863	21,705	344,840	9,267	196,686	35,658	18,753	12,421
Calaveras.....	45,914	12,387	789	6,764	1,007	17,209	11,658	1,361	1,163
Colusa.....	135,350	62,120	44,746	1,642,380	17,374	506,220	69,745	46,720	18,090
Contra Costa.....	83,210	52,500	40,015	600,718	8,917	21,781	69,948	40,900	27,140
Del Norte.....	5,265	1,657	387	10,346	76	2,750	1,354	368	314
El Dorado.....	103,444	12,965	933	8,466	291	2,205	12,464	904	367
Fresno.....	11,930	5,700	870	7,465	5,043	126,240	14,865	4,768	6,473
Humboldt.....	30,115	12,826	1,647	49,767	410	20,890	12,976	1,726	478
Inyo.....	5,000	1,000	350	8,500	100	2,870	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	5,000	2,398	550	16,500	906	27,180	2,398	550	906
Klamath.....	4,111	1,525	543	1,413	32	625	1,525	543	32
Lake.....	12,009	90,026	5,002	70,420	2,050	25,475	7,500	4,500	1,940
Lassen.....	24,855	6,174	845	16,310	2,718	81,560	5,838	700	3,260
Los Angeles.....	23,200	19,950	765	18,300	5,840	203,200	35,600	3,915	11,000
Marin.....	202,146	28,656	2,740	60,280	998	32,136	18,240	1,700	830
Mariposa.....	23,440	4,800	1,130	10,300	2,522	18,500	4,800	1,120	2,600
Mendocino.....	139,000	50,000	18,000	226,000	7,000	18,000	54,000	20,000	10,000

Merced	135,000	33,000	15,000	225,000	11,000	275,000	58,000	38,600	11,000
Mono	11,720	3,347	915	15,696	1,340	53,702	3,879	989	7,850
Monterey	124,550	70,484	29,389	1,401,342	13,875	943,500	97,874	65,215	24,860
Napa	99,665	41,260	36,115	601,250	2,605	52,150	40,795	34,800	3,395
Nevada	55,000	25,000	650	.....	160	.....	25,000	700	450
Placer	77,875	21,485	8,735	74,060	2,300	21,350	22,000	7,245	2,790
Plumas	51,155	2,370	1,020	19,170	100	3,200	2,500	1,000	125
Sacramento	231,609	67,165	7,999	124,626	15,921	304,639	46,757	8,466	25,081
San Bernardino	18,550	15,414	3,500	45,000	6,000	150,000	23,850	2,850	15,225
San Diego	8,000	16,000	1,800	45,000	2,500	75,000	16,000	1,800	2,500
San Francisco	14,000	2,300	8	1,500	163	4,000	2,000	5	103
San Joaquin	270,000	163,000	115,000	1,750,000	24,000	440,000	200,000	150,000	45,000
San Luis Obispo	61,083	7,530	2,590	14,701	835	33,400	9,530	4,020	1,020
San Mateo	150,000	80,000	22,500	450,000	13,000	390,000	80,000	22,300	13,000
Santa Barbara	30,553	21,186	4,000	20,000	6,000	180,000	21,186	4,000	6,000
Santa Clara	476,547	138,520	89,150	1,769,247	8,579	175,650	147,120	96,000	12,500
Santa Cruz	51,092	15,518	7,077	183,861	2,244	78,289	17,787	8,081	3,025
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	18,132	1,480	311	7,585	480	12,257	2,140	474	669
Siskiyou	75,200	24,263	11,525	220,500	3,674	110,200	27,984	12,200	3,780
Solano	212,647	112,209	88,573	1,635,481	10,781	207,750	202,956	88,573	10,781
Sonoma	510,782	207,405	164,188	2,120,213	8,166	212,121	220,420	167,290	10,570
Stanislaus	110,000	200,450	144,000	2,317,632	42,000	854,960	250,000	195,000	55,000
Sutter	134,870	57,909	44,488	423,187	18,266	246,781	74,547	49,100	18,569
Tehama	102,040	38,000	19,200	386,000	8,120	19,086	38,000	19,200	8,120
Trinity	10,370	4,284	1,035	14,192	129	2,446	3,947	966	191
Tulare	16,681	83,111	3,236	40,884	40,757	70,584	83,111	3,286	40,757
Tuolumne	46,025	9,412	935	9,739	478	5,612	9,169	2,005	534
Yolo	123,773	89,373	58,287	991,220	15,032	213,699	80,701	59,106	11,375
Yuba	57,660	26,343	6,120	73,725	12,690	147,480	29,788	8,175	7,435
Totals	4,463,127	2,132,159	1,118,891	19,651,984	362,839	7,331,333	2,343,204	1,286,133	408,076

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	5,280	146,765	340½	7,801	991	26,223	18	204	392½	13,078
Alpine.....	150	4,500	.....	.....	25	1,000	5	100	10	200
Amador.....	16	288	32	218	749½	19,620	.....	.....	10	43
Butte.....	729	15,210	94	2,512	693	11,770	10	300	17	350
Calaveras.....	17	64	.....	.....	245	6,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	265	8,480	.....	.....	165	5,805	.....	.....	1½	30
Contra Costa.....	510	20,205	.....	.....	105	1,205	.....	.....	10	117
Del Norte.....	484	20,057	.....	.....	11	248	.....	.....	121	3,690
El Dorado.....	227	244	164	2,004	55	714	.....	.....	2	35
Fresno.....	4	80	20	280	428	9,943	.....	.....	.....	10
Humboldt.....	3,870	127,100	.....	.....	342	9,454	6	127	1,142	58,384
Inyo.....	45	900	.....	.....	240	8,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	80	2,000	5	60	240	7,200	1	15	2	40
Klamath.....	149	3,860	11	133	29	1,066	.....	.....	56	3,881
Lake.....	250	3,998	40	320	400	7,897	1½	16	3	30
Lassen.....	1,335	33,392	6	170	20	410	.....	.....	10	117
Los Angeles.....	70	.....	40	1,200	6,000	281,500	65	1,940	22	550
Marin.....	11,160	401,240	4	60	60	.....	.....	.....	73	1,886
Mariposa.....	350	.....	135	220	44	800	.....	.....	3	120
Mendocino.....	12,009	360,000	300	6,000	200	6,000	.....	.....	300	9,000

Merced.....					1,100	55,000						
Mono	160	6,225	1 ³ / ₄	14	340	1,369		1 ³ / ₄	60	1	25	
Monterey.....	246	11,900	12	890	580	12,400		20	620	400	12,500	
Napa.....	1,130	33,900	2	22	855	24,600				3	35	
Nevada.....					15					20		
Placer.....	480	952	155	360	20	200				4	23	
Plumas.....	993	35,784			6	150						
Sacramento.....	1,910	32,444	28	473	1,775	47,490		16	300	2	250	
San Bernardino.....					2,400	58,080						
San Diego.....					1,500	60,000						
San Francisco.....	91	2,730								70	4,200	
San Joaquin.....	15	870	250	3,190	1,450	42,050		6	240	9	175	
San Luis Obispo.....	63	400	6		1,510	37,350		24	168	12	780	
San Mateo.....	20,000	800,000			75					50	220	
Santa Barbara.....	500	12,500			4,000	30,000				75	1,500	
Santa Clara.....	465	5,450			225	2,400				20	250	
Santa Cruz.....	812	29,542	10	100	771	19,913		84	1,250			
Shasta.....												
Sierra	256	7,900										
Siskiyou	4,200	168,000	65	1,950	979	29,570		27	540	10	250	
Solano.....	906	11,100			450	900						
Sonoma.....	7,294	201,357	9	206	2,729	85,720		5	123	30	1,260	
Stanislaus.....					200	4,500						
Sutter.....	484	7,070	157	2,700	1,049	30,780		4	86			
Tehama.....	125	7,000			125	2,576		2	86			
Trinity.....	170	3,291			26	563				13 ¹ / ₂	417	
Tulare.....	27	550			457	9,515						
Tuolumne.....	26	231	31 ¹ / ₂	338	35 ¹ / ₂	553				2 ¹ / ₂	43	
Yolo.....	80	480	70	920	360	4,000		9	270	325	600	
Yuba.....	1,640	40,700	135	2,835	697	20,550		55	2,200	11	225	
Totals.....	79,064	2,568,759	2,122 ¹ / ₂	34,476	34,472	986,224		360 ¹ / ₂	8,645	3,232	114,314	

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	.....	.....	699	15,455	.....	.....	1,341	112,175	.....	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	5	100	.....	.....	100	8,000	.....	.....
Amador.....	4	300	15	194	.....	.....	120	8,556	10	1,600
Butte.....	30	51,500	48	824	10	.....	156	19,691	59½	7,668
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	12½	393	.....	.....	68	5,432	2	120
Colusa.....	.....	.....	2	55	.....	.....	25	1,250	12	480
Contra Costa.....	.....	.....	220	11,653	.....	.....	81	6,713	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	6	85	.....	.....	105	16,540	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	2	2,000	17	393	.....	.....	98	4,223	.....	.....
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	35	114,160	5	640
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	2½	93	.....	.....	2,420	738,428	.....	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	50	500	.....	.....	100	5,000	.....	.....
Kern.....	3	1,500	30	900	.....	.....	40	2,400	10	500
Klamath.....	.....	.....	8	232	.....	.....	125	9,878	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	600	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	24	7,281	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	35	32,200	715	15,700	60	90,000	1,000	89,400	52	3,900
Marin.....	.....	.....	41	656	.....	.....	2,500	223,870	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	5	150	.....	.....	10	330	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	50,000	.....	.....

Merced.....	.....	.....	45	1,400	.....	.....	.....	40	5,500	20	1,400
Mono.....	.....	750	10	230	.....	.....	.....	145	11,095	.....	.....
Monterey.....	.....	.....	1,950	61,700	.....	.....	.....	1,750	367,500	.....	.....
Napa.....	.....	.....	4	135	3	350	.....	28	3,640	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	75,000	.....	.....
Placer.....	.....	.....	4	72	.....	.....	.....	130	4,200	5	460
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	8,519	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	7	6,000	110	5,488	.....	.....	.....	517	33,885	455	30,975
San Bernardino.....	.....	.....	65	1,450	.....	.....	.....	35	3,410	15	1,260
San Diego.....	.....	.....	100	6,000	.....	.....	.....	50	6,250	15	1,200
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	14	300	.....	.....	.....	1,280	142,460	38	2,850
San Joaquin.....	.....	.....	20	1,200	65	42,000	.....	200	2,600	13	1,310
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	510	20,000	5	.....	.....	287	11,480	1	25
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	400	10,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000	600,000	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	2,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	20,000	100	2,500
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	100	1,650	.....	.....	.....	345	25,650	50	800
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	340	4,950	.....	.....	.....	424	85,400	¹ / ₁₆	15
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	.....	.....	24	510	.....	.....	.....	110	10,240	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	51,400	.....	.....
Solano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	13,215	8	400
Sonoma.....	.....	.....	10	167	.....	.....	.....	3,517	211,398	7	178
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,500	.....	.....
Sutter.....	.....	.....	64	2,262	.....	.....	.....	35	6,390	55	8,140
Tehama.....	30	14,050	12	640	.....	.....	.....	41	864	23	3,510
Trinity.....	.....	.....	11	204	.....	.....	.....	133	13,091	.....	.....
Tulare.....	.....	.....	30	400	.....	.....	.....	50	14,000	6	600
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	12	96	.....	.....	.....	50	4,888	.....	.....
Yolo.....	40	70,000	312	5,480	.....	.....	.....	580	39,125	132	5,400
Yuba.....	1	2,000	270	6,885	90	5,400	.....	284	10,370	52	2,520
Totals.....	1484	180,300	8,295	218,891	233	137,750	.....	27,275	3,226,997	1,155 ⁹ / ₁₆	78,481

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		BETS.
	Aeres	Bushels.....	Aeres	Tons.....	Aeres.....	Pounds.....	Aeres	Pounds.....	Aeres	Pounds.....	Tons.....
Alameda	620	65,302	12,865	21,936	45	2,350	13	8,700	.....	.....	1,419
Alpine	2	100	500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Amador.....	23	1,965	6,769	5,128	.....	.....	9	6,403	.....	.....	22½
Butte.....	39½	2,440	7,645	8,410	.....	.....	4	250	.....	11,000	2½
Calaveras.....	4	114	5,250	5,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1
Colusa	7	350	7,412	8,525	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	5
Contra Costa	21	3,010	11,200	16,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	467	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	7	146	6,223	6,235	.....	.....	½	500	½	80	6
Fresno.....	.....	80	318	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½
Humboldt.....	3	234	1,460	3,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Inyo	20	1,000	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	3	300	300	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	3	160	517	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Lake	2	40	2,240	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	1
Lassen	4	398	3,500	5,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Los Angeles.....	30	3,900	750	2,100	1	.....	20	11,200	16	12,000	6
Marin	10	415	10,980	15,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Mariposa	3	120	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	9,540	19,080	.....	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	1½

[illegible]

TABLE OF STATISTICS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Tons of pumpkins and and squashes.....	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons...	Acres of broom corn.....	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese.....	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres.....	Pounds						
Alameda.....	122	1,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,828	10,500	197,044	4,480
Alpine.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	2,000	.....	200
Amador.....	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,260	831	33,259	8,560
Butte.....	8½	326	.....	.....	.....	9	56,450	700	166,647	10,215
Calaveras.....	2	16	.....	.....	3,500	.....	22,090	2,551	33,600	3,125
Colusa.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....	19	18,520	1,724	485,642	15,372
Contra Costa.....	689	1,983	.....	.....	.....	4	170,523	20,308	142,000	17,100
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,200	.....	6,550	930
El Dorado.....	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,155	15,300	10,330	11,040
Fresno.....	31	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700	.....	271,500	10,250
Humboldt.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,820	1,340	25,118	3,550
Inyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	500	.....	.....
Kern.....	10	500	.....	.....	.....	2	4,000	500	299,496	1,000
Klamath.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	528
Lake.....	80	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,500	3,056	24,230	5,600
Lassen.....	12	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	9,175	800	560
Los Angeles.....	17	1,400	.....	100	.....	50	26,500	11,250	620,000	87,450
Marin.....	580	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,896,400	162,000	1,330	890
Mariposa.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	650	53,000	80
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	10,000	180,000	.....

Merced.....	95	.....	.....	.....	12	8,500	2,400	473,785	18,500
Mono.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	2,000	.....	700
Monterey.....	35	.....	.....	.....	5	101,800	1,016,200	625,820	40,000
Napa.....	40	.....	.....	.....	2	165,000	3,500	19,000	4,800
Nevada.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer.....	2,064	.....	.....	.....	100	9,950	1,000	73,120	14,775
Plumas.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,000	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	105	.....	.....	.....	156	215,412	32,940	252,570	10,170
San Bernardino.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,060	2,800	71,275	34,657
San Diego.....	800	.....	.....	.....	2	8,290	6,000	68,000	800
San Francisco.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600	15,000	.....	200
San Joaquin.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	20,000	151,000	1,500
San Luis Obispo.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	221,010	580,230	10,000
San Mateo.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	186,516	1,338	5,270
Santa Barbara.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,150	88,419	965,835	4,100
Santa Clara.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,175	1,760,320	41,175	8,469
Santa Cruz.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,456	500	.....	2,400
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,375	2,490	.....	798
Siskiyou.....	38	.....	.....	.....	5	94,780	17,892	21,100	8,618
Solano.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,132	1,000	.....	2,600
Sonoma.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	916,868	732,695	109,448	1,508
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20,000	5,200	1,978,000	77,600
Sutter.....	12	.....	.....	.....	830	56,530	5,390	105,460	15,756
Tehama.....	3	.....	.....	.....	87	33,604	20,010	628,942	3,420
Trinity.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,740	870	.....	1,200
Tulare.....	20	.....	.....	.....	25	12,414	1,159	539,750	7,850
Tuolumne.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,900	1,318	6,268	3,394
Yolo.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,950	3,350	139,702	19,410
Yuba.....	43	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,914	17,437	8,200	1,418	5,571,132	4,422,355	9,402,364	479,425	

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees...	Number of peach trees...	Number of pear trees....	Number of plum trees....	Number of cherry trees..	Number of nectarine trees	Number of quince trees..	Number of apricot trees..	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees...
Alameda.....	84,987	16,233	38,260	21,630	24,611	1,965	2,394	3,205	1,347	91
Alpine	300	100	20	.....	10	5	10	10	.....	.....
Amador	34,852	21,000	13,804	4,188	2,049	995	1,310	860	941	4
Butte	53,779	38,243	12,207	3,403	1,435	1,211	890	1,831	2,073	50
Calaveras.....	20,812	16,325	5,349	3,091	1,166	728	1,052	1,035	1,250	10
Colusa	19,345	23,796	5,060	2,540	758	657	1,197	960	1,240	125
Contra Costa.....	32,508	18,101	9,806	5,200	4,976	328	3,701	816	891	39
Del Norte.....	6,812	240	336	204	368	9	14	5	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	86,736	31,540	10,596	5,220	2,476	1,463	904	757	831	1
Fresno.....	1,672	2,726	417	136	54	27	46	133	147	.....
Humboldt.....	47,880	585	1,391	2,842	1,311	8	83	18	7	1
Inyo.....	350	1,500	100	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	350	500	100	50	30	20	6	15	100	20
Klamath	2,173	1,252	97	161	55	11	16	7	.....	.....
Lake.....	10,400	6,542	1,200	1,640	176	102	109	160	62	.....
Lassen	5,060	2,017	506	367	47	31	64	150	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	6,600	11,500	5,200	100	150	250	700	1,850	2,000	3,000
Marin.....	5,100	1,350	1,100	1,620	550	.....	410	80	18	.....
Mariposa.....	7,221	7,823	780	528	106	100	105	310	260	.....
Mendocino.....	25,000	15,000	1,700	1,600	1,000	50	100	.....	.....	.....

Merced.....	17,000	13,000	2,150	1,100	270	83	65	340	333	28
Mono.....	983	224	755	241	21	14	206	15	310	.....
Monterey.....	20,620	11,500	17,417	2,182	972	423	83	1,014	133	38
Napa.....	56,705	26,285	15,585	5,665	6,755	845	1,260	1,695	730	25
Nevada.....	30,000	18,000	450	750	500	600	1,000	350	1,000	.....
Placer.....	41,554	23,694	10,957	3,707	1,482	1,014	1,990	852	1,293	28
Plumas.....	2,700	2,978	543	167	72	20	34	17	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	64,998	53,981	23,664	10,219	3,216	2,555	3,937	9,408	4,568	95
San Bernardino.....	6,358	12,800	680	1,204	75	320	225	620	450	257
San Diego.....	860	701	500	121	140	25	80	600	300	106
San Francisco.....	2,000	200	810	300	200	10	18	25	50	.....
San Joaquin.....	47,000	40,000	9,000	4,750	1,000	1,300	600	3,000	2,900	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	2,299	1,160	608	483	275	82	202	411	100	2
San Mateo.....	18,000	20,000	2,500	1,230	600	410	200	1,300	315	68
Santa Barbara.....	14,400	11,000	4,600	680	650	950	2,500	3,800	4,500	970
Santa Clara.....	825,000	80,650	65,615	21,000	16,265	1,500	8,970	6,250	1,500	13
Santa Cruz.....	36,491	3,802	3,913	2,925	1,508	65	319	487	142	5
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	6,138	2,750	758	346	278	47	43	34	7	1
Siskiyou.....	45,700	15,470	1,866	1,589	1,306	324	313	414	23	8
Solano.....	19,087	14,575	8,798	3,459	3,593	383	236	8,444	1,921	3
Sonoma.....	322,760	55,965	16,972	31,763	8,516	1,326	3,086	1,881	1,997	212
Stanislaus.....	6,432	9,777	1,548	543	300	500	80	575	360	.....
Sutter.....	11,051	12,012	3,156	1,704	413	799	602	1,013	1,468	10
Tehama.....	10,052	21,081	11,015	11,002	506	814	213	840	720	9
Trinity.....	5,499	3,863	2,259	1,256	564	302	174	283	7	.....
Tulare.....	8,228	20,860	1,117	888	373	216	63	415	217	.....
Tuolumne.....	30,674	27,462	8,046	3,079	1,017	357	856	1,054	874	5
Yolo.....	30,971	48,440	17,484	4,837	1,860	1,167	678	1,583	1,576	9
Yuba.....	36,721	26,786	7,941	4,513	1,929	1,314	3,206	2,192	1,857	46
Totals.....	2,182,224	795,394	348,736	176,334	96,034	25,728	44,350	61,114	40,819	5,280

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of orange trees.	Number of olive trees....	Number of prune trees...	Number of mulberry trees.....	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees..	Number of gooseberry bushes.....	Number of raspberry bushes.....	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines..
Alameda	75	362	1,206	213	3,391	3,269	69,764	654,307	5,984,973	176,795
Alpine.....	38	16	159	29	876	359	12,225	15,136	300	100
Amador.....	288	53	25	326	1,032	61	22,952	42,821	65,952	683,623
Butte.....	28	2	43	712	107	823	3,206	25,427	167,202	573,697
Calaveras.....	70	8	.....	45	140	150	15	160	758,019	704,471
Colusa.....	89	91	116	718	381	210	5,181	6,208	350	68,000
Contra Costa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	797	40,987	400	302,417
Del Norte.....	9	2	30	34,145	368	190	6,719	15,559	15,025	69
El Dorado.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	63	68	147,769	1,147,250
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	67	4,160	54,127	764	7,480
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,770	280
Inyo.....	20	10	.....	8	.....	20	.....	.....	2,500	1,000
Kern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	227	432	4,000	4,000
Klamath.....	3	.....	16	8	152	40	600	350	4,800	3,484
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	4,319	25,000	16,400
Lassen.....	25,000	1,600	75	20,000	550	3,500	900	.....	253,745	2,249
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	440	144,000	3,840,000
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	.....	510	1,500	1,700	10,800
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201,000	97,000
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,000	500	10,000	15,000

Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	6,014	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	246,070
Mono.....	.....	1	.....	9	3	26	51	17	.....	2,562	3,752
Monterey.....	.....	27	192	258	314	81	1,800	2,550	.....	125,100	162,500
Napa.....	.....	50	40	150	300	750	7,485	350	.....	3,800	1,590,255
Nevada.....	.....	100	250	5,000	50	75	10,000	26,000	.....	150,000	250,000
Placer.....	.....	.....	256	2,625	515	249	1,713	41,474	.....	167,520	588,618
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	270	913	.....	78,500	2,300
Sacramento.....	163	174	426	205,205	2,156	4,131	5,648	15,770	.....	142,770	1,598,507
San Bernardino.....	675	70	340	900	600	756	450	665	.....	9,650	425,000
San Diego.....	2,122	700	.....	800	62	46	20	100	.....	530	80,000
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606	5,000	.....	42,000	10,140
San Joaquin.....	8	.....	300	350	250	150	1,500	800	.....	18,000	525,000
San Luis Obispo.....	11	287	3	.....	.....	61	59	60	.....	7,020	35,900
San Mateo.....	15	9	.....	4,000	160	500	1,500	960	.....	3,000,000	756,376
Santa Barbara.....	1,100	15,000	1,800	10,800	13,400	3,500	250	800	.....	2,500	350,000
Santa Clara.....	95	150	1,900	2,500	500	1,850	22,000	1,200	.....	565,000	1,000,000
Santa Cruz.....	30	28	234	1,925	22	452	2,046	12,200	.....	98,000	240,000
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	1	.....	12	11	10	13	1,380	2,865	.....	1,200	9,000
Siskiyou.....	14	.....	27	7,218	29	16	3,016	7,648	.....	30,042	33,724
Solano.....	32	171	30	15,014	454	575	517	439	.....	8,630	654,396
Sonoma.....	388	76	616	6,350	4,354	2,221	20,212	6,940	.....	174,105	4,112,279
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,978
Sutter.....	1	2	28	20,380	184	287	117	17	.....	2,022	239,222
Tehama.....	33	7	28	42	71	68	705	114	.....	128,161	246,212
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	13	1,734	11,751	.....	102,405	20,409
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22	100	3,000	1,770	.....	14,927	175,875
Tuolumne.....	45	1	57	920	68	64	451	9,259	.....	304,975	342,317
Yolo.....	8	14	317	25,254	1,135	350	285	109	.....	8,600	244,980
Yuba.....	43	35	43	2,106	610	637	7,400	12,050	.....	115,000	424,665
Totals.....	30,569	18,946	8,569	374,125	32,400	25,888	224,480	1,024,412	.....	18,262,288	22,402,580

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of wine.....	Gallons of brandy.....	Number of horses	Number of mules.....	Number of asses.....	Number of cows	Number of calves	Number of beef cattle...	Number of oxen.....	Total number of neat cattle
Alameda	27,140	200	8,689	946	7	5,603	3,421	1,701	628	11,353
Alpine.....	.....	.....	300	20	.....	800	500	350	150	1,800
Amador	129,993	2,750	2,434	196	35	2,064	1,600	2,016	310	6,451
Butte ..	30,828	2,676	5,862	751	109	3,919	3,299	3,953	265	12,528
Calaveras.....	55,132	3,263	2,617	257	42	1,910	1,362	2,566	282	6,120
Colusa.....	150	.....	7,826	580	19	13,000	8,850	175	7,215	29,240
Contra Costa.....	61,370	.....	6,780	578	43	6,103	3,281	3,107	196	12,687
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	609	76	3	755	577	1,332	138	2,802
El Dorado.....	168,638	47,409	2,143	232	40	2,574	1,990	2,066	385	7,015
Fresno .....	.....	.....	4,740	330	22	26,027	7,870	4,616	280	38,793
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	5,317	790	11	8,482	6,165	2,810	597	21,412
Inyo.....	.....	.....	734	94	50	241	150	892	138	1,421
Kern.....	.....	.....	4,106	240	90	24,613	9,826	2,121	456	37,016
Klamath	640	.....	375	519	7	509	487	791	102	1,889
Lake .....	.....	.....	1,863	133	7	1,209	1,090	502	94	2,895
Lassen.....	.....	.....	1,904	27	2	2,038	1,876	15,000	125	18,039
Los Angeles.....	1,111,200	85,800	12,000	2,500	150	3,100	3,000	11,700	500	18,300
Marin	3,000	.....	2,790	60	4	15,380	2,430	1,980	490	20,280
Mariposa.....	8,000	.....	1,500	250	75	1,540	1,540	2,520	370	5,970
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	9,000	3,000	10	10,000	8,000	2,000	1,000	21,000

Merced.....	29,000	1,400	3,373	326	36	16,700	16,000	17,325	75	50,100
Mono.....	.....	.....	929	72	15	915	890	.....	357	2,162
Monterey.....	4,000	600	4,646	202	15	5,891	3,449	11,646	77	21,063
Napa.....	103,365	46,143	5,215	485	45	3,190	2,400	2,600	134	8,324
Nevada.....	25,000	500	2,225	175	5	1,550	175	500	350	2,575
Placer.....	51,300	5,630	1,782	271	11	917	755	855	530	3,057
Plumas.....	.....	.....	1,373	120	24	1,475	1,400	3,423	168	6,466
Sacramento.....	65,864	3,214	6,649	803	26	6,497	5,211	3,633	262	15,003
San Bernardino.....	74,500	10,500	3,500	525	45	2,500	2,100	1,200	256	6,025
San Diego.....	2,820	.....	4,280	474	48	1,300	1,100	19,420	243	22,063
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	9,000	180	5	3,150	120	130	40	3,440
San Joaquin.....	25,000	3,250	11,800	1,050	12	4,500	5,250	9,000	525	19,275
San Luis Obispo.....	24	.....	1,998	211	41	4,544	2,100	8,010	80	14,734
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	2,928	237	40	5,826	1,075	500	276	8,277
Santa Barbara.....	20,800	560	4,558	477	22	5,757	2,719	2,610	108	11,094
Santa Clara.....	47,450	11,500	9,978	725	12	6,076	4,255	9,400	314	20,045
Santa Cruz.....	12,700	.....	1,900	125	10	1,600	1,132	2,017	451	5,200
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	600	.....	324	117	33	680	353	485	210	1,928
Siskiyou.....	3,200	.....	6,112	1,125	41	3,410	2,954	20,216	420	26,580
Solano.....	23,891	2,840	5,925	1,051	8	2,782	175	3,638	130	6,634
Sonoma.....	348,136	6,545	9,856	1,198	53	11,187	7,615	5,507	714	25,023
Stanislaus.....	10,000	900	6,136	620	40	3,412	3,008	4,000	.....	10,420
Sutter.....	23,116	3,260	2,700	428	9	2,553	1,736	626	170	5,185
Tehama.....	20,000	4,312	6,115	814	8	5,112	1,940	1,400	112	8,564
Trinity.....	.....	141	568	209	7	978	451	1,152	214	2,795
Tulare.....	3,000	1,500	7,685	675	50	20,000	13,354	2,975	422	36,751
Tuolumne.....	50,597	1,794	1,193	138	41	1,397	1,038	545	128	3,108
Yolo.....	21,310	6,261	7,508	1,137	38	3,722	2,747	1,948	126	8,543
Yuba.....	26,000	4,385	1,723	333	32	1,997	1,617	2,284	125	6,023
Totals.....	2,587,764	257,333	212,562	25,882	1,498	249,585	154,033	198,643	20,738	636,468

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.....	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats..	Number of hogs.....	Number of chickens.	Number of turkeys..	Number of geese....	Number of ducks....	Number of hives of bees.....
Alameda.....	28,478	.....	9,161	50,542	3,332	1,318	8,274	438
Alpine ..	.....	.....	400	600	500	.....	100	30
Amador.....	12,935	* 356	5,575	13,644	1,579	916	666	638
Butte	71,940	57	15,130	16,394	2,782	245	386	2,045
Calaveras	17,388	3,062	7,144	15,725	1,542	501	1,118	421
Colusa.....	168,749	15	30,945	33,470	5,500	635	900	15,650
Contra Costa	87,190	14	16,786	27,079	8,703	861	1,814	1,256
Del Norte.....	737	.....	1,178	1,820	27	62	134	131
El Dorado.....	3,250	* 680	3,947	10,481	1,054	362	419	908
Fresno.....	83,150	75	12,340	7,648	535	47	816	438
Humboldt	7,527	* 40	9,067	14,703	1,054	218	162	439
Inyo.....	1,100	.....	320	2,000	100	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	62,374	.....	1,652	18,870	70	25	400	200
Klamath.....	145	* 50	1,182	1,714	19	6	12	78
Lake.....	12,440	.....	26,000	22,250	800	350	1,500	850
Lassen.....	1,028	.....	509	5,467	83	.....	179	20
Los Angeles.....	209,000	2	4,500	35,000	1,500	600	2,200	1,590
Marin.....	400	.....	5,110	1,800	.....	200	3,050	40
Mariposa.....	12,000	* 1,200	9,120	17,320	1,200	160	920	3
Mendocino	60,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	104,000	.....	16,400	13,095	1,250	175	1,280	1,340

	70	.....	2,507	6,777	55	.....	21	9
Mono.....	156,503	+	7,363	24,500	590	812	950	1,748
Monterey	7,600	.....	8,500	20,200	5,200	320	2,100	450
Napa	100	.....	1,500	14,500	3,000	350	500	275
Nevada	27,393	303	8,900	11,921	14,075	233	695	973
Placer	515	.....	789	13,671	93	12	137	13
Plumas.....	65,273	181	9,319	26,980	13,406	1,195	2,274	1,424
Sacramento.....	32,590	42	1,925	8,605	456	255	1,068	1,297
San Bernardino.....	16,800	.....	880	6,000	100	120	140	32
San Diego.....	130	155	3,000	4,058	442	447	932	29
San Francisco.....	38,858	450	15,000	50,000	8,000	1,100	4,500	500
San Joaquin	85,000	600	2,500	11,000	450	50	119	800
San Luis Obispo.....	446	13	2,586	4,861	1,142	383	741	527
San Mateo.....	193,167	* 280	651	10,300	800	184	924	450
Santa Barbara.....	25,879	10,300	99,280	2,500	1,500	7,500	1,750	.....
Santa Clara.....	314	* 235	1,696	7,872	279	217	393	325
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta	150	.....	768	5,317	197	213	268	68
Sierra.....	27,480	.....	6,784	19,850	842	410	518	576
Siskiyou	29,242	40	8,296	16,222	1,531	545	1,099	225
Solano.....	29,970	+	26,146	45,547	3,599	5,414	4,387	143
Sonoma.....	167,000	* 700	30,600	65,000	19,000	2,680	4,032	1,940
Stanislaus	3,000	.....	2,215	4,994	375	203	214	232
Sutter	123,108	6	10,113	17,640	7,000	412	640	406
Tehama	346	.....	1,083	9,921	506	207	165	308
Trinity.....	100,430	500	18,351	116,976	940	175	6,780	1,438
Tulare.....	1,877	* 1,024	6,484	9,921	1,036	158	900	480
Tuolumne.....	48,097	.....	15,632	46,016	12,438	3,323	1,076	1,222
Yolo.....	12,769	21	8,399	22,539	11,263	566	2,297	1,358
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,137,948	21,061	508,733	913,318	140,055	34,114	63,946	43,763

* Common.

† Half breeds.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made....	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed.....	No. of shingles made.....
	Steam power...	Run of stone...	Water power...	Run of stone...			Steam power...	Water power...		
Alameda	4	13	2	3	69,590	2,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Amador	1	3	2	3	4,000	5,042	2	5	2,000,000	1,000,000
Butte.....	1	4	3	7	72,000	17,811	8	1	5,520,000	5,375,000
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	12,240,000	.....
Colusa.....	3	5	.....	.....	35,000	6,075	4	6	2,830,000	.....
Contra Costa	3	11	.....	.....	29,000	5,100	2	.....	160,000	.....
Del Norte.....	2	4	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	7,930,000	360,000
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	.....	2	1	500,000	.....
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15	10	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	2	2	1	1	2,753	510	5	.....	184,000	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	1	2	2,000	.....	6	3	30,250,000	6,120,000
Kern.....	.....	.....	1	3	800	600	.....	1	1,000,000	250,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	2	3	1,800	12	5	1	1,600,000	100,000
Lake.....	.....	.....	1	2	6,400	2,000	2	8	4,135,617	11,000
Lassen .....	.....	.....	1	3	4,000	300	3	2	1,717,000	800,000
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	2	3	5,500	2,000	1	3	476,560	.....
Marin .....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	450,000	200,000
Mendocino	1	2	3	4	15,000	500	6	.....	1,500,000	400,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	60,000,000	5,000,000

Merced	70	201	68	122	1,871,708	133,094	238	146	267,459,885	67,707,000
Mono.....			3	9	7,000	6,500	1	4	420,000	355,000
Monterey.....	2	2	2	2	1,951	723				
Napa.....	2	5	1	1	1,350		3	1	325,000	30,000
Nevada.....	1	4	2	3	27,400	16,000	27	5	30,000,000	2,000,000
Placer.....					7,000		13	3	13,650,000	2,100,000
Plumas.....	1	2			1,750	50	3	11	3,995,000	
Sacramento.....	4	18			195,000	18,000	2			
San Bernardino.....			2	3	9,000	3,500	4	1	2,400,000	900,000
San Diego.....			1	1			1			
San Francisco.....	12	45			529,400	3,750	8		24,200,000	
San Joaquin.....	4	15			92,000	8,500				
San Luis Obispo.....			3	4	2,050	450	2		3,175,208	
San Mateo.....	1	4	1	2	10,000		14	2	10,000,000	24,000,000
Santa Barbara.....								1		
Santa Clara.....	7	21	3	8	222,750	690	3	4	3,026,500	700,000
Santa Cruz.....	2	5	3	6	20,600	2,454	15	9	19,600,000	10,000,000
Shasta.....							13	15	4,856,000	413,000
Sierra.....			1	1						
Siskiyou.....	2	3	6	11	23,400	2,500	4	10	4,200,000	1,500,000
Solano.....	4	6			4,500					
Sonoma.....	4	6	4	5	48,050	3,070	17		6,309,000	3,563,000
Stanislaus.....	1	3	2	5	13,824	880				
Sutter.....										
Tehama.....			3	9	24,160	2,807	2	4	1,000,000	50,000
Trinity.....			1	2	1,560	230		15	1,650,000	57,000
Tulare.....	1	3	2	2	13,250	2,500	1	2		150,000
Tuolumne.....	1	1	2	3	4,600	190	6	2	2,260,000	473,000
Yolo.....	2	5	1	2	327,000	900				
Yuba.....	2	9	1	2	35,200	16,440	10	4	3,900,000	1,500,000
Totals.....	70	201	68	122	1,871,708	133,094	238	146	267,459,885	67,707,000

[illegible]

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population	Registered voters.....	Poll tax collected.....
	Real estate.....	Improvements ...	Personal property	Total valuation ..			
Alameda	\$7,736,920 00	\$1,685,595 00	\$589,246 00	\$10,011,561 00	17,796	4,058	\$11,896 00
Alpine	240,000 00	.....	93,000 00	333,000 00	400	250	225 00
Amador	962,284 00	247,549 00	527,625 00	1,737,458 00	11,400	2,552	1,801 00
Butte.....	654,513 00	301,841 00	1,658,035 00	2,614,389 00	14,609	2,943	5,236 00
Calaveras.....	572,741 00	210,570 00	476,774 00	1,260,085 00	11,056	2,255	1,501 20
Colusa	1,897,556 00	.....	2,014,934 00	3,912,490 00	9,500	1,840	991 00
Contra Costa...	1,884,106 00	145,650 00	1,305,324 00	3,335,080 00	9,500	2,804	2,470 00
Del Norte.....	123,021 00	81,773 00	310,880 00	515,674 00	1,600	350	1,050 00
El Dorado.....	229,419 00	650,916 00	940,610 00	1,820,945 00	9,592	2,892	4,646 95
Fresno	737,973 00	128,946 00	1,140,189 00	2,007,108 00	2,400	646	447 00
Humboldt.	450,950 00	368,180 00	872,427 00	1,691,557 00	6,500	1,634	1,838 00
Inyo	92,412 00	.....	144,755 00	237,167 00	700	370	400 00
Kern	440,000 00	40,900 00	866,500 00	1,346,500 00	1,400	766	539 00
Klamath	130,663 00	.....	222,105 00	352,768 00	2,500	380	683 00
Lake	92,500 00	140,000 00	415,916 00	648,416 00	4,100	860	1,070 00
Lassen	185,780 00	.....	332,775 00	518,555 00	1,550	468	336 00
Los Angeles...	2,159,977 00	.....	1,604,068 00	3,764,045 00	14,500	3,749	2,724 00
Marin	1,797,193 00	.....	920,410 00	2,717,045 00	6,900	1,335	2,546 00
Mariposa	125,155 00	457,435 00	510,512 00	1,093,102 00	7,000	1,224	1,690 00
Mendocino.....	477,973 00	162,906 00	1,402,045 00	2,042,924 00	8,000	2,100	3,328 00

Merced.....	814,365 00	229,065 00	1,235,447 00	2,278,877 00	3,000	808	590 00
Mono.....	75,775 00	113,880 00	169,198 00	358,853 00	500	260	552 00
Monterey	1,041,375 05	189,290 00	894,572 50	2,125,237 55	8,478	2,182	2,141 00
Napa.....	2,636,250 00	.....	1,288,635 00	3,924,885 00	9,600	1,933	2,663 00
Nevada.....	3,478,988 00	.....	2,507,244 00	5,986,232 00	20,000	7,385	8,384 00
Placer	2,049,949 00	.....	2,184,805 00	4,749,289 00	18,750	5,665	5,575 00
Plumas.....	612,138 00	.....	589,692 00	1,201,830 00	5,000	1,175	.....
Sacramento.....	5,362,629 00	.....	4,683,595 00	10,574,364 00	35,000	9,750	9,750 00
San Bernardino	253,478 00	7,100 00	364,405 00	624,983 00	5,200	1,194	473 00
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco..	75,000,000 00	.....	32,640,646 00	107,640,646 00	150,000	35,214	.....
San Joaquin.....	3,219,350 00	1,842,000 00	2,540,150 00	7,601,500 00	24,000	4,864	3,000 00
San Luis Obispo	713,665 75	191,779 00	674,995 00	1,580,439 75	6,440	1,215	165 00
San Mateo.....	1,211,408 00	301,312 00	.....	1,512,720 00	4,300	1,350	514 00
Santa Barbara..	409,476 00	492,661 00	526,060 00	1,428,197 00	8,600	1,217	660 00
Santa Clara.....	5,088,705 00	2,615,880 00	4,060,592 00	11,765,177 00	24,000	6,000	10,000 00
Santa Cruz.....	1,003,223 00	634,053 00	804,116 00	2,441,392 00	10,000	2,400	2,888 00
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	879,160 00	92,372 00	1,274,500 00	2,246,032 00	5,000	2,724	4,254 00
Siskiyou	585,223 00	.....	1,365,095 00	1,950,318 00	9,500	2,300	4,602 00
Solano	2,116,277 00	1,043,594 00	1,214,263 00	4,374,134 00	13,000	3,183	7,854 00
Sonoma.....	3,501,307 00	113,794 00	2,523,735 00	6,138,836 00	22,321	4,734	6,692 00
Stanislaus.....	560,852 00	360,468 00	687,804 00	1,609,124 00	3,644	1,200	832 00
Sutter.....	766,334 00	300,386 00	820,766 00	1,887,486 00	4,880	1,231	2,208 00
Tehama.....	945,000 00	329,523 00	606,213 00	1,880,736 00	5,200	1,110	600 00
Trinity.....	81,394 00	179,206 00	429,791 00	690,394 00	3,122	944	2,715 00
Tulare	592,248 00	1,493,137 00	2,685,485 00	4,170,870 00	9,000	1,700	500 00
Tuolumne.....	625,079 00	.....	552,170 00	1,177,249 00	6,009	2,117	1,958 00
Yolo.....	1,817,353 00	569,521 00	1,740,583 00	4,127,457 00	11,780	3,061	4,014 00
Yuba.....	735,280 00	1,335,340 00	1,996,315 00	4,066,935 00	6,500	1,655	2,154 00
Totals.....	\$137,167,417 80	\$18,098,097 00	\$86,809,006 50	\$242,074,520 30	568,827	141,774	\$131,155 95

REPORT.

BEN. E. HARRIS.....City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, August 2d, 1869. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity with an Act of the State Legislature passed in eighteen hundred and sixty-six (see Statutes, page 201), I herewith hand you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Francisco, together with a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

In making up this report I regret very much to have to inform you that similar reasons to which I referred in my report last year have almost entirely rendered the effort to gather statistics useless.

You will at once perceive that in many instances the report is a complete duplicate of last year. This is owing, as I have said before, to the manifest unwillingness on the part of proprietors and others connected with manufacturing enterprises, who are in possession of the correct data, to give the same. It is evident that the gathering of statistics by the Assessor has a tendency to prevent the necessary facilities so important and desirable in carrying out the instructions of the Surveyor-General.

There is evidently a prevailing notion with many of those persons referred to, that a full and correct report of their manufactures, etc., would have an effectual tendency to increase their personal property tax. Hence the oft reply (in answer to statistical interrogatories) is, "put us down the same as last year." and hence the duplicate.

Feeling a deep interest in a full and complete report from San Francisco County, I have endeavored to do all in my power to make it such.

In many instances, when I could do no better, I have referred to the United States revenue returns as an assistance in the matter, but you are well aware that even that method would not suffice in point of accuracy.

Early in the month of February I put one man on this work, exclusively, and have kept him continually at it up to this time. His time, as an Assessor, has been completely used up in what seems to me almost a useless work. There should be (in my judgment) a law of some force upon this subject, if at all the State desires information in relation to it.

Before submitting the following list, I beg to return you my thanks for the prompt and official manner in which you have instructed the work to be done, subject to your approval; and trust that during the next Legislature you may be able to secure the passage of a law by which correct statistical information may be obtained, if it must be through the Assessors' department:

AXLE GREASE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Rosin used, barrels.....	1,000
Butter used, pounds.....	12,000
BELLOWS MANUFACTORY	1
Men employed.....	4
Horse power of engine.....	5
Value of manufactures.....	\$10,000
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES	3
Men employed.....	22
Tables made.....	97
Average value of tables.....	\$450
BOX MANUFACTORIES	5
Men employed.....	169
Lumber used (pine, fir and spruce), feet.....	5,600,000
Spanish cedar used.....	160,000
Horse power of engines.....	90
BRASS FOUNDRIES.....	5
Men employed.....	85
Value of manufactures.....	\$143,000
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	122
Value of manufactures.....	\$160,000
BREWERIES.....	21
Men employed.....	153
Beer made, barrels.....	120,300
Monthly capacity, barrels.....	9,750
BROOM AND WOODEN WARE MANUFACTORIES.....	7
Men employed.....	66
Brooms made, dozen.....	35,000
Pails, dozen.....	6,500
Tubs, nests of four each	1,650
Zinc washboards, dozen.....	3,800
Barrel covers, dozen.....	450
Peach baskets, dozen.....	600
Sieves, dozen.....	800
Broom handles, dozen.....	26,500
Butter moulds, dozen.....	400
Cheese safes, dozen	450
Salt boxes, dozen.....	2,200
Syrup kegs.....	8,000
Powder kegs.....	6,000
CANDLE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	11
Candles made, boxes.....	15,000
Capacity per year for candles, boxes.....	25,000

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES	10
[Statistical information generally refused, which was the case also in 1868. Hence no report of carriages.]	
CHEMICAL WORKS.....	3
Men employed.....	15
Nitrate of soda used, tons.....	250
Sulphur consumed, tons.....	450
Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons.....	520
Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid) tons.....	4
Capacity of works (nitric acid).....	1
Sulphate of copper made, tons.....	125
CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.....	70
Men employed.....	1,232
Monthly capacity.....	3,500,000
Cigars made.....	38,692,000
CORDAGE FACTORY	1
Men employed.....	50
Horse power of engines.....	150
Hemp manufactured, tons.....	1,500
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	1,750
DRY DOCKS	2
[Please to see historical report of last year.]	
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORIES.....	11
Men employed.....	26
Hats made annually, dozen.....	520
Caps made annually, dozen.....	1,400
FLOUR MILLS	12
Men employed.....	14
Flour made in 1867, barrels.....	529,400
Pearl barley, tons.....	60
Hominy, tons.....	80
Farina, tons.....	50
Oatmeal, tons	150
Groats, tons.....	53
Buckwheat and rye flour.....	950
Feed barley (ground), tons.....	5,000
Run of stone.....	45
Horse power of engines.....	711
Aggregate daily capacity of mills, barrels of flour.....	2,005
FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTORIES	8
Men employed.....	138
Horse power of engines.....	20
Value of manufactures.....	\$170,000
GAS METRE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$4,000

GLASS WORKS	2
Men employed.....	86
Furnaces	2
Pots	15
Value of manufactures—not reported.	
Capacity of works per month—not reported.	
GLASS CUTTING WORKS.....	2
Men employed.....	6
Value of manufactures	\$8,500
GOLD AND SILVER REFINERY.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Gold and silver refined, ounces.....	1,500,000
HOSE AND BELTING MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	17
Hose made, feet.....	14,000
Belting made, feet.....	75,000
Horse collars made, dozen.....	500
Hose and belting leather used, sides.....	2,800
Collar leather used, feet	50,000
IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS.....	19
Men employed.....	1,093
Pig iron used, tons.....	9,880
Bar iron used, tons.....	1,854
Sheet and boiler iron used, tons.....	2,904
Rivets of iron used, tons.....	199
IRON DOOR, SHUTTER AND SAFE SHOPS.....	7
Men employed.....	84
Sheet iron used, tons.....	542
Bar iron used, tons.....	589
Cast iron used, tons.....	9
Cast steel used tons.....	4
GLUE MANUFACTORY	1
Men employed.....	21
Glue made, tons.....	500
Neatsfoot oil made, gallons.....	5,000
Curled hair made, pounds.....	20,000
Capacity per day for glue, tons.....	30
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	200
LAST MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures	\$7,000
LEAD AND SHOT WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	18
Quantity of lead manufactured, tons.....	900
Quantity of shot manufactured, tons.....	200
Capacity of works per year, tons	2,000

LINSEED OIL WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	8
Flax seed used, tons.....	300
Oil made, gallons.....	25,000
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	900
MALT MANUFACTORIES.....	6
Men employed.....	18
Grain malted (barley) 100 pound sacks.....	68,250
MATCH MANUFACTORIES.....	5
Men employed.....	43
Matches made, gross.....	95,000
MIRROR SILVERING WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Silvering tables.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$20,000
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES.....	4
Men employed.....	19
Pianos made.....	152
Average value of each instrument.....	\$350
PYROTECHNIC WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures....	\$7,000
ROLLING MILLS.....	1
Men employed.....	58
Horse power of engines.....	300
[Further statistics the Superintendent could not give in due time for this report.]	
SALT MILLS.....	5
Men employed ..	35
Salt ground (domestic), tons ..	4,500
Salt ground (foreign), tons.....	2,800
Run of stone.....	8
Horse power of engines.....	77
SAW MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	35
Steel used annually, tons.....	50
Horse power of engine.....	25
Value of manufactures.....	\$70,000
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORIES.....	7
Men employed.....	261
Value of manufactures.....	\$773,000
SAW MILLS.....	8
Lumber sawed, feet.....	24,200,000
Saws run.....	49

Men employed.....	380
Horse power of engines.....	400
SOAP MANUFACTORIES.....	16
Men employed.....	54
Soap made, pounds.....	4,032,000
Washing powder made, pounds.....	225,000
Capacity of works per month, pounds.....	1,000,000
STAVE FACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	22
Horse power of engine.....	18
Capacity, staves per day.....	3,000
STEAM MARBLE SAW WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	28
Horse power of engine.....	20
Saws run (one gang)	25
Value of manufactures—not reported.	
SUGAR REFINERIES.....	3
Men employed.....	264
Horse power of engines.....	250
Raw sugar used, pounds.....	23,160,000
Refined sugar made, pounds.....	20,254,000
Syrup made, gallons.....	627,000
Capacity of works per day (raw sugar), pounds.....	165,000
TANNERIES.....	15
Men employed.....	122
Tan bark used, cords.....	2,487
Hides tanned, number.....	16,350
Calf skins tanned, dozen.....	950
Kip and sheep skins tanned, dozen.....	2,054
TOOL AND FILE MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	5
Value of manufactures.....	\$5,500
TRUNK MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	30
Value of manufactures.....	\$37,000
TYPE FOUNDRY.....	1
Men employed.....	35
Value of manufactures	\$28,000
Capacity of works per year.....	\$50,000
TUB AND PAIL MANUFACTORIES.....	
Men employed.....	20
Power of engine, horse.....	20
Native timber used, cords.....	5,000
Barrel covers made.....	22,000
Salt boxes made, dozen.....	1,200

Sieves made, dozen.....	400
Pails of all kinds, dozen.....	3,500
Tubs, all sizes.....	20,000
Syrup kegs, in all.....	7,000
VINEGAR MANUFACTORIES.....	4
Men employed.....	16
Vinegar made, gallons.....	86,000
WIRE GOODS MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	12
Value of manufactures.....	\$25,000
WOOLLEN MILLS.....	3
Men employed.....	750
Horse power of engines.....	350
Sets of cards.....	29
Mules and jacks.....	40
Looms.....	122
Spindles.....	11,000
Blankets made, pair.....	94,500
Broadcloth, cashmeres and tweeds, yards.....	161,600
Flannel, yards.....	845,000
Flannel shirts and drawers, dozen.....	10,000
Wool used, pounds.....	3,250,000

Most respectfully submitted,

BEN. E. HARRIS,
Assessor, San Francisco.

MEMORIAL OF W. P. TILDEN, M. D.,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA

ON THE

TREATMENT, MANAGEMENT,

AND

CARE OF THE INSANE OF CALIFORNIA.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of California :

GENTLEMEN : Encouraged by the Governor's message, and by the assurance that a desire prevades your honorable body to co-operate with his Excellency in devising measures whereby the insane of California may be placed on a footing with those enjoying the advantages of the best hospitals in the older States, I take the liberty of approaching you with some suggestions respecting the Asylum, the insane, their condition and wants, and the means required to accomplish the wishes of his Excellency and the Legislature.

From the study of psychological medicine—the treatment of insanity—and the management of insane persons, I have acquired more than an ordinary interest in the welfare and happiness of that class of unfortunates. This fact will be received, I trust, as a sufficient apology for obtruding myself upon your notice at this time.

The propositions to which I wish to invite your attention were embodied in the provisions of a bill, presented by myself to the Assembly during the session of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and were based upon opinions formed from experience in the treatment of the insane prior to removing to this State in eighteen hundred and fifty-four; from experience as Resident Physician and Superintendent, for four years, at the Asylum at Stockton; from observations made when on a visit, by order of the Directors of that institution, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the leading asylums and hospitals in the Eastern States, and from information derived, year after year, from the published transactions of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," embracing interchanges of the experience and observations, the views and opinions of the most eminent men who have made the subject of insanity their special study; and I may add, also, from information received from the annual reports of the medical officers and managers of the asylums and hospitals in Europe and America, together with a careful reading of the "Journal of Psychological Medicine," published in England, and the "Journal of Insanity," published in the United States, in which everything in relation to the location of hospitals, the construction of buildings, their appointments and appliances, the medical and moral

treatment of the several classes of insanity, is thoroughly discussed, and laws deducible therefrom clearly and unmistakably defined. The topography of localities for hospitals, the character of buildings, their appointments, and the measures required to obtain the best results, are therefore no longer open questions. The laws governing the treatment of "minds diseased" are as clearly defined, as well understood and as heartily accepted, by those who have devoted their lives to the specialty, as the laws under which the treatment of ordinary diseases are understood by those engaged in other branches of the healing art, and experience has demonstrated that when due respect is paid to said laws, as large a percentage of cases of insanity recover as an average of other diseases. To disobey or disregard them, however, in any important measure, and thus disturb the harmony of the whole, is followed by failure in general results, with almost as much certainty as that ponderable bodies obey the laws of gravitation.

In the location of the Asylum at Stockton, the laws referred to were in many respects, if not altogether overlooked or disregarded, and the results, in view of the expenditures, have been far from satisfactory, compared with what might have been accomplished had the same amount been expended in obedience to the views and opinions of the most enlightened psychologists.

All the measures it is possible for the Legislature to devise, and all the money in the State treasury, directed to the improvement of that institution would not suffice to make a first class hospital of it. Nature forbids it. Elevation, surface drainage, natural facilities for sewerage, imposing scenery, invigorating atmosphere, and other requirements, regarded as essentials in choosing a site for such an institution, are not to be found there.

The old buildings, which are hardly in any respect adapted to the use of the insane, will not admit of material alterations, and the new one, although far in advance of the others, is at least twenty years, if not more, behind the times. What, permit me to ask, has the State received in return for the large amount of money expended on that institution during the last four or five years? Has the percentage of recoveries been materially enlarged? Have not the chronic cases increased alarmingly? Is this from an increase of insanity in the State? That it is not, is seen in the fact that there has been no material increase in the average number of commitments, over the increase of population, during the last seven or eight years; and yet there has been an increase of chronic cases, from year to year, until there are now between nine hundred and a thousand patients in the Asylum—three times as many as the Association of Medical Superintendents, before mentioned, declare ought to be placed under one management. Wherein lies the trouble; certainly not for want of ample support, not for want of liberal appropriations for improvements, nor do I suppose for want of due diligence on the part of the management.

It is because a great blunder was committed in the beginning, and has been perpetuated to the present time, in an effort, in obedience to the demand of local interests, to disregard the laws of nature, and attempt to do that which nature's God has declared cannot be done. The parties interested in a continuance of this state of things are not ignorant of the fact that the testimony of all enlightened Superintendents is against placing more than three hundred and fifty patients in one institution, and yet they seek the adoption of measures which they must know will inevitably result, in two or three years more, in swelling the number at

Stockton to twelve or thirteen hundred. What then, but another demand for appropriations to relieve the crowd; and if granted, what then, and then, and then, but the same demand from time to time, followed in each case with the same results.

Do these gentlemen suppose that the Superintendents of the Eastern institutions conceived, adopted, and, by associate action, promulgated their "propositions" in relation to the treatment of insanity and the management of insane persons, without bringing experience, observation and a sense of moral obligation into what they were doing? Do they believe that these eminent men, in publishing to the world the fruits of many years devotion to the study of psychological medicine, simply enacted a farce for the amusement and entertainment of such as were engaged in similar fields of labor?

The course these parties are pursuing can be accounted for on no other hypothesis than this, unless it is supposable that they are ignorant of the existence of such "propositions," or, if not ignorant of the facts, they are nevertheless willing to lend their influence to the continuance of a system which always has and always will result in sacrificing the welfare of the insane to the gratification of local greed. But the want at Stockton of elevation (required for surface drainage and sewerage), imposing scenery and invigorating atmosphere, are not, by any means, all of the objections to that locality for the treatment of insanity; these, or either of them, would be enough to condemn the place for such purpose in any other State than this, but the presence of mosquitoes, adobe mud, frequent inundations from surrounding sloughs, miasmatic emanations from adjacent tule marshes, and the close proximity of the Asylum to the city, are insuperable obstacles to the treatment of *recent* or *acute* cases of insanity, upon the success of which the rapid accumulation of chronic cases can alone be arrested. I am aware that repeated efforts have been made, and, too, with no little success, to make it appear to the minds of those not in positions to comprehend the question in its fullest extent, that these objections are insignificant and of no material importance, but I am confident that it would require but little investigation to convince any *disinterested* mind to the contrary. No case of acute mania ever occurred without being preceded by sleeplessness, and no case of the kind was ever restored to health without the production of good, sound, refreshing sleep, and I leave it with you, gentlemen, to answer whether the means employed to induce rest and sleep are likely to prove effectual when the patient, be he sane or insane, is subjected to the annoyance of mosquitoes? I have seen the patients at Stockton come out of their rooms in the morning so marked on their faces and hands by mosquito bites as to present the appearance of one in the eruptive stage of the small-pox, and I have myself been so annoyed by this little pest in my office at night, that I found it impossible to write without gloves on. This objection alone is sufficient of itself, if there were no others, to show why the present system should not be pursued. Added to this, however, is the inconvenience of attending to the business of the institution during the rainy season, because of mud, ankle deep, everywhere about the place, apart from the gravelled walks immediately around the buildings. But mosquitoes and mud are not the only difficulties encountered. Every winter, during my residence at the Asylum, a large portion of the grounds of the institution was flooded to such an extent as to require the suspension of work on the farm and in the garden for most of the season. At one time—I think, in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two—there was a complete inundation of the whole country, as far as the eye

could reach, from a view taken at the top of the central building. In the "airing courts," the "second wards" of both departments, the store room, kitchen and large dining room, the water was from one to three feet deep, and where the new building stands it was from one and a half to two feet in depth. All business outside of the main building, and all communication with the city, had to be attended to in boats. It was in a boat I passed back and forth, in discharging my duties as Superintendent of the buildings, ground and property, and it was in a boat I kept up communication between my office and dwelling. Two months elapsed before the wards referred to could be occupied again; meantime, the patients taken from them during the high waters had to be provided with beds on the floors of the corridors of the main buildings. This state of things was followed, during the next summer and autumn, with an epidemic (diarrhœa and dysentery) of a purely miasmatic character. Can any one believe that such a place is a proper location for the treatment of mental diseases? I think not; and yet there are those who are not only anxious to cover up these facts and the evils dependent thereupon, but who do not hesitate to exert what influence they possess to perpetuate them, it would seem, for all time to come. Possibly such a state of things as I have described as taking place in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two may never occur again, but so long as the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Calaveras Rivers continue to run their present courses, and as long as the Straits of Carquinez stand as a barrier to the outlet of their waters, no man can say that the same evils may not be experienced again, at any time on the return of our winter snows and rains.

Is it, therefore, wise, prudent, business-like, to continue from year to year to make large expenditures in such a place—in enlarging buildings and in providing for the reception of more patients, when there is no probability that the State will receive any other return than a still greater increase of chronic cases, and, necessarily, an increase of the burden of taxation.

Every dollar expended on the insane, apart from their physical wants, should be directed toward the means for their recovery, and every outlay of money for buildings, etc., failing to accomplish this end, to a reasonable extent, can but be regarded as a poor investment. Certainly no business man would continue to add, from time to time, to his capital, without receiving reasonable returns therefrom, particularly if, at the same time, he discovered his daily expenses increasing. Many men have done business in this way and suffered ruin as the consequence, for nothing but the power to levy and collect taxes could prevent such a course being followed by complete exhaustion of the exchequer.

But to return to the bill referred to. It provided for a Board of Commissioners of Insanity, consisting of seven members, two to be chosen from each congressional district and one from the State at large. Said Commissioners to have the general supervision of the financial and other matters concerning the insane of the State, and to elect the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum at Stockton, and of the hospital therein provided for. Said Medical Superintendents each to be the chief executive officer of the institution over which he presided; appoint, with the approval of the Commissioners, his medical assistants, have the sole control of the patients, adopt such sanitary measures as he shall think best, appoint so many subordinates as he deemed necessary for the economical and efficient performance of the business of the institution under his management, prescribe their duties and places, fix, with the

approval of the Commissioners, their compensation, and discharge any of them at his sole discretion. Any employé, however, known to the Commissioners to be unfit for position in the Asylum or Hospital, the Commissioners were required to notify the Superintendent of such fact, and if, upon such notice, the Superintendent should refuse to discharge said employé, he or she could be removed by the Commissioners; provided, that after said employé should be heard in his or her defence, a majority of the Board so determined.

It also provided everything necessary for the complete organization of the Asylum and of the Hospital—defining the duties and responsibilities of every one for whom a place of special importance was made; in short, it provided for a thorough revision of the whole subject matter, and for the inauguration of a system for the treatment and management of the insane in this State in consonance with the views of the most eminent men engaged in the treatment of insanity. In many of its details it did not differ from the Act concerning the insane, drawn up by myself and passed by the Legislature in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, with amendments, which said amendments, in their application to the Asylum at Stockton, constitute the objectionable features of the law as it now stands. The material features of the bill, however, were those which provided for a tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars, to be continued until the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be collected. The money thus collected and paid into the Insane Asylum and Hospital Fund was to be expended, under the direction of the Commissioners of Insanity, as follows:

First—Ten thousand dollars annually, at the discretion of the Commissioners, in improvements in connection with the Asylum at Stockton.

Second—Ten thousand dollars in the construction of suitable apartments for the treatment of the criminal insane within the grounds of the State Prison.

Third—The remainder, in the purchase of a suitable location for, and the construction of a hospital for the *proper* accommodation of three hundred and fifty insane persons, and the officers and attendants required in their treatment and management. Said hospital to be complete in everything deemed advisable for the comfort and recovery of the insane, and said location to be as nearly central and as easy of access by steamboat, railroad or stage-coach as practicable, and to embrace farming lands of not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred acres, and to afford healthful climate, elevation, ample supply of pure water, good drainage, natural facilities for sewerage, and such other advantages as can be procured for the establishment of a *strictly curative institution* for the treatment of insanity. It further provided, that in respect to the organization and management of the hospital therein provided, and all commitments of patients, the same should apply to the Asylum at Stockton, until the hospital, or a part thereof, should be completed for the reception of patients, after which, the "recent" or "curable" cases then at Stockton should be removed to said hospital; and all commitments of insane persons should thereafter be directed to said hospital; and the Asylum at Stockton should be prepared and organized as a retreat for the management of the *chronic* cases at that time in said institution, and all cases which should become chronic after ample treatment in said hospital.

The provisions of this bill may perhaps appear, at first sight, as

extravagant in its expenditures, but I feel confident that, had I the opportunity, I could satisfy any one sufficiently interested to give the subject the careful investigation its importance demands, that it is not only not extravagant, but, to the contrary, it is the only road to economy; the only way the great waste of money in the past can be avoided in the future; the only course which can be pursued to arrest the fearful increase of chronic insanity, and the only system by which the results attained in the best hospitals in the Atlantic States and Europe can be made attainable in California.

Such were the principal features of the bill, which, when introduced, was referred, of course, to the Hospital Committee. In due time it was returned to the Assembly, with majority and minority reports. From the latter I take the following:

"It must be patent to every one who has given any attention to the treatment and management of insane persons, and who has visited the Asylum for the Insane, at Stockton, that the capacity of that institution cannot afford proper accommodations for more than three hundred and fifty or three hundred and seventy-five, whereas, there are now crowded into it from six hundred and forty to six hundred and fifty patients, besides the officers and attendants required in their management. Apart from every other consideration, this fact alone brings the subject before the Legislature in the light of a question, not so much as to whether the evils dependent thereupon should be removed at the earliest possible time, but, rather, what are the best steps the State can take for the relief and benefit of a class of our citizens so perfectly helpless and entirely dependent upon the charity of their more favored fellow citizens? It is not, therefore, a question whether the necessary amount of money should be expended for their relief (every feeling of humanity renders this imperative), but how and where should it be expended? is, or, in our judgment, should be the question for the Legislature to determine at this time. We believe that the bill under consideration, if its provisions shall be faithfully carried out, will fully meet the necessities of the case.

"It may be asked, why not make the necessary expenditures in connection with the Asylum at Stockton, and thus save the cost of duplicating the principal officers, and other unavoidable expenses attendant upon a branch institution? We would say in reply, that if this question involved nothing more than the money which seems to be in it, we think it would be fully and satisfactorily answered by reference to the results, reasonably to be expected, from the proposed change. When it is remembered that those who recover are under treatment on an average of four months, and those who do not recover remain in the Asylum on an average of fifteen years, each at the same expense per month, it will be seen that, as a question of economy alone, it is the true policy of the State to adopt the means the best calculated to increase the number of recoveries. At twenty dollars per month (as little as can be expended in justice to the insane) for four months, makes eighty dollars only for the entire time the patient who recovers is kept at the expense of the State; whereas, if he does not recover, and enters upon the chronic list, the same expense per month must be met for fifteen years, showing a saving to the State of three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars in every case that can be added to the list of recoveries. We would ask your attention to the results, in a pecuniary point of view, of the treatment of one hundred patients under the provisions now made, compared with the results which may be reasonably expected

from the provisions of the bill under consideration. About forty per cent. of recoveries of legitimate subjects for treatment in asylums for the insane is the average obtained in the Asylum of California, leaving sixty per cent. on the chronic list.

"The former, under treatment for four months, at eighty dollars each, involves an expense to the State of three thousand two hundred dollars, only, while the latter, at the same per month, or three thousand six hundred dollars each, involves an expenditure of two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. In other words, for every one hundred legitimate patients committed to the Asylum at Stockton, it has already, or will in the end, cost the State two hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

"What would be the difference of expense if we could reverse this state of things, and reckon upon sixty per cent. of recoveries, and forty per cent., only, of chronic cases? It would be this: Instead of two hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred dollars, the expense would be but one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars for each one hundred patients—making a saving of seventy-five thousand two hundred dollars. If such a result can be obtained by the change proposed, and if it be kept in mind that the number of patients committed annually will average over two hundred and seventy during the last five years, it requires but little arithmetical knowledge to show that it would be but a short time before the State would be reimbursed in the entire amount expended, by an increase in the cases of recovery, and, of course, a proportionate decrease on the chronic list. Besides, every one added to the number of recoveries would be restored to business life, and become a producer as well as a consumer, while the chronic cases remain consumers only, at the expense of the State.

"But paramount to any considerations involving dollars and cents only, is the question of humanity; and the undersigned would respectfully ask the members of the Legislature, in determining their action in the matter, to do so under a sense of the solemn obligations they owe to their constituents, many of whom have relatives and friends in the Asylum, whose welfare and happiness for life depend upon what the Legislature may or may not do. Let every member endeavor to realize the weight of trouble and anxiety resting upon the minds of the many fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives and friends of the six hundred unfortunates whose condition it is proposed to improve, and let him place himself in their position, and answer to his own heart and conscience how he would feel if the Legislature should hesitate, from pecuniary considerations alone, to adopt any measure promising relief. It should not be forgotten that, however strong and vigorous may be our mental condition, and however blessed by exemption from the horrors of a mind diseased may be ourselves and our families, it is nevertheless certain that no one knows that he, or some one of his family, will not need the benefits now proposed to be instituted for the insane.

"No one, we think, can doubt that the bill under consideration would place the insane of California in an infinitely better condition, in respect to both comfort and prospects of recovery, than they are at present.

"As representatives of the people of the State, have we a right to determine our action in this case in view of any question apart from the interest of those for whose benefit the charity was originally estab-

lished? We think not, and therefore believe the bill should become a law, inasmuch as its provisions are directed to the accomplishment of this object, and this alone.

"It being conceded that a large amount of money must be expended, and as speedily as possible, to meet the pressing necessities of the case, the undersigned would submit a few reasons why, in their judgment, the expenditures required should not be made at Stockton :

"*First*—It is the policy of the Eastern States, adopted after many years of experience and observation, not to place more than three or four hundred patients under one government, and every instance to the contrary is an exception to this well established rule, and the disadvantages resulting therefrom are felt and acknowledged. It is believed that no medical staff, however efficient and faithful, can discharge the duties required when the number of patients exceed three hundred and fifty or four hundred. Even this number is regarded by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane as embracing one hundred or one hundred and fifty more than can be with propriety treated in one building or one institution. In a series of 'propositions' relative to the constructions of hospitals for the insane, they say: 'The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.' The word 'building,' in this connection, embraces every part of the institution occupied by the patients, whether a connected series of wards or distinct and separate departments. Should the Legislature authorize the construction of buildings sufficient to relieve the crowded condition of the Asylum, and also provide for the increase for the next two years to be made at Stockton, we would have, at the end of that time, seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred patients in that institution; three times as many as, in the opinion of the Association of Medical Superintendents, can be treated with propriety in one institution.

"*Second*—It is proposed, in making the expenditures at Stockton, to add to or complete the new building, a section of which has been finished and is occupied. This building is complete in itself, and nothing will be lost if no additions should ever be made to it; besides, there are objections to the plan of the building, of a nature so serious, it would be a great error on the part of the State to enlarge or finish it. Its height being (about one-half of it) four stories, is a very serious objection in the management of the insane. Its entries are small, and its stairways are narrow and steep, the reverse of what they should be for the use of insane persons, many of whom are feeble in physical health, and unable to ascend and descend such stairways to such heights, which they must do, from day to day, in order to get the requisite amount of outdoor exercise. In case the building should take fire when the patients are in the wards, the consequences, from the steepness and narrowness of the stairways, would be terrible in the extreme.

"*Third*—Another objection to making the contemplated expenditures at Stockton is the want of surface drainage and necessary facilities for good and complete sewerage at that place. The buildings are located upon low, flat, adobe land, cut up with sloughs, and subject, in season of high waters, to repeated overflows. Surface drainage, without which much of the business wants of the institution must be attended to under difficulties and inconveniences, which would not be experienced in an elevated position, consisting of a different soil, cannot be dispensed with.

"*Fourth*—The fact that the Asylum is situated immediately adjacent to

the city, part of the buildings being, in fact, within the corporate limits of Stockton, is an objection to further enlargement, of a more serious character than would probably occur to those who have not been engaged in the management of the insane.

"The facility thus afforded to the idle and curious, to make frequent visits, is attended with great inconvenience to the management, and can have no other than unpleasant, if not positively injurious effects upon the patients; and yet it will not do to adopt rules excluding all visitors, which would have to be done at Stockton, to prevent the evils to which we refer. If located three or four miles from the city, visitors would be much less numerous, and mainly confined to a class of citizens whose inspection of the institution would probably result in benefit to all concerned. So important is it to protect asylums for the insane against the evils referred to, the Association before mentioned declare that 'every hospital for the insane should be in the country, *not within two miles of a large town.*'

"*Fifth*—The topography of the region in which the Asylum is situated is in keeping with all of the accepted theories of marsh miasmatic emanations, and the diseases in Stockton and vicinity must be more or less modified by this poison, if, indeed, many of them do not depend entirely upon its presence. Typhoid, remittent and intermittent, common types of miasmatic fevers, are not uncommon during the summer and fall seasons; and although of a milder form, perhaps, than has been found in other parts of the State, owing, doubtless, to the ocean breezes which prevail to a moderate extent during the heat of summer, still, each season brings malaria with it, and it is seen in the forms of fever referred to. It would be difficult, we think, to account for the large bills of mortality at the Asylum, if the presence of malaria should be left out of the list of *remote* causes of disease. But, say some, you must show the correctness of your premises; your arguments are clear enough, and your conclusions are correct, provided your premises are good. Have we not obtained as good results at Stockton as can be expected by adopting a new policy? We answer that the results obtained at Stockton have been much better than could have been reasonably expected; and we find, *in this fact alone*, a good reason for the conclusions to which we have arrived. If so much good has been done at Stockton, notwithstanding the disadvantages enumerated, what cannot be done in the way of curing insanity if these were removed? We believe that the percentage of recoveries obtained in an institution located and appointed under the provisions of this bill would be carried to the highest point ever obtained; and the results attained at Stockton we regard as one of the best arguments in support of this opinion.

"Dr. Kirkbride, Physician-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, than whom no man in the Union has had more experience in hospital life or stands higher as a psychologist, expresses the opinion that insanity is as curable as the generality of other diseases, and that under favorable circumstances the recoveries may run up to seventy-five or eighty per cent. In this opinion he is supported by most of the Medical Superintendents of American Asylums. In further support of this opinion, we quote from an article on insanity, written by Dr. Edward Jarvis, one of the oldest and ablest authors on mental diseases in our country, and published in the Eighth Census, by the authority of the National Government:

“‘If subjected to proper treatment in its early stages, insanity in a very large proportion of cases may be cured. * * * It may, perhaps, be safely asserted that in cases placed under proper treatment, within even one year of their origin, from sixty to seventy per cent. are cured.’

“But the earlier the treatment is adopted the greater is the probability of restoration, and a delay of three months is a misfortune, as it is a detriment to the patient.

“But it is asked, what are the *favorable circumstances*—what the *proper treatment* referred to? We answer :

“*First*—Good location, embracing all required for such by the bill under consideration; and it may not be amiss to add, that in seeking a proper climate for the location of an institution for the treatment of diseases, mental or physical, the purposes are not accomplished in the choice of one not decidedly unhealthy. This is not enough. It should in every case be one possessing, in the highest degree attainable, the positive elements of health.

“*Second*—The proper treatment of insanity is divided into the *direct* and *indirect*—more generally called the *medical* and *moral*. The former consists of the application of the articles of the *materia medica*, according to the judgment of the medical officers, and the latter, under the same direction, includes the exercise of a mild but firm direction and disciplinary power over the actions of the patient, by which he is gradually restored to healthful habits and wholesome self-restraint, and the attempt to win him from the vagaries of his delusions to those mental and manual pursuits which give solidity, strength and activity to the normal mind. The means adopted for the attainment of these ends are : The regular hours of hospital life, appropriate manual labor, walking, riding, athletic and other games, attendance upon religious services, reading and other literary pursuits, lectures upon scientific and miscellaneous subjects, dramas, balls and other recreations, entertainments and amusements.

“In the method of moral treatment the change has been no less than in that of medical treatment. This change may be comprehended in two brief, generic statements: First, the almost absolute disuse of mechanical appliances for bodily restraint; and secondly, the introduction of the conveniences, comforts, and, to some extent, the luxuries that appertain to civilized life, into the apartments of the patients and to all parts of the hospital establishments, where such means will benefit them.

“In support of the figures we have given to show the relative cost of maintaining the ‘*recent*’ or ‘*curable*’ and the ‘*chronic*’ or ‘*incurable*’ cases of insanity, we again quote from the same article :

“‘Of twenty *recent* cases treated and cured in the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, the average period during which they were at the Asylum, at public cost, was seventeen weeks and three days; the total cost, one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars; and the average, sixty-three dollars and twenty-five cents. Of twenty *chronic* cases, at the same institution, the average time during which they had been supported from the public treasury was thirteen years, four months and twenty-four days; their total cost, forty-one thousand six hundred and

fifty-three dollars; and their average cost, two thousand and eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents. Similar comparative statements, showing like results, have been made in the reports of several of our hospitals.

"It is scarcely necessary to say more to show that, as a question of economy as well as of humanity, it is the true policy of the State to make at once such provisions for the insane as will insure the greatest number of recoveries. Other authorities might be quoted in support of the position we have taken, but we deem it unnecessary to pursue the subject further, trusting enough has been said to enable the members of the Legislature to act understandingly, and, in doing so, to provide liberally and cheerfully for the wants of the unfortunate sufferers whose cause we have endeavored to represent in its true light. Other important matters might be discussed with propriety, in this connection; but, believing that the fate of the bill will depend upon the disposition of the question as to when, where and how the expenditures shall be made, we leave all other provisions to be considered hereafter, should it be deemed advisable. To a clear understanding of it, however, it must be studied as a whole; and we trust that the Legislature will not dispose of it without considering its provisions in detail, and understanding its general as well as special bearings."

It was predicted, you will perceive, four years ago, that "should the Legislature authorize the construction of buildings sufficient to relieve the crowded condition of the Asylum, and also provide for the increase for the next two years, at Stockton, we would have, at the end of that time, seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred patients in that institution."

The Legislature did provide for the continuance of the then existing state of things, and the prediction was accordingly fulfilled; and I am fully persuaded in my mind, that if your honorable body should provide for the perpetuation of the *present* order of things, two or three years more will find twelve or thirteen hundred patients at Stockton. The causes which led to the opinion expressed four years ago still exist, and, if further disregarded, will lead to the verification of the opinion now expressed, as certainly as that infringements of natural and organized laws are followed by their penalties.

I have before me two pamphlets—one, the report of the majority of the committee, opposing the passage of the bill in question, the other a "petition" to the Legislature, under date of March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

From the close resemblance, one seeing them together could hardly doubt that each owes its birth to the same paternity. I refer to them, however, for the reason that they embrace about all the arguments brought in support of Stockton, and the present policy of the State, in the treatment and management of the insane.

In opposition to the proposal to convert the Asylum into a "retreat for chronic cases," it is said, "the idea of an institution for incurables alone, is very generally condemned by those who have made the treatment of insanity their special study, and, should the bill under consideration become a law, we may properly write over the entrance to the institution at Stockton, Dante's inscription on the portals of hell:

'All hope abandon, ye who enter here.'

All hope will be extinguished in the breast of the unfortunate patient who may be left there or who may be hereafter sent to Stockton."

With due deference to the humane feelings of the author of the report, I think the sympathy expressed for "the unfortunate patient" would have been more appropriate two years later, when an effort was made to remove two hundred of that class of unfortunates to the Reform School buildings, a location which, we have been informed, required daily rations of quinia, to keep the boys sent there for reformation, in health. Cruel and heartless as this measure was, in its conception, nothing short of the superior wisdom and humanity of the Governor prevented it becoming a law.

In regard to the assertion that "institutions for incurables are generally condemned," I have only to say in answer, that if true, the fact has escaped my attention, unless it is meant by "incurables" the imbeciles and those suffering from physical diseases usually considered incurable. The cruelties such suffer from being huddled together in almshouses, a practice, I am happy to say, much less prevalent now than in earlier times, I am aware has been "generally condemned by those who have made the treatment of insanity their special study," but the assertion that the separation of the *recent* cases, those *probably* curable, from the *chronic* cases, those *possibly* curable, is generally condemned, is certainly founded in error. There is no *class* of insane persons known to such men as incurables. There are, however, many cases found in all classes of insanity who, from bodily diseases, are enumerated among the incurables—not because they are insane, but from the presence of consumption, marasmas, general paralysis, softening of the brain and other physical diseases. There are, also, many among the several classes who, from long mental disturbance, are usually regarded as hopeless but not *certainly* incurable, for it is known to men of experience in hospital life that as long as the physical man can endure the friction of mental excitement, the patient *may* recover, instances being on record of recoveries after twenty and thirty years of uninterrupted mental aberration. I regret that the author of the report did not deem it necessary to support this assertion by a few quotations from the writings of "those who have made the treatment of insanity their special study."

The only charitable construction I can put upon the position taken by him, is that he had conceived erroneous ideas in regard to the character of the retreat proposed, and yet, it seems almost impossible that a man of ordinary intelligence could have looked carefully into the question and arrived at the conclusion indicated by his poetical quotation. It was not, as he seemed to apprehend, proposed to take from the chronic cases any of the benefits they were then enjoying in common with the recent cases, nor did the bill prohibit the adoption, in the future, of any other means of relief which the management might deem advisable. To the contrary, it was proposed to make the inmates left in the institution more comfortable than they otherwise could be, by taking from their association a class of persons whose presence could be of no earthly benefit to them. How, therefore, "all hope would be extinguished in the breast of the unfortunate patient left there, or who should be thereafter sent to Stockton," not even Dante's wonderfully fertile powers of imagination are sufficient to comprehend. Separation of the several classes of insanity, if not in different institutions, at least in separate departments of those in which they are severally treated, is universally regarded as indispensable to successful management of an asylum—one of the special advantages in classification being found in dividing the

recent from the chronic cases. If, to do this, "is to awaken feelings of despair" in the breasts of the latter, the most eminent Superintendents of institutions for the insane have been visiting them with a cruel punishment for fifty years or more. When, as at the Stockton institution, it is impossible to preserve the necessary classifications, the true economist does not hesitate to provide for the recent cases elsewhere, and in doing so it has not been discovered that the "unfortunate patients" left behind have been particularly troubled with more than usual emotional disturbances.

It is true, there are no institutions in the Eastern States devoted solely to the treatment of chronic insanity, if we may except the departments for the insane in the county almshouses. Their asylums and hospitals are, however, generally limited to the treatment of a given number of patients, beyond which there are no admissions. Applications are registered in the order in which they are received, and admissions take place as vacancies occur, preference always being given to those most recently attacked. Scarcely any, therefore, but recent cases, and such as have never had asylum treatment, are received and maintained at public expense. Should their indigent cases not recover within two years, or not be convalescent in that time, they are either returned to their friends or to the county authorities, who provide for them (if in the latter case) in the almshouses.

It will be seen, therefore, that the proposition to provide for the chronic insane of this State a comfortable home, with every means for treatment and recovery, when within the reach of possibilities, is infinitely superior to the provisions made for such cases in the older communities. Under this plan, the "incurables" would gain much, and the "curables" much more, as their chances of recovery would be greatly enhanced; so much, indeed, as to increase the recoveries to at least seventy or seventy-five per cent.

Had the bill in question become a law, California would have had the honor of making more humane and better provisions for all classes of insanity than any of the older States. Now, however, the honor belongs to New York, where the system proposed for this State four years ago has been adopted, and in furtherance thereof, there is being constructed, at Poughkeepsie, a hospital for the treatment of recent or curable cases only.

But to return to the petition and report, where other arguments against a change in the present policy of the State concerning the insane may be found. Let us examine briefly these arguments, and inquire into the correctness of the statistics by which they are mainly supported.

We are assured that "the great argument urged in favor of a new hospital, to be established at some place other than Stockton, is that the number already there is greater than should ever be confined in one institution. In reply to this, we urge that the theory upon which this argument is based is applicable to institutions situated in States where the climate is more subject to extremes of heat and cold, and other sudden changes, than our own."

In reply to the "reply," I would say that the matter of climate had nothing whatever to do with the "theory" referred to. It was adopted by an association composed of Superintendents and Assistant Physicians, representing all of the States and Canada, who had learned from experience and observation that in the treatment of insanity in institutions containing more than three hundred or three hundred and fifty, the best results could not possibly be obtained. Many of these gentlemen lived

and labored among the insane in climates no more "subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and other sudden changes," than in Stockton, and others in climates, though colder, were not subject, in winter, to as sudden changes, and, in summer, never to such extremes of heat as at Stockton. Besides, the "theory" obtains in Europe as well as the United States, where experience in many of their asylums, containing from one to two thousand patients, has taught their medical officers and Commissioners the lesson first learned—in relation to large and crowded institutions—in our country.

But, again, if we look a little carefully at the wording of the "report," it will be seen that while the "theory" is acknowledged to be "applicable" to the older States, it is not assumed to be not equally applicable to California—thus really begging the question.

True, it is said that "hospitals regulated by the theory that three hundred and fifty is the maximum number for one institution, do not show, except in one or two instances, a greater or even an equal percentage of cures as compared with our own State Hospital, crowded as it has been up to last October" (eighteen hundred and sixty-five).

Were the facts assumed in this declaration, facts in truth, they would, I confess, materially affect the force of the "theory," but it will be seen, I think, that it is an assumption of facts without reliable foundation.

We are favored by the "petition" with several tabular statements, one professing to give a percentage of the recoveries and deaths in the Asylum at Stockton, another making a like exhibit for eleven institutions in the Eastern States. Assuming these to be reliable data, by a comparison of the two tables it is discovered and announced with a flourish of trumpets, that at Stockton the results have been better than those obtained in the eleven first-class institutions in the Eastern States. It is unnecessary, in this connection, to inquire into the reliability of the statistics presented to show the results in the Eastern asylums, for if it can be shown that the California tables are not trustworthy, nothing can be gained by comparing the two. Every argument of importance in support of further expenditures for buildings in Stockton, and against the establishment of a hospital elsewhere, must stand or fall upon the credibility of these statistics, and in view of this fact it is certainly remarkable that in immediate connection with them may be found the following plain and apparently honest statement:

"From January first to October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a period of nine months, there is a *hiatus* in the records and reports which *I have supplied* as correctly as possible from the *imperfect data, my own estimates and personal knowledge*. The same interruption occurs for a much shorter period in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and *again* in eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The reports for eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, fifty-nine and sixty, in giving the number discharged, *do not distinguish between the cured and uncured*"—and it might have been added, *between them and the elopements and deaths, the records not distinguishing one from the other, but leaving them all under the head of discharges.*

Notwithstanding the foregoing confession of "imperfect data," having to supply the lost links in the records and reports, covering a period of about *four years*, by his *own estimates and personal knowledge*, which at best could be but guesswork, we are informed in another part of the "petition" that "the percentage of recoveries to the number of admissions at the Stockton Asylum during the *whole period* of its existence of eleven

years is, according to the annual reports of the several Superintendents, about fifty-eight"—about fifty-eight, which, when interpreted, means any number ranging from thirty-five to seventy, so far as can be determined from the records and reports of the institution; in fact, we find that after another year's reflection and overhauling, perhaps of the *broken links* in the records and reports, it is discovered that the percentage of cures "is more than fifty-one of the entire number of cases admitted."

Were it possible to arrive at the facts, I think that, after deducting the twenty per cent. treated during the first three years for intemperance—a class of cases not received in the Eastern asylums—and due allowance be made for like cases the next ten years, it would be found that the percentage of recoveries would range from thirty to forty, rather than from fifty-one to fifty-eight.

It is quite unnecessary to pursue the subject further. Enough has been seen to show that the statistics in relation to the percentage of recoveries in the Stockton institution cannot be reliable, and consequently the results, as shown by them, are not trustworthy.

Equally unreliable are the tables of mortality, upon which everything depends to prove that "Stockton is as healthy a locality as any now occupied as a town site in the State."

Unfortunately, this question, like the other, hangs upon a chain of records and reports with too many broken links to bear the weight of argument necessary to establish even a single reliable fact—that is, so far as the mortality of the Asylum is concerned.

True, the "petition" informs us that "the percentage of deaths is a trifle more than the general average in the asylums in Great Britain and the United States," which, if true, would naturally suggest the question, how it happens that an institution showing a bill of mortality larger than the average of asylums in Great Britain and the United States is, at the same time, able to show a larger per cent. of recoveries than those institutions? But, in relation to Stockton, the "petition" gives a table, in which a comparison is drawn between the health of that city and San Francisco, Sacramento, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The relative health of these cities and Stockton has nothing to do with the question. If it were true that Stockton is more healthy than either of them, or than any "town site in this State," it does not follow that the present policy in regard to the insane, already too long pursued, should be perpetuated forever.

There are other and more serious reasons, already enumerated, why it should be changed. Respecting the health of the place, I have only to say that had I not lived there, and were I not acquainted with the topography of the locality and its surroundings, and had I not contended with an epidemic of miasmatic diarrhœa and dysentery in the Asylum (Report for 1862); and further, had I not suffered from typhoid fever in my own family, witnessed the floods, struggled in the mud and suffered from the mosquitoes, I might perhaps be persuaded that Stockton is a healthy place and possesses all that is required as a locality for the treatment of insanity, but having experienced these things, and knowing that bilious, intermittent, remittent and typhoid fevers prevail to no little extent in the city and surroundings during the summer and autumn, I cannot be deceived by statistics, particularly when I know they are not trustworthy.

I agree with the "petition," that "the amounts of disease and the

rate of mortality are the sources upon which we rely to determine the effect of climate on the human system," but it is necessary, not only to observe the "rate of mortality," but also the "amounts of disease"—the number or frequency of deviations from health—to determine the salubrity of a particular locality.

"The rate of mortality" determines only whether the diseases of that locality are of a fatal character or not, while the "amounts of disease" indicate the number of cases of sickness. There may be comparatively but few deviations from health in one case, and yet a very large percentage of deaths; whereas, in another case, there may be a very large amount of disease, with a very small rate of mortality.

I live in a part of the Sacramento Valley known and acknowledged to be sickly, yet the rate of mortality will compare favorably with any other part of the State, and for the reason that the diseases, like those in and about Stockton, though prevailing to a great extent, especially during the summer and autumn, are of a character comparatively easy to control.

No one, I suppose, would think of Chico as a proper location for the treatment of insanity, yet, compared with Stockton for such purpose, it has many advantages of that place. But, ignoring every other reason for the increase of chronic cases in the Asylum, we are told by the friends of the present policy that "it is the large number of admissions, not the small ratio of cures, that fills the wards and swells the columns of incurables," but why or how the small ratio of cures has nothing to do in filling the wards and swelling the columns of incurables is not explained. One would suppose that if the ratio of cures was not small, the wards and columns of incurables would not be so full and large. A small ratio of cures, followed year after year, with large admissions, no one can doubt, will result in wards filled to overflowing, and columns of incurables mounting higher and higher with every diurnal revolution. Such has been the case from the beginning, and such will be the case as long as the present policy shall be pursued. But if the small ratio of cures shall be doubled, a result which the best authorities assure us can be reached, under favorable circumstances and proper treatment, would there not be a change in the condition of the wards and columns of incurables, as well as in the annual tax to maintain the insane? Who can doubt it?

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to say, that when proper provisions shall be made for the insane, then, and not till then, will the State experience the difference, in cost, of providing for seventy or seventy-five per cent. *for four months*, and twenty-five or thirty per cent. *for fifteen years*, instead of, as at present, having to support thirty-five or forty per cent. *for four months*, and sixty or seventy-five per cent. *for fifteen years*; and when the Legislature shall view the question from a higher standpoint than the present one, and when the welfare and happiness of the insane shall be no longer a matter of speculation, then may we expect to see the great charity of California elevated to a footing with institutions established for like purposes in the older communities.

W. P. TILDEN.



INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA.

APPENDIX (1869)

AND

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT.



APPENDIX, 1869.

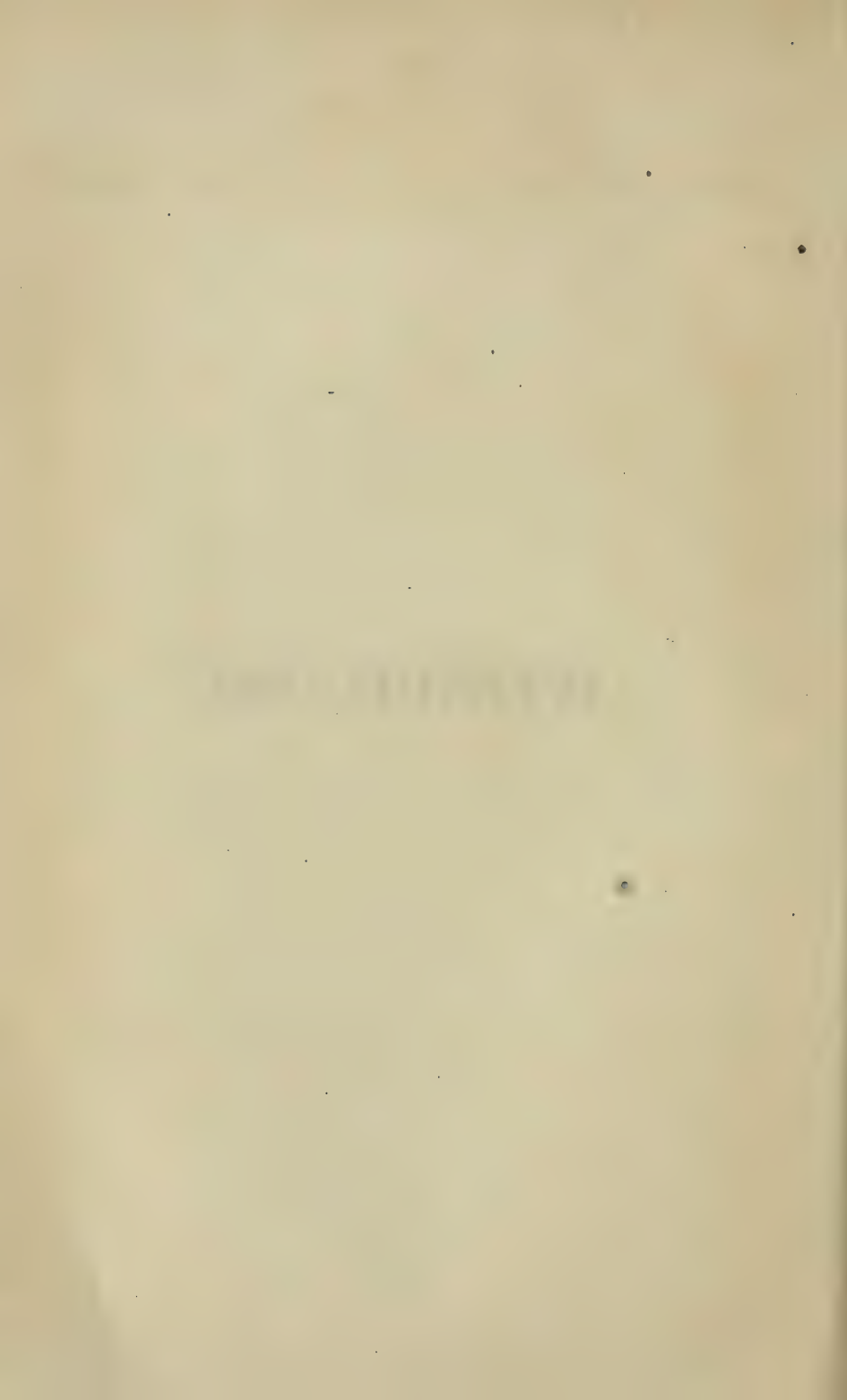


TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in four hundred and eighty-two patients.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years.....	3	2	5
Between 10 and 15 years.....	1	.....	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....	16	10	26
Between 20 and 25 years.....	51	23	74
Between 25 and 30 years.....	60	24	84
Between 30 and 35 years.....	56	19	75
Between 35 and 40 years.....	66	11	77
Between 40 and 45 years.....	37	4	41
Between 45 and 50 years.....	19	.....	19
Between 50 and 60 years.....	22	5	27
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4	.....	4
Between 70 and 80 years.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	43	4	47
Totals	380	102	482

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of four hundred and eighty-two patients at the time of their admission.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years.....	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years.....	12	3	15
Between 20 and 25 years.....	38	20	58
Between 25 and 30 years.....	47	18	65
Between 30 and 35 years.....	51	24	75
Between 35 and 40 years.....	69	17	86
Between 40 and 45 years.....	58	8	66
Between 45 and 50 years.....	32	3	35
Between 50 and 60 years.....	27	3	30
Between 60 and 70 years.....	8	.....	8
Between 70 and 80 years.....	2	.....	2
Between 80 and 90 years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	34	5	39
Totals	380	102	482

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in four hundred and eighty-two patients, as stated in commitments.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Masturbation.....	41	.....	41
Unnatural sexual excitement.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	186	37	222
Domestic unhappiness.....	9	7	16
Injury of head.....	14	1	15
Puerperal.....	.....	11	11
Intemperance.....	25	4	29
Religious excitement.....	11	3	14
Ill treatment.....	.....	1	1
Reverses in business.....	6	.....	6
Epilepsy.....	3	.....	3
Perplexity in business.....	5	1	6
Syphilis.....	4	.....	4
Loss of wife.....	1	.....	1
Ill health.....	7	3	10
Paralysis.....	3	2	5
Orchitis.....	1	.....	1
Loss of money.....	9	2	11
Sunstroke.....	3	.....	3
Excessive study.....	1	.....	1
Uterine difficulty.....	.....	4	4
Disappointment.....	9	.....	9
Hereditary.....	11	9	20
Love.....	4	1	5
Spiritualism.....	3	1	4
Softening of brain.....	1	.....	1
Exposure.....	1	.....	1
Dissipation.....	3	.....	3
Grief.....	1	2	3
Fright.....	.....	2	2
Despondency.....	2	1	3
Want of development.....	1	2	3
Hard work.....	1	.....	1
Disease of brain.....	3	1	4
Fever.....	2	.....	2
Menstrual trouble.....	.....	5	5
Congenital.....	1	.....	1
Jealousy.....	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety.....	4	1	5
Fear.....	1	.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	.....	1
Poison by wine.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	380	102	482

TABLE F.

Showing the mental condition of four hundred and eighty-two patients at the time of their admission.

Form of disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania	226	79	305
Monomania..	49	5	54
Melancholia	18	9	27
Dementia	68	8	76
Idiocy	2	1	3
No class assigned.....	17	.....	17
Totals	380	102	482

TABLE G.

Showing the civil condition of four hundred and eighty-two patients at the time of their admission.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	67	66	133
Single.....	256	26	282
Widows .....	.....	6	6
Widowers.....	11	.....	11
Unknown.. ...	46	4	50
Totals	380	102	482

TABLE H.

Occupation of four hundred and eighty-two patients.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Miners.....	50	.....	50
Laborers.....	100	.....	100
Farmers.....	25	.....	25
Housewives.....	.....	47	47
Servants.....	2	10	12
Tinners.....	2	.....	2
Shoemakers.....	6	.....	6
Sailors.....	16	.....	16
Showmen.....	1	.....	1
Butchers.....	4	.....	4
Carpenters.....	14	.....	14
Teamsters.....	6	.....	6
Printers.....	1	.....	1
Soldiers.....	10	.....	10
Hatters.....	1	.....	1
Tailors.....	3	.....	3
Pedlers.....	2	.....	2
Physicians.....	2	.....	2
Brass finishers.....	1	.....	1
Gardeners.....	3	.....	3
Plasterers and bricklayers.....	2	.....	2
Coopers.....	1	.....	1
Salesmen.....	2	.....	2
Wood choppers.....	3	.....	3
Saloon keepers.....	3	1	4
Painters.....	4	.....	4
Merchants.....	8	.....	8
Artists.....	1	.....	1
Teachers.....	.....	2	2
Mill wrights.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	7	.....	7
Silk dyers.....	1	.....	1
Stone masons.....	2	.....	2
Silversmiths.....	1	.....	1
Cabinet makers.....	3	.....	3
Clerks.....	8	.....	8
Lawyers.....	2	.....	2
Stenographers.....	1	.....	1
Cooks.....	3	.....	3
Sheep herders.....	3	.....	3
Machinists.....	2	.....	2
Cigar makers.....	1	.....	1
Jewellers.....	3	.....	3
Wheel wrights.....	2	.....	2
Carried forward.....	313	60	373

TABLE H—Continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Brought forward.....	313	60	373
Upholsters.....	1	.....	1
Accountants.....	1	.....	1
Ship wrights.....	1	.....	1
Bakers.....	3	.....	3
Laundresses.....	.....	1	1
Barbers.....	1	.....	1
Milliners.....	.....	2	2
No occupation.....	14	29	43
Unknown.....	46	10	56
Totals.....	380	102	482

TABLE I.

Showing the cause of death of one hundred and fifty-nine patients, from October 1st, 1868, to October 1st, 1869.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1868.					
October	Abscess of liver.....	Ohio	54	1	.....
	Suicide	Italy	32	1	.....
	Paralysis	North Carolina	58	1	.....
	Dropsy.....	Ireland	34	1	.....
	Cholera morbus	France	44	1	.....
	Tuberculosis.....	Wales.....	40	1	.....
	Paralysis	France	53	1	.....
	Consumption	Sweden.....	55	1	.....
	Paralysis	Italy	55	1	.....
	Consumption .....	.....	44	1	.....
	Consumption	Mexico.....	36	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	Connecticut	33	1	.....
November.	Erysipelas.....	England	40	1	.....
	Paralysis	Ireland	40	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	44	1	.....
	Albumin-urea	Maine	59	1	.....
	Exhaustion from mania.....	France .....	.....	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Ohio	29	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Illinois	21	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Louisiana	21	1	.....
	Paralysis and external injury.....	Vermont.....	55	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Maine	36	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion.....	Ohio.....	56	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Pennsylvania ..	50	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Connecticut	50	1	.....
	Disease of liver.....	Ireland .....	.....	.....	1
	Apoplexy	Pennsylvania ..	62	1	.....
	Consumption	California	24	.....	1
	Consumption	Denmark	29	1	.....
	Paralysis	Germany	23	1	.....
	Chronic inflammation of brain.....	China.....	.....	1	.....
December..	Erysipelas.....	China.....	.....	1	.....
	Marasmus	Ireland.....	27	.....	1
	Paralysis	N. Hampshire..	45	1	.....
	Tuberculosis	Scotland.....	44	1	.....
	Chronic encephalitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Chronic disease of brain..	France	55	1	.....
	Consumption	Maryland	40	1	.....
	Congestion of lungs	Mexico.....	41	.....	1
	Marasmus	Scotland	52	.....	1
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	33	7

TABLE I—Continued.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	
1868.	Brought forward.....			33	7
December..	Exhaustion	New York.....	52	1	
	Paralysis	England.....	53		1
	General paralysis.....	Mexico.....	34	1	
	Marasmus.....	Ireland.....	34	1	
1869.					
January ...	Consumption	Ireland.....	38	1	
	Consumption	Ireland.....	41	1	
	Consumption	China.....	32	1	
	Old age.....	Pennsylvania...	75	1	
	Marasmus.....	Belgium.....	38	1	
	General paralysis.....	Prussia.....	41	1	
	Exhaustion from mania...	Ireland.....	41	1	
	Marasmus.....	Germany.....	30	1	
	Epilepsy.....	Delaware..	18	1	
	General paralysis.....	France.....	42	1	
	Tuberculosis	Ohio.....	37	1	
	Paralysis	Ireland.....	55	1	
	Old age.....	Bavaria.....	61		1
	Paralysis	Ohio.....	33	1	
February..	Gastritis	North Carolina	49		1
	Syphilis	New York.....	39	1	
	Paralysis	Scotland.....	35	1	
	Exhaustion from mania...	Ireland.....	50	1	
	Old age.....	Mexico.....	75	1	
	Encephalitis.....	Ireland.....	33	1	
	Exhaustion from mania...	Connecticut...	39	1	
	Cholera morbus.....	France.....	40	1	
	Consumption	Ireland.....	30		1
	Pneumonia.....	Germany.....	44	1	
	Paralysis	North Carolina	45	1	
March	Marasmus.....	Ireland.....	40	1	
	Encephalitis.....	Ireland.....	28		1
	Marasmus.....	Missouri.....	22	1	
	Exhaustion from mania...	Ireland.....	27		1
	Epilepsy.....	Louisiana.....	21	1	
	General paralysis.....	France.....	43	1	
	Marasmus.....	China.....	31		1
	Consumption	Ireland.....	39		1
	Scrofula	Jamaica.....	41		1
	Paralysis	Hanover.....	42	1	
April	Marasmus.....	Italy.....	39	1	
	Apoplexy	England.....	50	1	
	Marasmus.....	Germany.....		1	
	Prolapsus recti.....	Italy.....	45	1	
	Consumption	Germany.....	27	1	
	General paralysis.....	Massachusetts..	39	1	
	Carried forward.....			69	16

TABLE I—Continued.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1869.	Brought forward.....			69	16
April	Consumption	Ireland	40	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	42	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	31	.....	1
	Tuberculosis.....	China.....	36	1	.....
	Convulsions.....	Missouri.....	35	.....	1
	Dysentery.....	Germany.....	43	1	.....
May.....	General paralysis	France	36	1	.....
	Abscess of brain.....	France	67	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	38	1	.....
	Consumption	England.	27	.....	1
	Consumption	Nova Scotia....	24	1	.....
	Consumption	India .....	.....	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Ireland.....	51	1	.....
	Consumption	China	21	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	53	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Kentucky.....	52	1	.....
June	Consumption	England	35	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Germany.....	44	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	New York.....	34	1	.....
	Exhaustion from mania...	Prussia	45	.....	1
	Marasmus	Ireland.....	44	1	.....
	Consumption	Kentucky.....	33	1	.....
	Marasmus	Ireland.....	38	1	.....
	Organic disease of brain..	Ireland.....	38	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Ireland.....	57	1	.....
	Hydro thorax.....	China	43	1	.....
	Marasmus	Ireland.....	54	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Germany.....	40	1	.....
	Organic disease of brain..	Ireland.....	35	1	.....
	Exhaustion from acute mania	Germany.....	21	.....	1
	Exhaustion from acute mania	Ireland.....	35	.....	1
July.....	Exhaustion from mania...	Texas.....	30	.....	1
	Ascitis.....	Massachusetts..	60	1	.....
	Consumption	Germany.....	25	.....	1
	Disease of liver.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	California.....	34	1	.....
	Consumption	China .....	.....	1	.....
	Exhaustion from acute mania	Germany.....	27	.....	1
	Consumption	France.....	45	.....	1
	Cancer	Ireland	53	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	America .....	.....	.....	1
	Organic disease of brain..	Ireland	32	1	.....
	Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	98	30

TABLE I—Continued.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1869.	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	98	30
July	Consumption	Bahama Isl'nds	47	1	.....
August	Consumption	Germany.....	29	.....	1
	Old age.....	Chile	66	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Germany	54	1	.....
	Paralysis.....	England	69	1	.....
	Chronic gastritis	Ireland	35	1	.....
	Heart disease	Ireland	33	.....	1
	Chronic mania.....	America	28	1	.....
	Old age.....	New York.....	70	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Switzerland ...	34	1	.....
September	Apoplexy	Ohio .....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Germany.....	38	1	.....
	Tuberculosis	Switzerland ...	41	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	45	1	.....
	Congestion of lungs.....	France .....	.....	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Wisconsin	28	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland	29	.....	1
	Consumption	England	25	1	.....
	Paralysis .....	.....	41	1	.....
	Congestion of bowels.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Paralysis.....	England	51	1	.....
	Abscess of lungs.....	Western Isl'nds	33	1	.....
	Tuberculosis.....	Wales	35	1	.....
	Marasmus	Prussia .....	.....	.....	1
	Epilepsy	Arkansas	20	.....	1
	Consumption	Denmark	35	.....	1
	Maniacal exhaustion	Maine	40	1	.....
	Consumption	France	25	1	.....
	Fabes-mesenterica	Maine	38	1	.....
	Marasmus	Germany.....	36	.....	1
	Epilepsy.....	Maine	40	1	.....
	Totals .....	.....	.....	121	38

TABLE FIRST.

Stewart's account of articles consumed in the Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1869.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$8,536 47
Meat	13,690 46
Sugar	4,985 76
Tea	2,882 53
Syrup	1,702 18
Potatoes	2,192 83
Butter	5,868 74
Coffee	2,100 75
Lard	650 45
Pork	61 82
Fish	1,124 20
Eggs	312 62
Beans	904 38
Rice and cracked wheat	413 19
Corn meal and middlings	695 82
Fruit	692 66
Vegetables	108 09
Salt	306 27
Vinegar	276 01
Small groceries	944 27
Soap	1,358 40
Drugs	1,353 55
Liquors	528 75
Tobacco	1,303 16
Dry goods	3,979 05
Clothing and hats	6,310 76
Shoes and leather	1,623 74
Blankets	2,341 88
Furniture and crockery	1,106 68
Hardware and tinware	2,442 09
Hay	677 83
Grain and feed	1,139 60
Garden tools and seeds	285 56
Lumber	1,910 10
Building material	188 30
Brooms and brushes	501 45
Books and stationery	483 06
Gas and oil	2,293 73
Paints, oils and glass	664 91
Fuel	10,576 63
Discharged patients	617 45
Returned escapes	1,328 50
Pay roll and wages	52,847 13
Miscellaneous	6,072 33
Total	\$150,384 14

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments for the year ending September 30th, 1869.

Departments.	Costs.
Male kitchen and dining room.....	\$30,865 81
Male department.....	31,033 29
Female kitchen and dining room.....	14,935 57
Female department.....	21,749 14
Bakery	10,003 62
Laundry and engine.....	6,432 32
Farm, garden and dairy.....	7,079 53
Repairs.....	6,020 75
Resident Physician.....	5,328 31
Assistant Physician.....	4,300 00
Miscellaneous.....	12,635 80
Totals	\$150,384 14

TABLE THIRD.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily.....	Average daily expenses	Average cost per capita per day.	Average cost per capita per month.....	Average cost per patient per month for boots and shoes	Average cost per patient per month for clothing.....
October, 1868.	857	\$379 59	\$ 44	\$13 73	\$ 12	\$ 36
November, 1868.....	865	452 03	52	15 68	19	1 99
December, 1868.....	864	476 74	55	17 11	13	1 02
January, 1869.....	879	406 02	46	14 32	16	1 33
February, 1869.....	892	413 93	46	12 99	08	77
March, 1869.....	899	439 48	49	15 15	17	45
April, 1869.....	904	404 75	45	13 43	14	71
May, 1869.....	927	392 72	42	13 13	22	1 20
June, 1869.....	931	430 74	46	13 88	16	53
July, 1869.....	925	376 51	41	12 62	20	57
August, 1869.....	950	358 60	38	11 70	12	38
September, 1869.....	939	414 84	44	13 26	10	36
Yearly averages...	903	\$412 16	\$ 46	\$13 92	\$ 15	\$ 81

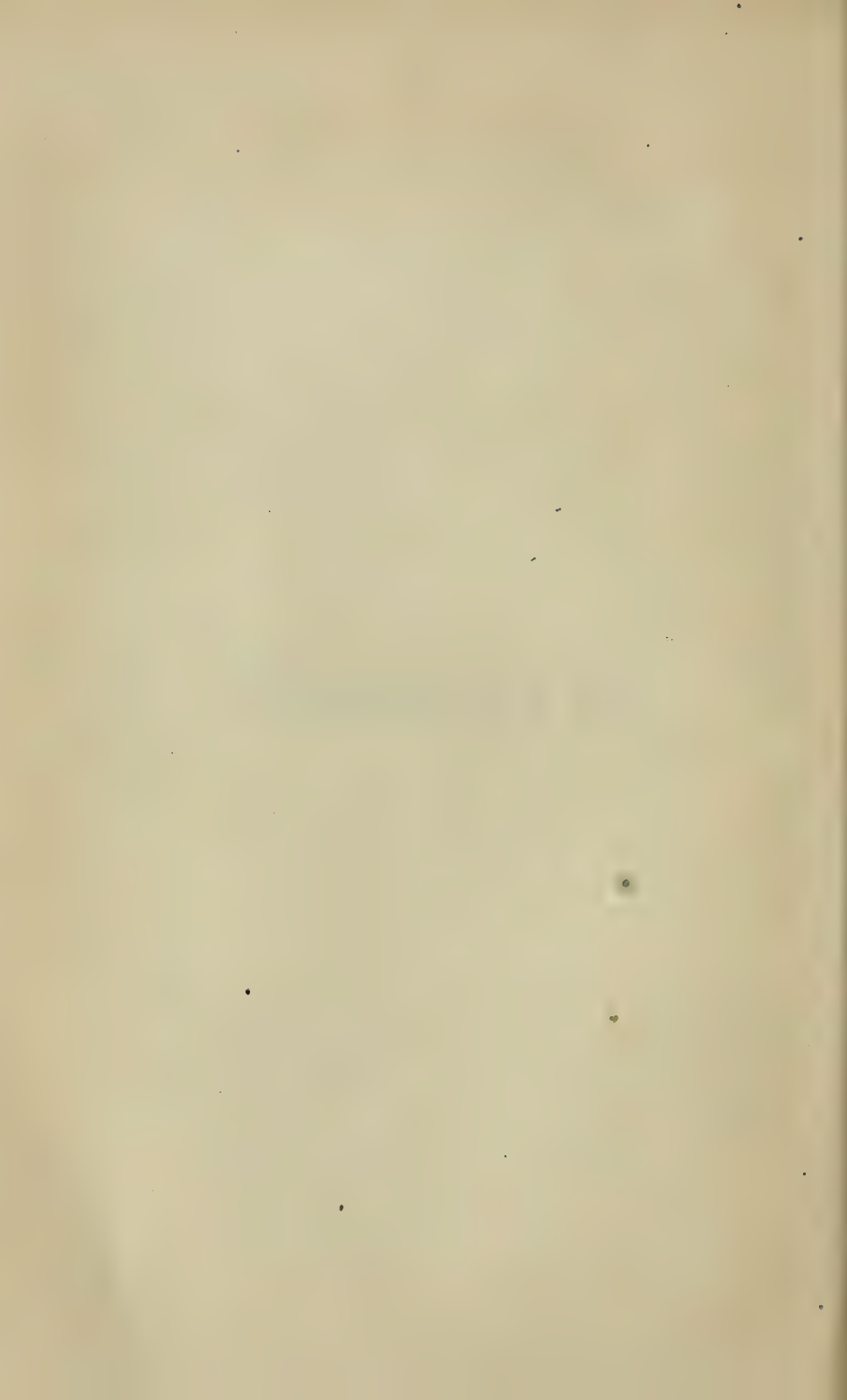
TABLE FOURTH.

Products of the Farm, Garden and Dairy—1869.

Cabbage, pounds.....	33,485
Beets, pounds.....	49,495
Tomatoes, pounds.....	28,009
Carrots, pounds.....	3,425
Turnips, pounds.....	15,587
Pumpkins and squash, pounds..	45,992
Beans and peas, pounds.....	5,826
Gumbo, pounds....	942
Other vegetables, bunches.....	18,322
Cucumbers, dozen.....	2,628
Melons, dozen.....	4,296
Grapes, pounds.....	10,959
Apples, pounds.....	2,782
Pears, pounds.....	3,200
Strawberries, pounds.....	622
Walnuts, pounds.....	500
Other fruits, pounds.....	516
Milk, gallons.....	7,008
Pork, pounds.....	8,916
Eggs, dozen.....	279
Chickens, dozen.....	6
Cows, sold.....	7
Calves, sold.....	9
Pigs, sold.....	20
Hay, tons.....	80
Fodder, tons.....	19

Value of products for the year.....	\$9,812 92
Cost of farm, garden and dairy.....	7,079 53
Profit.....	\$2,733 39

SUPPLEMENT.



PROJECT OF A LAW

TO DETERMINE THE

LEGAL RELATIONS OF THE INSANE.

Adopted by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments calculated to secure their rights, and also the rights of those entrusted with their care, or connected with them by ties of relation or friendship, as well as to promote the ends of justice and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State whose existing laws do not already satisfactorily provide for these great ends :

1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians; but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature and to the respectability of the signer.

2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquisition, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves or others, or require hospital care and treatment, while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, by order of any high judicial officer, after the following course of proceedings, viz : on statement, in writing, of any respectable person, that a certain person is

insane, and that the welfare of himself or of others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the Judge to appoint, immediately, a commission, who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the Judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the objects of the measure.

4. The commission provided for in the last section shall be composed of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have seasonable notice of the proceedings, and the Judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

5. On a written statement being addressed, by some respectable person, to any high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the Judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and, without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the Judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the Judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated, in regard to the same party, oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this Act may be removed therefrom by the party who placed them in it.

9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this Act may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

10. All persons, whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority, the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

11. On statement, in writing, to any high judicial officer, by some friend of the party, that a certain party, placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge, or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his further confinement unnecessary, the Judge shall make suitable inquisition into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may, or may not, order the discharge of the party.

12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; *provided*, that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of law, and that its

terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid further responsibility.

13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit, unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result, directly or indirectly, of insanity.

14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and for settling this issue one of the Judges of the Court by which the party is to be tried shall appoint a commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the Judge, with their opinions respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the Judge shall order him to be placed in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed shall report to the Judge respecting his mental condition, previous to the next term of Court, and if such report is not satisfactory, the Judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

15. Whenever any person is acquitted, in a criminal suit, on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict; and the Court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement, for safe keeping or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

16. If any Judge of the highest Court having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied, by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity in which the criminal act was committed was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the Court may, in its discretion, appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit; *provided*, always, that in case of homicide or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged, unless by the unanimous consent of the Superintendent and the managers of the hospital, and the Court before which he was tried.

17. If it shall be made to appear to any Judge of the supreme judicial Court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain them.

18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person shall be made to the Judge of Probate, or Judge having similar jurisdiction, who, after a hearing of the parties, shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large, and if under restraint, to those having charge of him; but his presence in Court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the Court is satisfied that such reading, or personal attendance, would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

19. Insane persons shall be made responsible, in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person or property of others, reference being had, in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance which, in a criminal suit, would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown, either that such acts were for articles of necessity or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment, and that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering and calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

STEWARD.

1. The Steward, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall have a general oversight of the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences and the buildings, together with all the furniture, fixtures and apparatus belonging thereto; and see that the same are kept constantly in good order and repair.

2. He shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, see that the institution is timely provided with all necessary supplies and conveniences for the support, comfort and proper care of its inmates.

3. He shall receive and store all articles and goods purchased, either by contract or by order of the Superintendent; and be responsible for the safe keeping and economical distribution of the same.

4. In receiving supplies furnished by contract, he shall in no case receive an article different in kind or quality from the sample or description upon which the bid to supply said article was based.

5. He shall keep just, accurate and methodical accounts of all articles received and of all articles purchased by him, together with all distributions of supplies to the several departments of the institution—each and every day's accounts, exhibiting in detail the number, quantity, weight or measurement, as the case may be, of each and every article, from whom received, and to whom distributed.

6. On the receipt of supplies, whether obtained under contract or purchased by order of the Superintendent, the Steward shall require a bill or invoice of the same, and shall enter the aggregate amount, with the date and number of the invoice, in a book provided for that purpose.

7. He shall not suffer anything to be distributed to the wards of either the male or female department, without an order from the Superintendent or Assistant Physician, and he shall not furnish anything to the dwelling of the Resident Physician, the Asylum kitchen or bakery, or to the garden or farm, without first entering the same in a pass-book provided for the purpose.

8. He shall assist in maintaining the police regulations of the Asylum, observe the deportment of those employed in subordinate positions, see that they do their duty, and report to the Superintendent any instance of neglect or misconduct that he may observe, or of which he may be informed; he shall see to the opening and closing of the house;

that the employ  s rise and commence their duties at the ringing of the bell, and retire at proper season at night; that the bell is rung promptly at such hours as may be designated, from time to time, by the Superintendent. He shall have a general care of the male patients, see that they are kindly treated, that their clothes are taken care of, that their food is properly cooked, served and distributed; that the rooms, passages and other apartments are kept clean and properly warmed and ventilated, and that everything pertaining to the Asylum property is kept in order.

9. Under the direction of the Superintendent, he shall attend to engaging and discharging subordinate officers, attendants and assistants.

10. The Steward shall be required to devote his whole time to the interests of the institution, assist, in every way in his power, to preserve order in the house and faithfulness among the employ  s, and see that all the rules and regulations of the Asylum are fully observed.

MATRON.

1. The Matron shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, have charge of the female department of the Asylum. She shall be with the female patients, in all the wards, as much as possible; see that they are kindly treated; that their food is properly cooked, served and distributed; that their apartments are kept clean and in good order, and properly warmed and ventilated; that the female employ  s attend to their duties in all respects, and report to the Superintendent any departure, on their part, from the rules and regulations of the Institution.

2. The bedding, table linen, napkins and drapery furniture, carpets, table covers, and all similar property of the female department, as well as the clothing of the female patients, shall be under her general care and supervision. She shall direct the employment and amusement of all the inmates of the female wards; in short, she shall be required to look frequently and carefully into every interest connected with her department, and thus, by devoting her whole time to the institution, aid in every way in her power in securing the comfort and recovery of the patients and the general welfare of the Asylum.

3. She shall keep a book, in which she shall note, or cause to be noted, the absence of all attendants and assistants, and the length of time of such absence; and she will be required to know at all times who of the attendants or assistants, if any, are off duty. Said book shall always be subject to the examination of the Superintendent and Assistant Physician.

SUPERVISORS.

1. The Supervisors shall spend their whole time not appropriated to other duties in the immediate oversight of their respective departments. They shall continually visit the halls, dormitories and yards, and see that the rules and regulations of the Superintendent are strictly observed, and that the directions of the medical officers are faithfully carried out by the attendants and all other persons employed therein.

2. They shall particularly attend to the maintenance of personal cleanliness among the patients, and to the neatness and good order of their apartments, clothes and bedding; and shall see that such of their clothing and bedding as may need cleansing and repairing are collected every morning, and respectively sent to the laundry and sewing rooms.

3. They shall see that the rooms and halls are properly ventilated and warmed.

4. They shall be present at the admission and discharge of the patients of their respective departments; see that all money, jewelry and other valuables are deposited in the office for safe keeping; take charge of their clothing, entering in a book kept for that purpose each article; see that they have nothing dangerous about their persons; see that the things belonging to them are marked, preserved, cleansed and distributed as required; and that all their clothing and effects are restored to them at the time of their discharge.

5. They shall give particular attention to the sick, seeing that they are properly cared for and kindly treated by the attendants, and that the medicines prescribed are administered as directed.

6. They shall see that the patients are properly clad—that their clothing is neatly adjusted, shoes tied, stockings up—and that they present at all times, so far as possible, a tidy and decent appearance.

7. They shall endeavor to encourage the attendants in their efforts to attain a higher tone of duty in their relations with the patients and each other, and to cultivate, in their manner and personal habits, a feeling of self-respect and politeness. They shall endeavor to encourage in them a sentiment of respect for the officers of the institution, so that the patients may be inspired with confidence in them. They shall communicate freely with the Superintendent as to the fitness of attendants, and any want of faithfulness they may observe; also, as to any deficiencies in the food, or in the washing. And in general, they shall be responsible for the proper deportment of the attendants, to whom they are expected to be a correct guide and example.

8. The Supervisor of the male department shall keep a book, in which he shall note the absence of all attendants and assistants, and the length of time of such absence. And he is required to know at all times who of them, if any, are off duty.

ATTENDANTS.

1. The attendants shall have the immediate and constant care and supervision of the patients.

A few general facts and principles should be constantly kept in mind by all persons connected with the management of the insane, but more especially by their attendants, into whose never-ceasing care and keeping they are intrusted.

First—Insanity is always connected, in some manner, with bodily infirmity.

Second—There is usually a loss of all sense of moral obligation, or ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and, therefore, irresponsibility for words and actions.

Third—There is a full appreciation of all acts of kindness or cruelty, and in general a perfect recollection of them after restoration, and in after life.

Fourth—There is usually a morbid or exalted sensitiveness in relation to what is due to them in attention and general deportment; and, consequently, irritation, excitement or anger, at either real or imagined neglect or improprieties of treatment.

Fifth—The frequent recurrence of excitements aggravates and perpetuates the disease.

Sixth. The more the mind dwells upon or is reminded of hallucina-

tions or delusions, the more permanently are they fixed; so is the reverse true, that the more they are driven from the mind, by occupation with other thoughts and ideas, the sooner do they disappear altogether.

These few principles are the basis of the following rules and regulations for attendants:

2. *Deportment to Patients*—In all their intercourse with the patients they must treat them with respect and civility—address them in a mild and gentle tone of voice, avoiding all violence and rudeness, or undue familiarity, nicknames or disrespectful terms. All civil questions are to be properly answered; all reasonable requests promptly attended to; they must never speak to them of their delusions, nor to others in their hearing; never allow them to be laughed at or ridiculed, or harshly spoken to on account of their delusions or peculiarities. Deception is never to be used, nor promises made without expecting their fulfilment.

They should never manifest fear of a patient—should keep cool under every provocation—never scold them nor dictate authoritatively. When firmness and decision are required, they should be softened by mildness and kindness. When force is required, if it be with tact and kindness, a pleasant smile, cheerful and explanatory words, and sympathising manner, but little will be needed. *Under no circumstances will a kick, a blow, or similar violence, be excused, except in the clearest case of self-defence.*

3. *Deportment Generally*—Attendants are required to be neat and cleanly in their dress, courteous and respectful to the officers, to one another, and to all persons, never wearing their hats within doors, or going in their shirtsleeves; *never to use profane or vulgar language*; never to lounge upon the tables, or other furniture, or upon the floor; never to be noisy or boisterous; to be cheerful without levity, and to be respectively *gentlemanly and lady-like* in all things.

4. When abroad, or to visitors, or to any one not connected with the Asylum, they are directed never to report the conduct, conversation, peculiarities or even the names of patients, and never to speak disrespectfully of the institution, its officers or any of the employés.

5. *Of Rising and Morning Duties*—They must rise punctually at the ringing of the morning bell, and take charge of the hall; open the bed-room doors of the patients, and give them a cheerful greeting; see that they are properly washed and dressed, hair combed and clothing and shoes in good order. Immediately upon rising, all beds are to be opened for airing—foul ones to be removed and cleansed, dried and refilled—and when sufficiently aired they are to be made up; the bed-rooms and corridors swept, and everything to be put in the best possible order by nine o'clock A. M., and thus maintained through the day.

6. *Of Meals*—They must see that all patients are up, and prepared for breakfast at the prescribed hour, and duly ready for all other meals. All patients must take their meals at the table, except when sick, when confined to their rooms, or when otherwise directed. The food is to be promptly served by the attendants while warm and in good order, not only to those at the table, but to those in their rooms. Those confined are to be served first. At table the preferences of the patients, their likes and dislikes and peculiarities of taste, are, as far as possible, to be attended to. Knives and forks or other dangerous weapons are never to be left in the possession of patients. After each meal they are to be counted, and if any are missed, prompt measures are to be taken for their recovery. Immediately after each meal, the dining room must be put in complete order for the next. Attendants must not linger at their

own meals, nor in going to or from them. Patients must not be hurried away from the tables before they are done eating; and especial care must be taken to give ample time to the aged and feeble.

7. Food that has been handled, or rendered unfit for use, shall be sent back in a receptacle provided for the purpose, but whatever is fit to be served in another form shall be carefully laid aside for future consumption.

8. Some very plain food shall be kept in the dining-room closets, for the use of those whose meals may have been interrupted, or for old persons, or for convalescent patients, who sometimes require food oftener than under ordinary circumstances.

9. The meals of the patients shall be served promptly at the hour appointed by the Superintendent.

10. The time appointed for the patients' meals is as follows: From March twenty-first to September twenty-first—breakfast at six o'clock A. M., dinner at twelve o'clock M., and supper at six o'clock P. M. From September twenty-first to March twenty-first, they shall have dinner at twelve o'clock M., and the hour for breakfast and supper shall be changed from time to time so that breakfast shall come as near sunrise, and supper as near sunset, as practicable.

11. The steam whistle will blow fifteen minutes before each meal, when all outside attendants and employés, with the patients under their charge, will leave off work and prepare for meals. Meal time will be announced—fifteen minutes after the whistle blows—by the ringing of the bell.

12. *Of Cleanliness*—Every part of the corridors, halls and rooms, must be kept scrupulously neat and clean. "*Nothing is clean enough that can be made cleaner,*" is a rule which must be strictly observed. All the floors must be scrubbed weekly, and oftener, when necessary, and must be swept each day as often as required to keep them clean. When unpleasant odors are observed the cause must be removed instantly. Clean sheets and pillow-cases are to be put on each bed at least once a week, and oftener, if required, by being soiled.

Medicine—The attendants must give all medicines as directed by the Physicians. Patients are never to be *forced* to take medicines, food or baths, when persisting in refusal, except when directed in each case. All such refusals must be reported to the Supervisor, who will inform the attending Physician. Any striking or unexpected effect of medicines must be immediately reported. All new cases of sickness, and all alarming or dangerous symptoms in those already sick, must be reported to the medical officer without delay. Medicine cases must be kept locked.

13. *Bathing*—All patients must be bathed in tepid water once a week, unless otherwise directed, and oftener, if desired by the patients, or required for personal cleanliness. Cold baths are to be used only under special directions.

14. *Shaving*—The shaving is to be done by the attendants at stated intervals, once a week or as directed by the Superintendent; and when patients desire it oftener, they are to be gratified. Patients must not shave themselves nor handle razors. There must be no patients present but those being shaved. Razors must be well secured when not in use.

15. *Clothing*—The attendants must see that the patients change their clothes regularly, at stated periods, and reasonable requests as to changing oftener, and as to particular articles of dress, are to be grati-

fied. They must be kept tidy and neat, shoes tied, stockings drawn up, clothing buttoned, hooked, pinned, tied, as the case may be, and all the clothing properly adjusted. They must be constantly kept from careless or slovenly habits.

When patients wet or soil their clothes they are to be changed *immediately*, and as often as is necessary to keep them dry and comfortable.

Clothing and all articles needed for patients, or for the rooms and halls, are to be called for daily until furnished.

The attendants, with the aid of the patients, shall do the repairing of patients' clothing.

16. *Walking*—All patients, not too feeble or violent, should be got out into the grounds and open air when practicable, and the weather is suitable. They must be kept together when walking. They must not enter any house, store or other building, or go into the city without permission. Attention must be given to prevent the delivery or reception of letters or anything else prohibited; and the most vigilant care must be observed to prevent elopements. Each attendant will be responsible for his or her own patients.

Patients should never be out of the house after supper; and must never be taken off the Asylum grounds on the Sabbath, except by permission of some superior officer, or when allowed to go to some place of worship.

17. *Out-Door Work*—For the benefit of patients they will be permitted and encouraged to engage in out-door work, under the care of attendants or other subordinates. None will be taken from the halls or yards for this purpose except by direct intervention of the Supervisor. If permitted to go out, even by order of the Superintendent, said order will be given with the understanding that notice is first to be given to the Supervisor. They must not be overworked nor permitted to overwork themselves, nor to work against their will, neither must they be asked to do that which they may feel to be degrading. The attendants must work *with the patients*, and be careful not to appear to be ordering or superintending, but to direct by example, assistance and advice. Any disposition to escape must be reported without delay, to the Supervisor.

The person into whose charge patients are delivered is responsible for their safe return, and they must see them enter the yard or the ward whence they were taken.

18. *Amusements and Employments*—Patients should be as constantly as possible engaged in some pleasant kind of employment or amusement, and every effort should be made to induce them to do so. The attendants should constantly devise ways and means to this end.

19. *Mechanical Restraint*—The use of restraining apparatus is prohibited, except by express permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician. Seclusion to a private room, or the personal care of the attendants must be employed until further directions can be obtained. Whenever a patient becomes so noisy or violent as to demand seclusion, ample aid should be procured, and if force be required, it should be used in a firm and decided, but mild and gentle manner, without any anger or appearance of anger. The reasons should be pleasantly and kindly explained, and the act reported to the Physicians.

20. No patient's door is to be left unlocked at night except by permission. On retiring the patient's clothing is to be placed within the hall, the doors locked, lights extinguished, and the attendants are to repair to their respective rooms.

21. *Suicidal Patients*—Persons known to be suicidal must be kept in

every way under the closest surveillance, and yet be treated with the greatest kindness and sympathy—cheered and enlivened—and the subject must never be alluded to. Knives, razors and sharp pointed scissors must not be allowed to any patients, except in certain exceptional cases. Clothing, rooms and beds must be often searched for such articles. The Watchman must be kept informed by the Supervisors of all suicidal cases.

22. Assistant attendants shall be under the direction of the attendants, but the work shall be as equally divided between them as possible.

WATCHMAN.

1. The duties of the Watchman will commence at half-past seven o'clock P. M., at which time he will visit the office and receive instructions for the night.

2. He must, while on duty, be faithful and vigilant; visit every part of the male department at least every hour during the night, making as little noise as possible, never conversing in a loud tone, and opening and shutting the doors as quietly as possible.

3. He must be kind, gentle and soothing in his manners to the patients, and use every means in his power to tranquilize those who are excited, and to allay the fears and apprehensions of the timid; he will pay particular attention to the sick, the suicidal, and those recently admitted; will see that the patients are properly supplied with water, when it is asked for, and will attend to all other reasonable wants; will notice any unusual noise in the patient's rooms, endeavor to ascertain the cause, and, if necessary, report the same to the attendant; he will notice anything unusual occurring during the night, and enter the same on a slate provided for the purpose, and he shall report any irregularities, neglect of duty, or violation of rules, which may come under his notice.

4. It will be the duty of the Watchman to look after the heating apparatus during the night. He must be very watchful against fire, and, in case of its occurrence, must report immediately to the Superintendent and officers, without giving general alarm; he shall keep the hose and fire-ladders always in good order, and in readiness for use; he shall ring the bell at the hour for rising in the morning, and he shall perform such other duties as may be required of him. At six o'clock A. M. he will be relieved by the Porter, and his services will not be demanded again till the time for duty in the evening.

WATCHWOMAN.

1. The watchwoman shall have charge of the interior of the female department during the night. In the management of the patients and in the discharge of other duties she must be governed by the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the Watchman.

PORTER.

1. The time of service of the Porter commences and ends in alternation with that of Night Watchman. Cleaning, heating and lighting the front rooms of the centre building belong to him. He shall see that the front windows and doors are kept secure during the day, and that visitors about the premises do not transgress the rules of propriety by talking with the patients at the windows.

2. He shall keep about the front entrance and rooms of the centre building, unless absent on duty; he shall attend to all messages when required, and receive and conduct visitors, observing toward all the utmost politeness and attention; and he shall perform such other duties as may be required of him.

OVERSEERS OF LAUNDRY.

1. The overseers of the laundry shall have charge of the house and furniture of the laundry. They will be held responsible for the safe keeping of the clothing delivered to them until they are washed, ironed and returned in a suitable condition for immediate use, to the assorting rooms, and placed in the charge of the Supervisors.

2. They shall keep the house and furniture in good order, and see that everything is safely locked up at night. They shall observe the general rules and regulations of the institution, and see that they are observed by all who are employed under them, and shall report any remissness or neglect of duty to the Superintendent or Steward.

CARPENTER.

1. The Carpenter shall have charge of the workshop, tools, etc., belonging to his department of labor. He shall attend to the repairs, alterations and improvements made under the direction of the Superintendent or Steward.

2. He shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the amount of lumber used, and for what purpose.

3. He shall make a report to the Clerk at the end of each month.

FARMER AND GARDENER.

1. The Farmer, under the direction and control of the Steward, shall have in his immediate charge the lands used for farming purposes, the farming implements, the horses, cattle, hogs, chickens and produce of the farm, together with the hay, grain, straw, etc., purchased and delivered at the Asylum.

2. He shall keep a book, in which, under the head of General Accounts, he shall charge the farm with wages paid for labor, the cost of farming implements, the amount paid for blacksmithing, for grain, hay, bran, shorts, straw, etc., purchased and delivered to him, and all other articles or items of expenditure for farming purposes. Under the same head he will credit the farm with all products, with the labor of himself and hands in making fences, gates, putting up buildings, etc., together with all articles that may be sold.

3. He will also keep separate accounts under the following heads: "For the Asylum," "For Hogs," "For Cattle." On account for the Asylum, he will charge every article of produce, grain, hay, straw, etc., together with the pork, beef, veal, chickens, etc., delivered from time to time to the Steward for the use of the Asylum, and credit the "Asylum" with every article, of whatever nature or kind, purchased by the Steward and placed in his keeping. On account for "Hogs," he will charge the amount paid for all expenses; he will credit the number and weight of hogs sold and the amount of pork supplied. On account for "Cattle," he will charge amount paid for cattle purchased, amount paid for grain, hay, shorts, bran, etc., fed per day, and the amount of any other expendi-

ture incurred for cattle; he will credit the quantity of milk and butter obtained daily, and the number and weight of cattle fatted and killed, including the hides and tallow.

4. The Farmer will be held responsible for the safe keeping of all grain, hay, straw, bran, shorts, cattle, hogs, horses, farming implements, or anything else connected with the farm, and the Steward shall see that no such article is left at the Asylum unless received and checked by the Secretary.

5. The Farmer will be careful to confer often with the Steward in reference to all matters pertaining to his charge, give timely notice as to all his wants, and he shall be faithful and industrious in the use of every means in his power to render the farm productive and profitable to the Asylum.

6. He shall make a report, embracing all the business transactions of the farm, whenever required to do so by the Superintendent.

7. He, with the aid of such patients as can be taken out for that purpose, shall have the care of the orchard, garden, and the grounds around the Asylum and Physician's house; he shall have charge of the cultivation of the vegetables, fruits and flowers, and he will be held responsible for their safe keeping and delivery at the Asylum, as directed from time to time by the Superintendent or Steward.

8. He shall keep a pass-book, in which shall be entered by the Steward the number, weight or measurement of the products of the garden and orchard, delivered from time to time to the Asylum, and report the same to the Clerk monthly.

9. As the fruits and flowers are intended for the use of the patients, the Gardener is enjoined not to permit visitors or employes to pluck, or otherwise disturb them, without permission from the Superintendent.

CHIEF COOKS.

1. The chief cook of the male department shall have the general charge, under the direction of the Steward, of all the cooking for the patients and attachés of the old Asylum building and its dependent wards and departments, including the employes on the farm and garden.

2. The chief cook of the female department, under the direction of the Matron, shall have charge of the cooking for the inmates and attachés of the new Asylum building and its dependencies.

3. They shall take care of the supplies for their respective kitchens and prepare the food as may be directed, and see to its proper distribution and delivery to the various wards.

4. They shall personally take care of the fires and lights, and see that their respective apartments are properly closed for the night.

5. They shall be mainly responsible for the conduct of such help as they may require in the performance of their duties.

ENGINEERS.

1. The Engineers will have charge of their respective engine rooms, engines, boilers, pumps, steam and water pipes, tanks and other machinery, apparatus and tools connected with their several apartments. They will see that they are all kept neat, clean and in good order.

2. They will run their respective engines and pumps, and will keep up

steam so long each day as may be required to accomplish the object for which they are respectively used.

3. They should not admit company or visitors into their apartments without permission of the Superintendent.

APOTHECARY.

1. The Apothecary, under the direction of the Resident and Assistant Physician, shall have charge of the dispensary, see that it is kept neat and clean, and supplied with the necessary assortment of medicines; he shall keep the medicines arranged in an orderly and systematic manner and technically labeled with printed labels. He shall also have charge of the surgical instruments, and all other instruments and things appropriately belonging to this department; and he shall see that they are always kept clean, in order for use, and *in their proper place*.

2. He shall prepare, put up and deliver to the several wards the medicine prescribed by the Resident and Assistant Physicians, with the directions and the name of the patient to whom it is to be administered, plainly written upon the vial or package.

3. He shall every month, or oftener, clear the ward, medicine cases of all discontinued medicines, and empty vials and boxes, and return the same to the dispensary.

4. He shall assist the Assistant Physician in keeping the "case book," in which shall be recorded the cases of patients under treatment and recently admitted, describing therein their condition, symptoms, the changes that may occur from time to time, the mode of treatment, and all the peculiar circumstances connected with each case.

5. He shall take the meteorological observations, under the direction of the Superintendent, and keep a register of the same.

6. He may assist in attending to visitors.

7. He will not allow patients in his apartment.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

1. The whole time of employés should be devoted to the institution.
2. They must never work for themselves during the hours of duty.
3. They shall not employ or permit patients to work for them, or for others, without permission from the Superintendent.
4. They shall not receive any gratuity or present from patients or their friends without the consent of the Superintendent.
5. Attendants are not to make a practice of visiting each others' wards, except on necessary errands.
6. They must never leave their halls unattended, or without a substitute.
7. They must not retire to their rooms during duty hours, for reading, writing, sewing, napping, and so forth.
8. Employés must not take friends or others into the wards without permission.
9. They must not lend their keys, and must be ever careful not to lose them.
10. They should not visit departments to which they do not belong, except on business or by permission.
11. They must always regard the affairs of the Asylum as confidential, and never make them the subject of conversation with those unconnected with it.
12. All known abuses, improprieties and violations of rule must be reported to the Superintendent.
13. No intoxicating liquors shall be used in the Asylum or upon the premises, except as prescribed by the Physicians for medicinal purposes.
14. No person addicted to gambling, or of intemperate habits, or of immoral character, will be employed in the institution.
15. Ward attendants will not be allowed to leave the Asylum without permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.
16. Male attendants will invariably notify the Supervisor before leaving, and report to him immediately on their return, or the time at which they returned.
17. Female attendants shall, in like manner, give notice of leaving and report time of returning to the Matron; and in the absence of the Physicians the Matron may grant leave of absence to female attendants in cases of emergency.
18. Other employés will not be permitted to leave their business during

the hours of duty, without permission of the Superintendent, or in his absence, of the Steward.

19. Employés on the farm should not be granted leave of absence without first consulting the Farmer.

20. The Steward shall keep an account of the time outside employes are absent during duty hours.

21. All employés leaving must hang up their keys in the place provided for that purpose.

22. Non-residents will not be permitted to remain in the institution at night without the knowledge and permission of the Superintendent.

23. All employés must be ready to perform extra duty in cases of emergency.

24. All letters, or other writing, parcels or packages, to or from the patients, must be shown the Superintendent or Assistant Physician, before being sent away or delivered to the patient.

25. All money, jewels or other valuables found on patients, and all sums left or sent for their benefit, must be deposited in the office of the Superintendent.

26. All employés, in their treatment of, and deportment towards patients, will observe the rules prescribed for the government of the attendants.

27. No conversation shall be held with patients through the windows; and no person is allowed to stand by the windows, attracting the attention and listening to the talk of patients.

28. No male person whatever, except officers in the discharge of regular duty, shall visit the apartments, or enter the building occupied by the female patients, without express permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

29. Visitors may be admitted in the institution from ten to twelve A. M., and from two to four P. M.—Sundays and holidays excepted; and male visitors excepted, as regards the female department.

30. In his absence, the Assistant Physician will exercise the authority and perform the duties of the Superintendent.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Resident Physician and Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, October 1st, 1869. }

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds

RELATIVE TO THE

INSANE ASYLUM AT STOCKTON.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, March 21st, 1870.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in obedience to a resolution of this House, visited the Insane Asylum in the City of Stockton, and found the new buildings built in a good and substantial manner, and of the following dimensions: South wing, fronting west, one hundred and fifty-two feet; centre building, one hundred and one feet; the length of new building, two hundred and fifty-two feet; the north wing, as contemplated, one hundred and fifty two feet, which your committee would recommend the erection of as proposed, the building would then front to the west and be four hundred and five feet, which runs back east at right angles with the front, one hundred and sixty feet, and the west end containing forty-two feet of the front measurement of the south wings. The proposed north wing, of course, if erected, will be the same in form and extent as the south wing. The design of the proposed wing at the north end is a fac simile of the one erected at the south end, and your committee would earnestly recommend the erection of the north wing, so as to give more room for the insane, as the building is very much crowded with those unfortunate persons at this time. This building is occupied by the insane females. The new building is well ventilated and supplied with an abundance of good pure water. The same building is heated by steam, and every portion of the same is kept in perfect order. The whole of the buildings seem to be built of the best material that could be had, and the work done on the said building is done in the most approved style, and reflects credit on the builders of the same, and the State of California may feel proud of said institution. The grounds are handsomely laid out with numerous walks and avenues, with a fine variety of evergreens, forest shrubs and flowers. The grounds are so well arranged and laid off, that they must be very interesting and pleasing, not only to the insane but all who may visit the institution and grounds. The old building is occupied by the insane males, and your committee found the same to be in better condition than they expected. It is kept in good order, and every portion of it presents a neat appearance. Your committee could not advise any more additions to the old building. The grounds adjacent to the building are handsomely laid out, and presents

a very handsome and inviting appearance. This building is occupied by the insane males. There is also a new frame building that has been erected, which gives a good deal of room for quite a number of patients, and is well arranged, with good ventilation. This building is for those insane that are quietly disposed and not destructive.

Your committee would call the attention of the Board of Directors to the furniture and the carpets of the Resident Physician's residence. We find that the same is poorly furnished, and would recommend the refurnishing in part, if not in whole, the residence of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Your committee would further state, that the State of California may feel proud of the present Superintendent for the able manner in which he has taken care of the buildings, grounds, and the insane in said institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BIGGS, for Committee.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION

RELATIVE TO

S. B. 546, A. B. 474, S. B. 82.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT

SENATE CHAMBER, March 15th, 1870.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The San Francisco delegation, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 546—An Act concerning the salaries of certain officers therein named—having duly considered the same, respectfully report the same back to the Senate with the following amendments, to wit:

First—In line one, of section one, strike out the word “deputy,” and insert the word “book keeper;” and in line three of the same section, strike out the words “acting as book keeper.”

Second—In line eight, of section one, strike out the words “and fifty;” and recommend that the amendments be adopted, and the bill passed as amended; and

Having duly considered Assembly Bill No. 474—An Act further to define the powers and duties of the Sheriff of San Francisco—report the same back and recommend its passage; and

Having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 82—An Act amendatory of and supplementary to an Act legalizing ordinance eight hundred, as passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, passed by the Legislature of the State of California, approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight—report back to the Senate a substitute therefor, and respectfully recommend the passage of the substitute.

SAUNDERS, for Delegation.



MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

OF THE

Assembly Committee on State Hospitals,

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 50,

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER TO VISIT
THE EASTERN INSANE ASYLUMS, ETC.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORTS.

MAJORITY REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Committee on State Hospitals, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 50, an Act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to visit the Eastern insane asylums, and to define his powers and duties, report the same back and recommend its indefinite postponement.

W. E. EICHELROTH.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable Assembly of California:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Hospitals, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 50, submit the following report:

The Governor, in his late message, recommended the appointment of a Commissioner for the purposes contemplated by this bill, and this bill has received the indorsement of the Hospital Committee of the Senate and the approval of that body. We know of no objections that can be justly urged to its passage, whilst, on the contrary, the reasons why it should meet a favorable consideration at our hands appear conclusive.

A glance at the reports emanating from our Insane Asylum will be sufficient evidence of the rapid and alarming increase of insanity. Every consideration of justice, mercy and humanity demands that we take some steps towards producing a different state of affairs. It is believed that if this bill becomes a law, some citizen of this State will be found who will accept the mission, contributing towards its end his time and services; that the only expense incurred by the State will be the necessary and actual travelling expenses, fixed at the lowest possible limit.

Throughout the civilized world scientific men in charge of lunatic asylums are bending their efforts toward the amelioration of the condi-

tion of the unhappy persons who are victims of this terrible disease. Consultations with such men, actual observation of their mode of treatment—medical, moral, hygienic and sanitary—by one qualified and willing to undertake the mission, can but be most happy in results.

On no subject is there such a dearth of "book information." The annual reports of the various asylums are but little more than statements of the numbers received and discharged.

The library of the Insane Asylum consists of seven works on the subject; whilst the State Library furnishes two works only, and most of these may be said to be confined principally to medical treatment, and of doubtful utility at that—so rapidly of late has science advanced and the treatment of the insane been improved upon. In this condition of things, the result of an actual observation of the best conducted asylums, embodied in an intelligent report, would, in our opinion, be invaluable.

Such a report, embracing, as it would, a general summary of the most approved treatment of the insane, the mode and manner of conducting asylums, and the rules and regulations that experience has proven necessary, could not fail to furnish information most valuable to persons entrusted with the management of our Asylum, and at the same time afford to the law-maker, who is called upon to legislate on the subject, an apt and ready medium of information.

The Medical Superintendents of the Eastern asylums have, for the last twenty years, held annual meetings, under the auspices of an association formed by themselves, and thus had advantages that the officers of our Asylum are debarred from; yet, even by the Eastern States, missions of this kind have been deemed of imperative necessity. From the many instances we cite the following:

In eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the Canadian authorities, at a large expense, secured the services of the eminent Dr. Joseph Workman, to make an extended examination of foreign asylums, and upon his return, the value of his services were admitted on all sides, and were proven by the many changes that were made for the better, even in the admirably managed asylums of Canada.

In eighteen hundred and sixty-three, acting under a joint resolution of the Legislature, the Governor of Massachusetts appointed a Commission, headed by the venerable Josiah Quincy, which visited and reported upon all the principal asylums on the American continent.

The State of New York, the Utica Asylum of which is justly her pride, has drawn to it from every quarter men who have made the study of insanity a specialty, and lately had Dr. Kellogg in Europe, on a mission similar in character to the one proposed by this bill.

The Sheppard Asylum, of Baltimore—a private institution, the offspring of the philanthropic spirit of a single individual—commissioned Dr. Brown to visit the asylums of Europe, paying him not only his expenses, but full compensation for his services.

It is unnecessary to inquire further for precedents upon which to justify the action of the Governor and our State Senate in their support of the measure we are now considering; were we without precedents, still, to the undersigned, the wisdom of this measure would be apparent. We have nearly one thousand insane persons in our State Asylum. The statistics of this institution, as above said, show that insanity is alarmingly increasing in our midst. It is unnecessary here to speculate about the causes that produce this increase. They are as permanent, however, as they are active among us. Every year will produce its supply of new cases, and each succeeding year will produce a larger percentage, accord-

ing to population, than the preceding year. Of course, those who are not healed will be added to the list of permanently incurable, until the burden of supporting thousands of such unfortunates will be very seriously felt by the people of the State.

Not humanity merely, but a wise policy, will unite in calling upon the Legislature to do all that can be done, not merely to *take care of our insane*, but to cure them, for in this way only can we relieve ourselves of their support. Medical and scientific men of Europe and America are investigating and studying this subject of insanity, particularly *now*, with a view to its *cure*, treating it as a disease merely; and the conviction is growing stronger every day that science will soon discover the correct treatment of all mental disorders, and that they will soon be as curable as fevers or other diseases of the physical system.

Whatever will tend to enlarge our knowledge respecting the treatment of insanity, with a view to its cure, will not only subserve the interests of the insane themselves, but will be of vast benefit to the State in an economical point of view. Knowledge is what we want, and we may close this report with the remark borne out, we think, by the experience of the past quarter of a century, that the vast improvements made in the treatment of the insane, and the hopeful aspect of the question now so deeply claiming the attention of the benevolent and wise men of our day, are due mainly to the knowledge gathered and imported by distinguished medical men, who, under the auspices of our Legislatures and benevolent private institutions, have been sent on missions and have personally examined into the mode of treating the insane in different countries of the civilized world.

In view of these and many other facts that might be mentioned, we are convinced that it is our duty to earnestly urge the passage of this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

T. R. THOMAS,
R. C. FRYER.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD.

SENATE BILL NO. 50.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER TO VISIT THE EASTERN INSANE ASYLUMS, AND TO DEFINE HIS POWERS AND DUTIES.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows :*

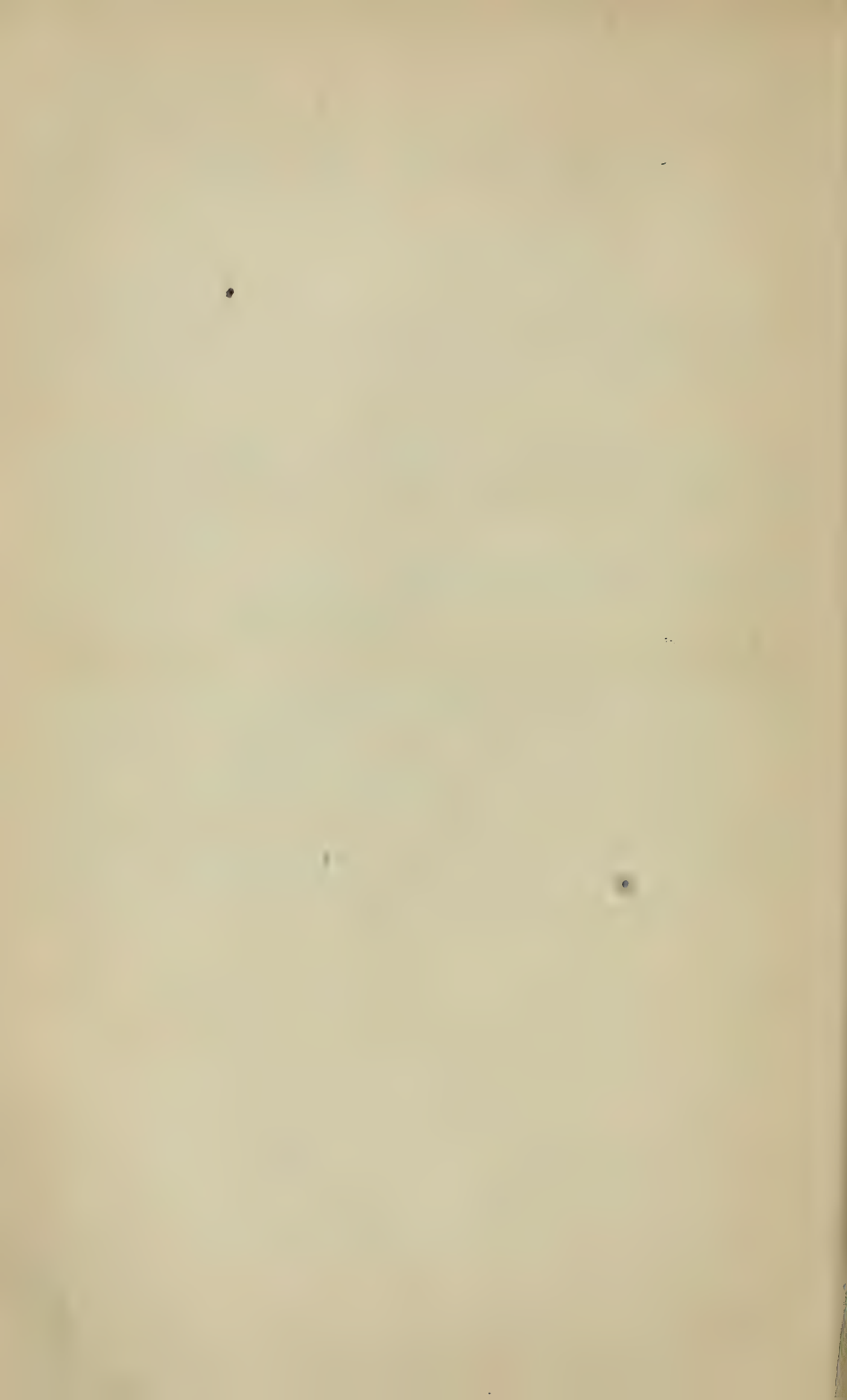
SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint and commission some suitable person a Commissioner, to visit the principal insane asylums of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany, and to perform the duties herein prescribed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such Commissioner to visit such asylums as soon as possible, and to collect and compile all accessible and reliable information as to their management, the different modes of treatment, and the statistics of insanity.

SEC. 3. Such Commissioner shall, in or before the next session of the Legislature, make a written report to the Governor, in which he shall embody at length a history of the management adopted at such asylums, a statement of the different modes of treatment in use, and such statistics as he may deem reliable, which report shall, by the Governor, be transmitted to the Legislature at its session.

SEC. 4. The Commissioner appointed under the provisions of this Act shall hold his office until the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and shall receive in full payment for his services hereunder, and his travelling expenses, the sum of four hundred dollars per month, payable quarterly, from and after his appointment.

SEC. 5. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.



R E P O R T

OF

Assembly Committee on Hospitals

RELATIVE TO

SENATE BILL NO. 101,

AN ACT TO CREATE A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T .

Mr. SPEAKER: The Committee on Hospitals, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 101—To create a State Board of Health—submit the following report:

We believe that whatever relates to life and the promotion of health is of paramount importance to the human family, and that a community ignorant of properly collected facts concerning its vital history is culpably neglectful, and but feebly defended against "the pestilence that walketh in darkness and destroyeth at noonday." This belief is strengthened by what is now continually afforded in the happy results of domestic and civic hygiene, wherever practised, urged by the progressive minds of the medical profession. In most of the civilized nations of the world the State and municipal representatives of the people are thoroughly aroused to an appreciative sense of the economic and political importance of public health and salubrity, and we trust the day is not far distant when the march of sanitary improvement, or the study of *preventive medicine*, already commenced in Massachusetts, shall have extended to every State of our Union. In England, France, Germany, Austria and Prussia, sanitary improvements, under governmental auspices, have vastly increased the average duration of human life, notwithstanding the many unfavorable hygienic conditions and influences that result from a dense and constantly increasing population. In London, especially, the largest city in the world, has the increase of the probability of life been most plainly seen. In Holland, dreary swamps have been converted into fertile fields, and flourishing cities built upon spots where the foot of man could not once have trodden with safety. Calcutta, built on the swampy side of the Hooghly, by a proper system of drainage of that part of the city inhabited by Europeans, has become as healthy as any country of the same latitude on earth; while Stockholm, with a mean temperature of forty degrees, is, because of gross sanitary neglect, the unhealthiest city in that quarter of the globe, as shown by its death rate.

In view of these and numerous other facts and reasons that time will not permit us to adduce, we are convinced that it is our duty to earnestly urge the passage of this bill, to inaugurate a system of State medicine

in California. We are assured that the Governor will find no difficulty in securing, in the different sections of the State, as provided for in the bill, seven medical men of acknowledged ability and acquirements, and of sufficiently enlarged views, to cope successfully with all the intricacies of so vital a subject, and whose knowledge, drawn immediately from the area of their observations, and marshalled from time to time at the Capital, shall serve to protect and bless our State, not only for the present, but for all future time.

The total expense entailed (but four thousand dollars per annum) will be a mere modicum compared to the invaluable results; for we confidently believe that whatever will tend to enlarge our knowledge, not only of preventable diseases, but also of the lengthening out of human life, will most surely subserve the best interests of the people, and must prove of vast benefit to the State in an economical point of view. Knowledge is what is wanted, to be diffused and spread broadcast over the land, to be brought within the reach of all classes, and especially working men. Every day of sickness, whether produced from any one of the thousand circumstances intimately connected with the several trades and vocations, insalubrity of the workshop, the city, village, or domicile, or by accident, is indeed so much cash capital deducted from the fund upon which they and their families can alone depend for support. Yet it is frequently the case that we overlook every principal of hygiene, and therefore regularly pay the penalty imposed by the moloch of preventable disease, as is demonstrated in the crowded condition of county hospitals and lunatic asylums. •

Not humanity merely, but a wise policy, therefore, unite in calling upon us to do all that can be done to foster and promote sanitary investigations. They belong to the patriot no less than the philanthropist. They involve future prosperity and national greatness. The mischief done by disease is not to be measured by the number of deaths. That is the least part of the result. The paralyzing influence upon emigration, and the natural increase of population, is sufficiently disastrous; but the real and lasting injury lies in the deterioration of race, in the seeds of disease transmitted to future generations, in the degeneracy and decay which are seldom detected till the evil is irreparable.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. EICHELROTH,
J. H. CAROTHERS,
E. W. DOSS,
J. S. THURSTON,
JOHN C. GRISWOLD,
R. C. FRYER.

M E S S A G E

OF

GOV. H. H. HAIGHT,

TRANSMITTING THE

REPORT OF THE YOSEMITE COMMISSIONERS

AND

MEMORIAL OF J. C. LAMON

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, February 4th, 1870. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly :

The report of the Commissioners to manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is herewith transmitted; accompanying this report is a letter and memorial from J. C. Lamon, asking for pecuniary compensation for his claim in the valley.

At the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed to confirm to Messrs. Lamon and Hutchings the title to three hundred and twenty acres of land in the valley (one hundred and sixty acres to each). The objections to the enactment which prevented Executive approval were set forth in a message returning the bill. The Legislature, however, passed the bill by the requisite constitutional majority; but it failed to be properly authenticated by what was doubtless an unintentional oversight of the proper officer of the Senate or House.

The bill provided for a survey of the claims, and made the grants subject to the assent of Congress.

After the passage of the bill, although it failed to be properly authenticated, the Surveyor-General was requested by the claimants, Messrs. Hutchings and Lamon, to make a survey of their claims. He did so, under their instructions, and laid off Lamon's claim in three detached portions, and Hutchings' claim in the form of a cross, extending from mountain to mountain and blocking up the valley.

The letter of the Surveyor-General in reference to this survey is herewith transmitted and explains itself. It illustrates the inexpediency of converting the valley into private ownership and destroying its character of a public reservation.

If Congress refuse to sanction the grant to Messrs. Hutchings and Lamon, it will be necessary to make some provision for protecting the timber in the valley, and for improving the roads and trails; and it would therefore be judicious to make an appropriation, to be expended only in the event that Congress refuses to sanction the attempted legislation of last session. If the grants are made to the claimants, others will make similar claims, and it would, in that event, be hardly expedient to expend public funds upon the valley.

The transmission of the report of the Commissioners was delayed, awaiting the letter of Mr. Lamon.

H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor.

LETTER FROM THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, }
Sacramento, Cal., December, 1869. }

Governor H. H. HAIGHT :

DEAR SIR : In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit the plat of the survey of the claims of J. M. Hutchings and J. C. Lamon in the Valley of the Yosemite, and would recommend that they be rejected.

The surveys were made under the Act of the Legislature passed March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which made it my duty to make the survey within one year after the passage of the Act, but the Act was not to take effect until ratified by Congress. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the surveys could not be made before the Act went into full force and effect. There are other reasons why these surveys should not be confirmed.

You will see by the plat that the claim of Hutchings is laid off so as to reach from mountain to mountain, completely blocking the valley, and the claim, or rather claims, of Lamon, are taken in three detached pieces, being more than half a mile apart. I had no discretionary power in the matter whatever, and laid off the tracks as directed by the claimants. Since making an examination of the valley and making the surveys, I am fully convinced that the State should buy these parties out and lease them the premises for a term of years. I have stated briefly the reasons for not approving the surveys. Much more might be said on the subject, but a glance at the plat I am sure will be sufficient to warrant your Excellency in rejecting them.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General, Cal.

REPORT.

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

SIR: As required by law, the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees beg leave to submit herewith their biennial report:

The last Legislature endeavored, so far as was in its power, to repudiate the action of a previous one, accepting the grant made by Congress to the State of the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and the Yosemite Valley. They passed a resolution, over the Executive veto, granting to two settlers in the valley one hundred and sixty acres of land each, and requesting Congress to confirm this grant. This, however, Congress has declined to do, a bill to that effect, which was introduced in the House of Representatives, having failed to pass the Senate. As the matter now stands, therefore, the guardianship of the valley and the grove still remains with the State of California, and Congress has not consented to allow the Legislature to alienate any portion of the land which had been accepted under a distinct pledge to hold it "inalienable for all time," for the benefit of the people, as a place of public use, resort and recreation.

The Commissioners have, therefore, not resigned their office, nor have they ceased to perform the duties imposed on them by their acceptance of the same, although no appropriation was made by the last Legislature to enable them to make any expenditures in or about the grants, and while, on the other hand, the claimants to the valley have been naturally encouraged, by the action of the Legislature, to resist their authority, so far as they thought it for their interest to do so.

At the time of the adjournment of the last Legislature, legal proceedings had been commenced against one of the claimants in the valley, who had refused to recognize the authority of the Commissioners. This suit is still pending and will soon be brought to trial in the lower Court. It will of course be a test suit for all the other cases of a similar character, there being a considerable number of persons who claim various rights and privileges in the valley, some of whom have, while others have not, notified the Commissioners of the character and extent of their claims.

In the meantime, the Commissioners have, so far as they could without money, done what was to be done in carrying out the intent of Congress in making the grant, and of the Legislature of eighteen hundred sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in accepting it. They have executed various leases to parties requiring them, and have proposals for others under consideration. It is not, however, their intention to do anything more than is absolutely required for the accommodation of travellers and for the public good until the question of title has been decided and the authority of the State, acting through the Commissioners, has been recognized, and also until it has been shown that Congress will not sanction any attempt on the part of the State to throw off the responsibility which it voluntarily assumed in accepting the grant of the

Yosemite Valley and of the Big Trees. The Guardian, Mr. Galen Clark, has continued to perform his duties in watching over the tracts in question and preventing depredations thereon, and, of course, without salary.

As stated in the previous report, leases were offered to Messrs. Lamon and Hutchings of the premises occupied by them, for the space of ten years, free of rent, a degree of liberality beyond which the Commissioners had no legal power to go; but such leases were refused by these parties, who declined to recognize in any manner the authority of the Commissioners. A lease has been given to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Leidig of a portion of the valley for a hotel site, and authority has been granted to parties engaged in constructing a wagon road from Big Oak Flat to the Yosemite, to descend into the valley on the north side of the Merced River. Negotiations are also in progress for the construction of a trail by which parties can ride to points above the Vernal Fall, thus avoiding the difficult and fatiguing climb up the ladders by which access is now had to that region.

The amount of travel to the Yosemite Valley has greatly increased during the past two years, and the people of the State are beginning to recognize more clearly than before the great value of the Congressional grant, and the importance of carrying out the provisions of the Act of the Legislature accepting it.

The Commissioners confidently look forward to the time as soon at hand when tens of thousands of visitors shall yearly go to the Yosemite Valley, and believe this will be a source of material benefit to the State of very considerable importance.

They believe that if all restrictions on travel in and about the valley can be removed, and the vexatious annoyance of tolls at every point can be spared the traveller, the number of visitors will be greatly increased and their comfort immensely promoted. The pristine beauty of the valley should be preserved, and no unsuitable establishment of any kind be allowed a place within its walls.

The Legislature should have a pride in fulfilling the obligations which have been assumed in this respect, and each year should add something to the comfort of the traveller and the accessibility of the premises. After a small expenditure during the few first years, enough will be received from the rents in the valley to enable the Commissioners to accomplish all they desire, and to pay the salary of the Guardian.

For the present, however, an annual expenditure of a small sum is deemed essential, and the Commissioners therefore ask for an appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars a year for the next two years, to be expended in the following manner:

For trails and bridges in the valley.....	\$2,500 00
For salary of Guardian.....	1,000 00
For map of valley	800 00
For incidentals.....	700 00
Total	\$5,000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Executive Committee,

WM. ASHBURNER,

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24th, 1869.

Secretary.

MEMORIAL

YOSEMITE VALLEY, December 4th, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of California :

Your memorialist would respectfully represent that he is a citizen of the United States of America, of the State of California, and of the County of Mariposa. And your memorialist would further represent, that in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, he settled in and became a resident in the Yosemite Valley, in the aforesaid County of Mariposa, and that at that time he purchased claims there of certain persons who had taken them up under what is known as the "Settlers Act" of the State of California.

And your memorialist would further represent, that he went to work making improvements in good faith, believing that he would eventually be allowed a pre-emption or homestead right to the land upon which his improvements were located, by the United States Government; and that he has from year to year, and constantly, up to the present time, labored industriously making improvements, enduring great deprivations and hardships for many years, being fifty miles up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the nearest town or Post-office.

And your memorialist would further represent, that his improvements consists of houses to live in and a barn, of fences, and a very fine garden; of large patches of various kinds of berries, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and others. Also, of two large and very fine orchards of fruit trees, now beginning to bear abundantly, being of the very choicest selection of grafted fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, almonds, etc., over one thousand trees altogether; all of which have been transplanted and cultivated with the greatest care and labor, in thoroughly and deeply preparing the ground, and constant cultivation.

And your memorialist would further represent, that all these various improvements, which have cost him ten years constant hard labor, together with considerable amount of other hired labor, he believes at this time to be worth at least twelve thousand dollars.

And your memorialist would further represent, that in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four the Yosemite Valley was, by an

Act of Congress, granted and ceded to the State of California, on condition that it should be held forever inalienable as a place of public resort and recreation, and that the State of California has, by an Act of her Legislature, accepted the grant upon and in accordance with the stipulations named, and have appointed a Board of Commissioners to take charge of the Yosemite Valley, with full powers to possess it and manage all matters pertaining to the same.

And your memorialist would further represent, that the Commissioners appointed to take charge of the valley have brought a suit of ejectment against him, to dispossess him of his various improvements, which suit is now pending against him and still undecided.

And your memorialist would further represent, that if said suit should be decided against him, it would deprive him of all his earthly possessions and leave him in poverty and in debt.

And your memorialist would further represent, that if he can be paid for his various improvements, according to their full value, by the State of California, he would be willing to vacate the premises and give possession of all his improvements to the Commissioners appointed to take charge of the same.

Therefore, your memorialist would most respectfully ask that the State of California would pay him the full value of his possessions, that he may not be utterly impoverished.

And your memorialist would ever pray.

J. C. LAMON.

Witness:

GALEN CLARK,
FRED. LEIDIG.

We, the undersigned, being personally acquainted with J. C. Lamon, and knowing the statements set forth in the above memorial to be true, would most respectfully recommend that he should be liberally paid for all his improvements.

ALEX. DEWING,
GALEN CLARK,
L. F. JONES,
J. O. LOVEJOY,
CHARLES BOGAN,
R. T. WILLIAMS,
PETER McDERMOTT,
FRED. LEIDIG,
J. W. THOMAS,
JOHN F. HARRIS & BRO.,
H. SCHLAGETER,
RICHARD H. DALY,
HUGH DAVANAY,
LINDSEY J. WEST,

ROBERT COLLISON,
JAS. C. HUMPHREYS,
WILLIAM BRADFORD,
THOS. J. BIRMINGHAM,
EDWIN MOORE,
GEO. W. TEMPLE,
J. C. HAMILTON,
ANGEVINE REYNOLDS,
J. B. CAMPBELL,
GEO. BERNHARD,
C. E. FARNSWORTH,
ALEXANDER McELVOY,
J. M. HENDRICKS.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Committee on Culture of the Grape

ON THE

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE,

AND THE

PRODUCTION OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate of California:

Your Committee on the Culture of the Grape beg leave to report:

The subject submitted to our investigation is of such vast importance, and so absolutely inherent in and interwoven with our whole political, commercial and social fabric, that no sort of justice can be done to it in a report of such length as would be admissible here.

Realizing this, your committee have spared no labor to obtain, by correspondence with our best vine growers—men whose experience would afford the fullest information, and whose integrity is a full guaranty of reliable accuracy—in all portions of the State, and to condense from such correspondence, and from our own personal investigations, such a brief statement of our grape interests as will do justice to the facts at home, and in some measure answer inquiries from abroad.

We present this brief condensation in a body, and append thereto such statements and statistics as we have been able to collect, in verification and illustration.

We have, however, to report a lamentable want of interest in this matter of furnishing your committee with full and clear statements, by those practical men who alone are capable of giving the facts just as they *are*. Very few of them have responded in any other way than by the sending of specimens, accompanied by notes, begging to be excused for “want of time.”

Our report is not a dissertation on any one or all of the departments of this interest, but merely a general allusion, under the somewhat distinct and yet inseparable heads of—

FRESH GRAPES,
RAISINS,
WINE,
BRANDY.

That there are vast profits to be derived from each of these, the results of experiments, under all varieties of circumstances, extending from San Diego to Siskiyou, over a broad range of country more than six hundred miles in length, leave no room for doubt.

Our *dessert grapes*, since the opening of the continental railway, have been spread upon the tables of the opulent, without regard to cost, in every State in the Union, and in every prominent city of the British empire and Continental Europe, and everywhere acknowledged to be without a rival.

Our *raisins* have been proved so excellent that few of them have escaped the epicurean consumers of our own State. Those that have gone abroad have received a meed of praise not a whit behind that of the fresh grapes already alluded to, and that, too, while their manufacture is in its merest incipience.

But at the threshold of our other two departments, *wine* and *brandy*, we are met by that inherent anomaly, universal among men, of praising *foreign* and condemning *home* productions, while esteeming *self* and *ours* above all others.

The old expression, "home made," insidiously whispered to us, with a sneer, by foreign producers and their agents, is caught as a watchword, pointed with contemptuous *ridicule*, and hissed in the ear of every American consumer.

But, really, what we want is a pure article—the product of the grape, free from all foreign ingredients, no matter where produced; and surely this demand is answered here. Our vintners have no motive for adulteration. The crop is always good; there is no lack of legitimate material; grapes are abundant every year. It is not with us as with European vine growers. *There*, one good, full crop, safely harvested, in five years, is a fair average for the last half century; while there has been no single year in which the grape crop has been a failure in California, since the introduction of viniculture here in seventeen hundred and forty—now more than a century and a quarter. Still further: while the European crop is always subject to rains, at the season of gathering, producing mould and rot in the berries, which transmit their offensive qualities through every stage of the products, California vine growers enjoy an entire immunity from this evil, and hence can regularly and certainly produce a purer wine or brandy than is possible in the other case.

Summing up on this point, an experienced and intelligent Hungarian vine grower, after extensive investigations in our State, says: "Of all the vine growing countries in Europe, not one possesses the advantages of California; and I am satisfied that even if the separate advantages of these countries could be combined in one, it would still be surpassed by California when her resources shall be fully developed. Nowhere in France, the Netherlands, Holland, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, Nassau, Baden, Switzerland, Spain, Italy or any other country, can be found wines more noble and generous than this young State on the Pacific is capable of producing. Nor has she ever been anywhere equalled in the amount of her vintage per acre, or the annual certainty of her crop."

With this earnest testimony from an intelligent foreigner, no American—no *Californian*, especially—should ever again point to "*as noble and generous wine as the world ever produced*," and repeat the supercilious "*home made*."

What is true of our wines is also true of our brandies—they are *pure*. This, after all, is the desideratum, whether used in the mechanic arts or medical compounds, whether administered to the fainting or quaffed at the social board. The senses may be gratified by "*bonquet*" and "*aroma*," but the real worth is in a *pure* article. And this our manufacturers attain in the highest possible degree.

All else needed is *age*. This can only be secured by such legislation as will enable our producers to hold their vintages, without consuming their value in interest on money paid for taxes. [See appendix A.]

And to this point your committee beg to call the especial attention of every department of our Government.

These several departments of our vine interest open up and demand vast collateral industries, including boxes for packing and labels for marking, and warehouses for storing our fresh grapes and raisins; crushers and presses, and vats and stills, and casks, and bottles, and barrels, and tierces, and pipes for our wines and brandies; and rail cars, and ships, and agencies and financial exchange for the transportation and sale of them all.

Nor is there danger of overdoing this industry. No one now doubts that with our advantages for transportation, we can send to the remotest ports on earth our wines, when one year old, without adding a drop of spirit for their preservation, and thus command the market of the world. Hence we repeat, that this business *well* done cannot be *overdone*.

This is the more evident when we consider that within our seven hundred miles of latitude, there is developed in valley, plain and hill-side, every possible *aspect*, and every possible soil; and between the sea coast and the mountain top, every temperature and every climate in which it is possible for any variety of grape to thrive.

Hence we can, with absolute certainty, produce every desirable class and variety of grape, and every variety of wine and brandy that any people on earth shall call for.

In response to our invitation, the following named gentlemen have forwarded to your committee samples of their wines and brandies, with more or less of information pertaining to their manufacture:

F. Mathews—A superior Catawba wine, and very good brandy from the ordinary Mission grape.

N. Carriger—White wine, red wine, native claret, brandy; good.

B. D. Wilson, of Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles—Excellent qualities of wine, white, red, port and green seal

United Wine Growers, of Anaheim—Brandy and white wine; very good.

B. N. Bugbey, of Natoma Vineyard, Sacramento County—White wine and champagne of excellent quality.

H. Jarboe, of Santa Clara—Saratoga wine; good.

O. W. Craig, of Sonoma—White wine, Malaga, Angelica and brandy; very fine.

Th. Schmidt—Good white wine.

Live Oak Vineyard, Santa Clara—Brandy; good.

N. D. Julian, of Yreka—Catawba, white and sweet wine; good.

H. D. Dunn & Co.—Riesling; first quality.

I. Landsberger, of Sonoma—Riesling and champagne; *superior*.

David Felton—Wine and brandy from Mission grape; good.

Dr. G. B. Crane—White wine and claret; good.

Pellet & Co.—Red and white wine; good.

Wm. Hood—White wine; good.

S. Brannan, of Calistoga—Port wine, very superior, and brandy; the latter as fine as the best French. [See appendix B]

Schell & Krause, of Knight's Ferry—Sherry and port wine and brandy; all the *very best*, with account of manufacture. [See appendix C.]

After a somewhat careful investigation, your committee feel constrained to say that, thus far, the grapes grown on our chaparral lands, in the foot-hills and on the mountain sides, produce superior wines and brandies. Indeed, it seems impossible that wines of the same age could excel those of Schell & Krause, from Red Mountain Vineyard, in the foot-hills of Stanislaus County.

In conclusion, your committee beg to urge upon this body, and through it, upon all parts of our Government, the propriety—the imperative *necessity*—of carefully guarding this important interest from such taxation as shall interfere with its most rapid development.

Far better for this State and the nation to remove all taxation, and thus open the door and invite, by thousands, the intelligent vine growers of Europe to come in multiplied numbers, bringing with them their experience, their industry, their families and their capital, than, by any temporary policy, to impose such taxes as shall in any measure cripple the enterprise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. MACLAY, for Committee.

APPENDIX A.

Dr. D. K. Rule, President of St. Helena Grape Growers' Association, has forwarded us quite an able and elaborate document on the growth and development of grape culture, from which we extract the following:

"We are a young community in the culture of the vine. Ten years ago Napa County did not send out one gallon of wine; three years ago, not one gallon of brandy; yet we are now the fifth county in the State in the production of wine. Our business has been much crippled by unwise legislation, and the worse than unwise ruling of Commissioner Delano. In consequence of the latter, the distillery of F. Schliper & Co., of this place, which worked seven hundred tons of grapes in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight—worked nothing but offal from the wine press in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine—yet, I think, your committee will find that the brandy sent by Mr. Krug, Jr., partner, and now successor of F. Schliper & Co., will compare favorably with any made in the State.

"The land planted with vines in this district is totally worthless for all other purposes, even for pasturage; one hundred acres of it would not support one goose. Most of the land so planted could have been bought twelve years ago for fifty to seventy-five cents per acre. It yielded no revenue to State or county. At great expense men, mostly with small means, have freed this otherwise worthless soil from stones and bushes, and planted in it vines. Result: land valued by Assessors as high as grain land; vines valued as 'permanent improvements,' and again as 'growing crop;' the wine assessed at least *twice* before fit for market, and the proceeds of sale again taxed as money. Thus land brought by the industry of men from fifty to ninety-five cents per acre is taxed at fifty cents before any real profit has accrued. Is any other business so borne down by multiple taxation? The writer can assure you that not one vine grower in Napa County has yet had a return equal to ten per cent. per annum upon the money invested in the culture of the vine; yet, under the false impression that vineyard men are rapidly growing rich—accumulating fortunes—both State and National Government have imposed taxes greater than upon any other industry. Such articles as you have read in the *Alta* newspaper about immense profits of the business—

one hundred dollars minimum to five hundred dollars maximum per acre—are totally without foundation in facts; were evidently furnished by men who wished to sell vineyards. A vineyard will not pay current expenses until four to five years old; will not pay expenses and ordinary interest until seven years old. We can prove all statements to the contrary false, *as a general rule*, though some small *pet* vineyards, in highly favorable locations, may have paid largely from 'fancy grapes' at an earlier period. The day of 'fancy grapes' has passed; we must now look to wine, brandy and raisins for our profits; and whilst every vine grower is willing to contribute his due share to the support of Government, we must protest against the triple taxation under which we now suffer."

1. This Act is intended to apply to distillers of brandy from grapes, who are at the same time vintners, and where the distillery is attached to the vineyard.

2. Distilling of brandy from the grape shall include the distillation of wine produced entirely from the grape.

3. Distillers of brandy from grapes, who shall distil from any other material, shall not be entitled to the privileges of this Act.

4. Distillers of brandy from grapes shall, before commencing the distillation, report, under oath, to the Assessor the quantity and alcoholic strength of the material he is prepared to distil, which shall be examined and verified by the Assessor before permission shall be granted to commence the distillation; for which purpose the Assessor may require the distiller to test the liquid to be distilled by the use of his distillery, and the Assessor, when he assesses the tax upon the brandy, shall return the same at not less than eighty per cent. of the quantity of brandy thus above reported and verified. And the Assessor shall require the distiller of brandy from grapes to make a monthly return within five days of the first day of each and every month (whenever the distillation shall require so long a time) of all the material used, and the quantity, in proof gallons, of all the brandy distilled. And he shall require an additional return of a like character, within five days after the termination of the distillation, whenever the same shall end within the month. In the report first herein required, a special report shall be made of the quantity of grapes or wine that may have been purchased.

5. Distillers of brandy from grapes are hereby exempted from any restrictions regarding rectification, so far as the same may apply to the brandy distilled upon the premises.

6. When brandy, distilled from grapes, shall be placed in packages other than those intended for sale, and which shall not be removed from the premises, the Assessor shall inspect and determine the quantity of brandy in the several packages, and mark or brand thereon, in proof gallons, with the proof of the brandy and date of the measurement; and he shall assess the same against the distiller, and return the same to the Collector of the district and to the Commissioner at Washington; and the distiller shall be required by the Collector to give a good and sufficient bond to him, which shall be approved by the Assessor and be submitted to the Commissioner at Washington. The bond shall be for the payment of the above assessed taxes within three years, unless within that time the brandy shall be sold, when it shall be removed from the premises, before which removal the Collector shall require the payment of the tax, and he shall cancel the bond and stamp the packages. The above bond shall be for double of the amount of the taxes assessed, and

the same shall be a first lien upon the brandy, the distillery used in its manufacture, the tools, vessels and fixtures thereon, and upon the lot of land and premises whereon the distillery is situated.

7. Brandy that shall be changed from a larger package into a smaller one, or from one package into another, shall not be required to pay more than one charge for gauger's fees.

8. The tax upon brandy from grapes shall be fifty cents per proof gallon.

9. Distillers of brandy from grapes shall be required, after registering the distillery, to pay a special tax of ten dollars, where the amount to be distilled in one year shall be less than two thousand proof gallons, and fifty dollars where the amount shall exceed two thousand proof gallons.

10. The bond of a distiller of brandy from grapes shall be limited to not less than twice the amount of the tax, nor more than three times the amount of the tax upon the quantity he proposes to distil, and it shall be increased or decreased at the discretion of the Assessor, within the above limits, from time to time, as circumstances may require.

11. All infractions of this law shall be punished by penalties that shall be graduated by the Commissioner of the United States Internal Revenue; but no penalty shall be exacted greater than three times the amount due to the Government because of such violation of the law, where the amount is definite and determined, or greater than double the amount of the bond; and no excessive penalty shall be exacted for a mere neglect of the provisions of this Act, where no intention of fraud shall be shown.

12. And it is hereby enacted that all Acts or parts of Acts that are in any way in conflict with the above are hereby repealed, so far as they may apply to the distillation of brandy from grapes.

APPENDIX B.

Sam. Brannan's brandy and port wine, manufactured at Calistoga, Napa County.

The brandy has been analyzed by C. Tazeal, Professor of Chemistry in the Santa Clara College, January twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, with the following results:

The brandy is from grapes. It is of full standard strength. It is free from all deleterious substances. It may be recommended for medicinal purposes.

The port wine is of a very superior quality, and can be recommended for general use.

APPENDIX C.

Schell, Krause & Co., Red Mountain Vineyard, situate near Knight's Ferry, in the County of Stanislaus, thirty-eight miles east of Stockton

This vineyard is situated in the foot-hills, on Littlejohn's Creek, that flanks Table Mountain on the west for nearly fifteen miles. The country in and around there is volcanic in its origin. The soil is of a diversified character, having been brought down and deposited by the waters of said creek during its high stages, and is composed of scoria, decomposed lava, iron rock and alluvial soil, intermixed with clay.

The vineyard contains fifty-six thousand vines, varying from one to eight years old, about six thousand of which were set out last year, and are of foreign variety, such as Muscats, Black Hamburg, Reine de Niece (by some called Flaming Tokay), Malaga and Black Prince. These are intended for table grape.

RED WINE.

The red wine is made from the California or Mission grape. The grapes are permitted to get very ripe on the vine before gathering. They are then gathered in boxes, and carried to the crushing room, which is in the upper story of the building, run through the crusher, fall upon a screen, where the stems are separated from the pulp, through which it passes into a tank, holding about six hundred gallons, situated on the second floor, where it is permitted to ferment about fourteen days; then the wine is drawn off into casks in the cellar below, and the pumice is subjected to a powerful screw press. It remains undisturbed in the casks until about the twenty-fifth of December or first of February, depending on circumstances, when it is racked off into clean casks. The sherry is made from the purest juice of the grape, before it is colored from the skin of the grape, and is fermented in oak casks in the cellar, where the temperature never exceeds seventy degrees Fahrenheit; but our opinion is, a higher temperature for the sherry would be better.

The brandy is made from the grape pumice and lees of the wine, the latter making the best brandy, as it contains more of the oil of cognac. Three condensers are used in connection with the still, for separating the impurities from the brandy, such as fusil oil and "ground taste," as it is often called; after which it is made to pass through a column of

charcoal, nine feet high. In the course of two or three years, it becomes very fine brandy, pronounced by good judges equal to the best imported article.

The cellar or wine building is forty-four by sixty-four, and is of stone. Twenty-four by forty-four is two and one-half stories high. The cellar is sixteen feet high in the clear.

The committee is of the opinion that the sherry is of a very superior quality; also the port. The brandy is also very fine, and will bear comparison with the French brandy.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICE OF I LANDSBERGER & Co.,
423 and 429 Jackson street,
San Francisco, March 23d, 1870. }

Hon. C. Maclay:

DEAR SIR: In answer to some inquiries that were made at the Capitol last week, concerning our champagne and Riesling wines, I believe the following will be found to cover the premises:

The champagne wine was made from white wine of the vintage of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, grown in Sonoma Valley by Mr. A. F. Haraszthy. The grapes used in its manufacture were a combination of the Riesling, the Chasselas, the Gutedel and a few White Frontignans, and about one half of the Mission grape. The combination, though occurring almost accidentally, has been found to bring out the individual perfections of these different grapes, and produce the harmonious whole which was submitted to the committee.

The soil is of a dark color, mixed with gravel; it is very thin, poor in character, and seldom more than two and a half feet deep.

The manner of cultivation is that introduced by Col. Haraszthy, that is, by *layers*. The vines were originally eight feet apart in every direction, but, by means of *layers*, they were brought to be four feet in one way while the other distance of eight feet was retained. It is found, by *actual experiment*, that this manner produces more grapes to the acre, and ripens them more evenly, and produces larger and more perfect berries. The pruning is the same as is followed all over the State.

After the first fermentation has ceased, the wine is removed from Sonoma to our vaults in San Francisco. Here it is allowed to remain until about the first of January, when we rack it from its lees into other clean casks, and we then fine it with fish sounds properly cured. When clear, we ascertain, by proper analysis, the exact countenance of absolute alcohol, and the exact amount of sugar.

Knowing these, we proceed to add the necessary amount of rock candy; this alone producing, through fermentation, the sparkling quality. The wine is then bottled, corked and wired, after which it is removed to the fermenting room. It is here, under a temperature of about seventy

degrees Fahrenheit, that it becomes sparkling wine. The rest of the process, so often detailed by our different papers, I need not describe; it is one of constant care, and is attended with much manual labor. The loss by breakage throughout the process, which lasts about four months, we put down at ten per cent., and the loss by disgorging, at fifteen per cent. more. These losses are almost unavoidable, and we consider the above moderate. If the consumers did not insist upon having the wine sparkle *more* than the French importations, we could have much less breakage. We have another variety of champagne, made from the White Muscat of Frontignan. This has each year been bought up by entire lots, by houses in the East, where it has a great reputation.

RIESLING.

This wine is made from the green Riesling grape, which, by some, is called the Johannisberg Riesling. It is a very good ordinary bearer, if pruned as is done in Germany, that is, leaving each year one or two branches of old wood to bear on; these branches should each have from eight to ten eyes. The vines should also be planted close together, say four by five feet, allowing just space enough to allow a plough to pass.

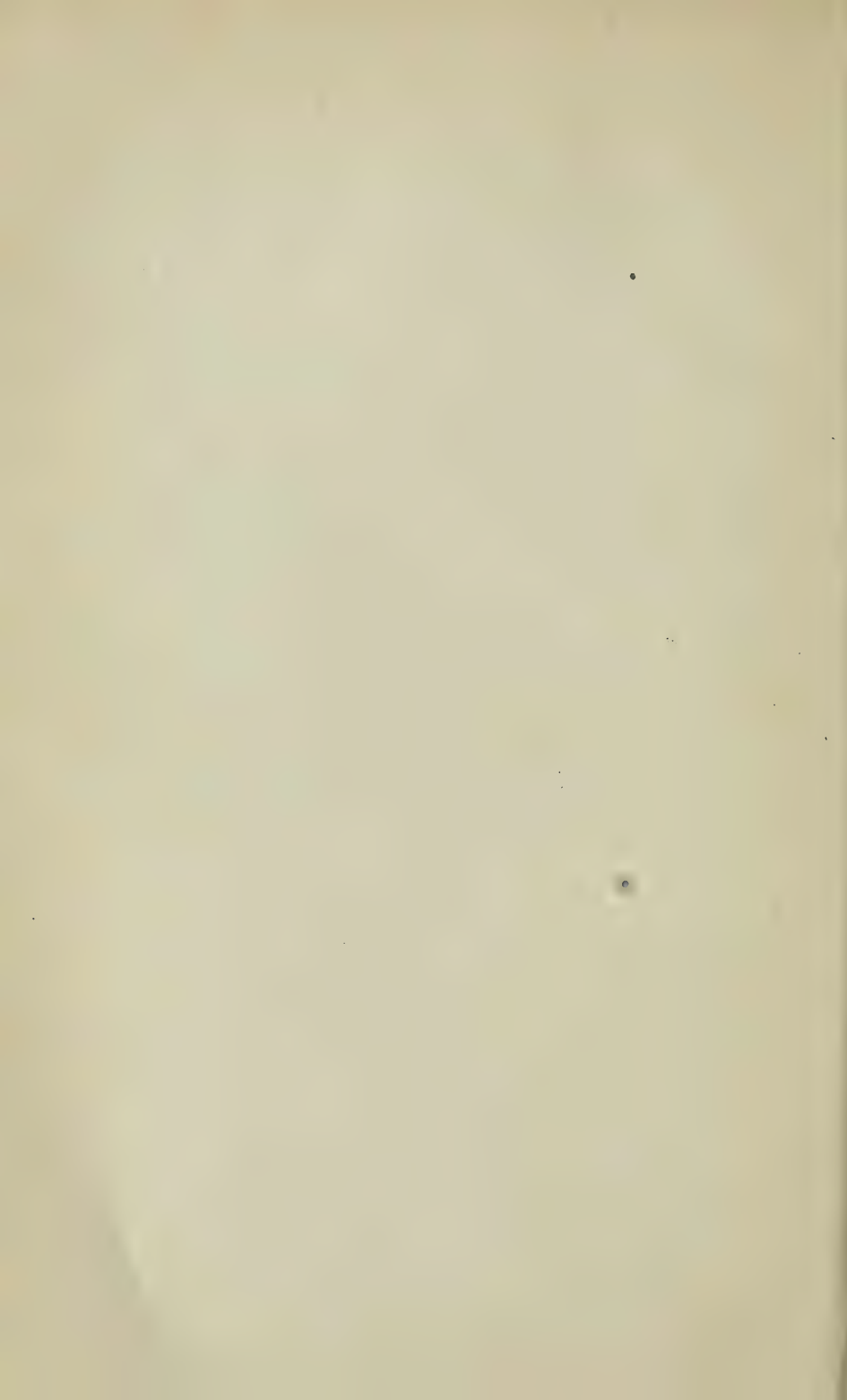
The sample sent the committee was not wholly Riesling, though the greater part was. The wine contained a slight proportion of Chasselas and Mission grape. The wine is a combination, from wines made from one vineyard in Stockton and three vineyards in Sonoma.

The soils upon which they were grown are all similar—red, gravelly, poor in character, but heavily charged with oxyde of iron.

Respectfully, yours,

I. LANDSBERGER & CO.





P E T I T I O N

OF THE

Ladies' Protection and Relief Society,

SAN FRANCISCO,

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The undersigned, Board of Managers, respectfully pray your honorable body to grant them an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, to enable them to meet the pressing calls upon them for the support of destitute children and indigent women, who are constantly coming to them from California and from all the Pacific States and Territories. Five friendless women and one hundred and seventy-eight children are now provided for beneath the sheltering roof of the "Home."

There is a debt of five thousand dollars, which has been incurred in erecting an addition to the original building of the institution. This is now full, and a further addition is required, which will cost twenty thousand dollars more. The income received from the donations of benevolent individuals, and from monthly and annual subscriptions, is found inadequate to meet the large and increasing demands upon the resources of the society, and while they gratefully acknowledge the liberality of the Legislature in times past, they desire to present briefly to your honorable body their reasons for asking once more the exercise of that same benevolent generosity which has placed them already under so great obligations. When the last appropriation was made by the Legislature, at its last session, there were but one hundred and fifteen children at the Home, and the appropriation was nine thousand five hundred dollars.

The number of destitute children who are not orphans, but in many cases worse than orphans, is increasing in California, in a ratio even greater in proportion than the population. They enter the "Home" in every phase of destitution and suffering of which humanity is capable. They are not confined to any nationality, class or religion, and they are received, fed, clothed, and also instructed in the rudiments of a common English education. The pauper and poor-house systems, which are established in the Eastern States, do not exist in California. Our institutions afford but a limited substitute for the liberal and well ordered "Homes," which are there provided for the destitute, in the shape of "Poor Farms" and "Houses of Refuge."

California, on the other hand, relies upon a few voluntary establishments like this. The contributions of charitable individuals, although

they go far to relieve want, are found inadequate to supply what is actually needed, and hence this application to the Legislature.

We respectfully request that your honorable body will appoint some committee to visit this institution and examine for themselves into the manner in which the bounty of the State has been expended heretofore, and also inspect carefully every department of the establishment, in order that they may inform you, better than we can do, in this petition, of the reasons why the appropriation here sought should be made. We also beg leave to refer to the annual reports of Secretaries and Treasurer, for the last two years, appended hereto, and trust that you may find, after due examination, good reasons for granting a liberal appropriation for a charity so much demanded by the public interest. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Mrs. N. GRAY, President.

Mrs. A. G. STILES, Vice President.

Mrs. G. BARSTOW, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. S. C. BUGBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. J. H. FLINT, Treasurer.

MANAGERS :

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Mrs. J. H. APPELEGATE,

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Mrs. F. CONRO,

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Mrs. A. COFFIN,

Mrs. A. DAM,

Mrs. H. DODGE,

Mrs. M. C. FESSENDEN,

Mrs. J. P. GOODWIN,

Mrs. T. HILL,

Mrs. C. JACKSON,

Mrs. C. PALMER,

Mrs. Dr. OBER,

Mrs. M. PARKER,

Mrs. W. STRINGER,

Mrs. S. B. STODDARD,

Mrs. J. W. STOWE,

Mrs. Dr. SOULE.

FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO LADIES' PROTECTION
AND
RELIEF SOCIETY.

BOARD OF OFFICERS FOR 1868.

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VICE PRESIDENT.....	MRS. A. G. STILES.
RECORDING SECRETARY.....	MISS M. C. FESSENDEN.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.....	MRS. S. C. BUGBEE.
TREASURER.....	MRS. JANE H. FLINT.

MANAGERS.

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TRUSTEES.

J. W. STOW, R. B. SWAIN,	J. B. ROBERTS, G. W. DAM, JOHN ARCHBALD.	S. C. BUGBEE, NATHANIEL GRAY,
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BOARD OF OFFICERS FOR 1869.

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VICE PRESIDENT.....	MRS. A. G. STILES.
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TREASURER.....	MRS. JANE H. FLINT.

MANAGERS.

MRS. J. H. APPLEGATE, MRS. JOHN ARCHBALD, MRS. COL. BABBITT, MRS. T. P. BEVANS, MRS. E. BURKE, MRS. A. COFFIN, MRS. F. D. CONRO, MRS. A. DAM, MRS. J. P. GOODWIN,	MRS. WARREN HOLT, MRS. CYRUS PALMER, MRS. M. PARKER, MRS. J. P. PIERCE, MRS. N. P. PERINE, MRS. W. J. STRINGER, MRS. S. B. STODDARD, MRS. A. G. SOULE, MRS. J. W. STOW.
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TRUSTEES.

PRESIDENT.....	J. W. STOW.	
SECRETARY.....	R. B. SWAIN.	
G. W. DAM, S. C. BUGBEE,	JOHN ARCHBALD, NATHANIEL GRAY.	J. B. ROBERTS. MATRON.....
		MRS. ANABLE.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The records of fifteen years of the work of the San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society have been closed.

We humbly offer most hearty thanksgiving and praise to our heavenly Father, when we recall the manifold providences which have attended us from the beginning. His gracious care has ever surrounded us; to His blessing alone would we ascribe the measure of success which has attended our efforts. The society stands forth to-day among the most efficient as well as among the oldest of the many noble charities of San Francisco. At the time of our last annual meeting, the number of children at the Home was one hundred and fifteen; admitted during the year, one hundred and twenty-five and eight women; making a total of two hundred and forty-eight who have for a longer or shorter period received the care of the society and shared in the benefits of the Home. The number at present is one hundred and twenty-three, filling the institution to its utmost capacity.

The great majority of our beneficiaries are children. Some have only one parent living, prevented by ill health or other misfortune from providing for them, though glad to do so if possible. In some cases the society is aided in the support required by some mother or relative, who gives all she can spare from earnings only too scanty for herself.

The Managers continue to pursue the policy of procuring good homes in the country for all children given entirely to the care of the society, whenever it is possible. The instances are frequent of the most gratifying accounts being received from those thus placed, both as to their improvement and happy condition. The Managers ever keep in mind in their work what has so often been dwelt upon in these annual reports, that their object is to help the needy and deserving; to seek out all such cases, and afford relief for pressing wants with one hand while with the other the beneficiary is led to renewed efforts to provide for self support; to minister in sickness and misfortune till returning strength shall give ability to go forth and labor; to suffer none to feel they can live on charity when it is possible to earn their daily bread; to stimulate to effort, to cheer and encourage those desponding, and to provide for that class of helpless childhood and infancy excluded from the Orphan Asylum, because they have parents living—perhaps more unfortunate than orphans.

Various causes have rendered the past year one of peculiar care and anxiety to the Managers. Prominent among these has been an unusual amount of sickness. Eleven of the little ones have died. It should be stated, in this connection, that many received into the institution have been laboring under disease before, and came to our care with impaired constitutions and in a delicate state of health. Illness is no more prevalent among the inmates who are well when admitted than in the city at large.

The expenses of the society are constantly increasing from year to year. Besides those consequent on an additional number of beneficiaries, advanced cost of all articles of food and clothing, necessary outlays, buildings, repairs, etc., the society has been compelled to make heavy expenditures in grading streets, and in other public improvements consequent on the rapid growth of the city in the direction of their property, while for the present, and probably for some years, their property must remain wholly unproductive.

It is proper to state, that except the annual appropriation by the State Legislature, which goes but little way towards paying our expenses, the institution derives all its support from the generous citizens of San Francisco, while our beneficiaries come from every part of the State, and embrace almost every nationality.

The sources of income have been as follows: From annual, honorary and life members; from collections in some of the churches; from voluntary donations; from State appropriations, and from monthly subscriptions—this was at first a very considerable source of income. In the changes which have taken place, many have discontinued and others contribute smaller amounts. No doubt a thorough canvassing of the business portions of the city would bring the income from this source to a point beyond what it has ever been. The Secretary begs to refer to the Treasurer's reports, annexed, for a full exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of the society.

The Managers for several months have been unable to receive all the deserving applicants for admission to the Home, for the want of room. Under these circumstances, they determined to erect the central building of the original plan. The work was commenced in August. The building is of brick, fifty-four feet by fifty-four feet, two stories and basement, with Mansard roof corresponding and connecting with the present building. It will cost, probably, seventeen thousand dollars, and will be completed in October.

The balance of one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars in the Treasurer's hands (see report of J. B. Roberts, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, annexed), together with some accumulations of interest, and further payments upon the last State appropriation, which it is hoped can be spared to aid in the erection of the new building, will make a total of about three thousand dollars available for that purpose.

Under the most favorable circumstances, it seems that a debt will be left, after the completion of the building, of eight thousand dollars or nine thousand dollars, which it will be necessary to provide for at once, if the friends and patrons of the institution would place it in a condition for the most effective work.

Acknowledgments are specially due to Mr. S. C. Harding, for valuable services rendered in collecting money, provisions, groceries, etc., from our generous merchants, and delivering them at the Home; to Doctors Mouser and Holman, for gratuitous attendance upon the sick; to the press, for friendly notices and appeals in behalf of our cause.

We return sincere thanks to many friends, who often, unsolicited, have sent donations of money, clothing, etc., and ever manifested a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of the institution. We enter upon another year with an exhausted treasury. With more urgent calls, and greater facilities for usefulness, the query arises with painful interest: Will ample means be supplied?

MISS M. C. FESSEDEN,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT,

For the year ending September 5th, 1868.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand September 11th, 1867.....		\$79 43
Dues from members		380 00
Monthly, quarterly and yearly subscriptions.....		1,439 10
Life memberships and contributions for particular inmates		4,362 97
Church collections, dividends from San Francisco Savings		
Union and small sundries.....		908 20
State appropriations		3,375 00
Donations, including collection by S. C. Harding.....		2,753 37
Total		<u>\$13,298 07</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Butchers' bills.....	\$1,183 57	
Groceries	903 77	
Vegetables and fruit.....	821 20	
Flour, 98 barrels, meal and cracked wheat.....	912 22	
Milk bill, cows and feed for ditto.....	608 92	
Total for food.....	<u>\$1,429 68</u>	
Clothing and shoes.....	856 90	
Furniture, crockery and hardware.....	485 68	
Fuel, coal, wood and coke.	480 20	
Salaries and wages.....	2,761 85	
Water bills.....	120 00	
School books, stationery, printing, etc.....	339 04	
Insurance, two years, medicine and small sun-		
dries.....	<u>508 54</u>	
Total current expenses of Home.....		\$9,981 89
Outdoor relief.....	\$112 70	
New barn and repairs on building.....	2,045 21	
Grading streets and lot, and sidewalks.....	<u>1,149 66</u>	
		3,307 57
Total of disbursements.....		<u>\$13,289 46</u>
Showing a balance this date of.....		\$8 61

MRS. JANE H. FLINT, Treasurer.

San Francisco, September 9th, 1868.

TREASURER'S REPORT,

For the year ending September 8th, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 5th, 1868.....	\$8 61
Dues from members and life memberships.....	705 00
Monthly, quarterly and yearly subscriptions.....	1,759 80
Contributions for particular inmates.....	4,823 72
Church collections and benefit from Mechanics' Institute...	1,590 65
Public collection by Samuel C. Harding.....	1,502 50
Donations	1,695 50
State appropriations and ground rent.....	3,080 05
Dividends from San Francisco Savings Union, grand jury fines and small sundries.....	207 60
Total.....	<u>\$15,373 43</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For food, namely, groceries.....	\$1,447 91	
Flour, 127 barrels	766 50	
Vegetables and fruit.....	709 24	
Butchers' bills.....	1,513 09	
Meal and cracked wheat.....	138 00	
Potatoes.....	558 53	
Milk, cow and cow feed.....	672 17	
Total.....		\$5,805 44
Furniture, namely, beds, bedding, etc.....	\$1,316 94	
School-room blinds.....	160 00	
School desks and seats	433 50	
Total..		1,910 44
Salaries and wages		3,293 25
Fuel, 44 tons of coal and 12 cords of wood.....		703 56
Clothing, including hats and shoes.....		1,611 19
Repairs on house and streets, namely, plumb- ers', whitewashers' and carpenters' bills.....	\$469 24	
Grading and macadamizing.....	326 79	
Total.....		796 03
Insurance	\$238 85	
Water.....	110 00	
Taxes	617 32	
School books, stationery, etc.....	246 17	
Total.....		<u>1,212 34</u>
Total.....		<u>\$15,332 25</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Total amount of receipts.....	\$15,373 43
Total amount of disbursements.....	15,332 25
Showing balance on hand.....	\$41 18

MRS. JANE H. FLINT, Treasurer.

San Francisco, September 8th, 1869.

MRS. ALEX. COFFIN,
MRS. A. G. SOULE,
Auditing Committee.

REPORTS OF THE TREASURER

Of the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, from September 12th, 1867, to September 9th, 1868.

RECEIPTS.		
1867.		
Sept. 12..	Cash on hand	\$7,924 40
Oct. 19..	Received from State of California	1,125 00
Dec. 31..	Received from State of California	1,125 00
1868.		
Jan. 18..	Received from State of California	1,125 00
	Total	\$11,299 40
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1867.		
Oct. 19..	Paid Ladies' Treasurer.....	\$1,125 00
1868.		
Jan. 1...	Paid Ladies' Treasurer.....	1,125 00
May 1...	Paid Ladies' Treasurer.....	1,125 00
Aug. 1...	Paid on account of new building.....	500 00
Aug. 8...	Paid on account of new building.....	300 00
Aug. 8...	Paid on account of new building.....	1,000 00
Aug. 15..	Paid on account of new building.....	2,000 00
Sept. 1...	Paid on account of new building.....	3,000 00
	Balance on hand	1,124 40
		\$11,299 40

JAMES B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

San Francisco, September 9th, 1868.

For the year commencing September 9th, 1868, and ending September 8th, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

1868.		
Sept. 9...	Cash on hand.....	\$1,124 40
Oct. 7...	Received from P. Sather.....	100 00
Oct. 7...	Received from Mrs. D. Frazier.....	20 00
Oct. 7...	Received from S. F. S. U. dividend of Dec. 31st, 1867	461 30
Oct. 7...	Received from S. F. S. U. dividend of Jun. 30th, 1868	477 95
Oct. 7...	Received from Ladies' Treasurer.....	1,241 75
Oct. 19...	Received from State of California....	1,125 00
Nov. 6...	Received from bills payable	3,560 00
Dec. 5...	Received from lease of property, on account.....	200 00
Dec. 26...	Received from State of California.....	1,187 50
1869.		
Jan. 4...	Received from bills payable.....	5,000 00
Jan. 4...	Received from collection in Calvary Church.....	367 50
Jan. 19...	Received from State of California.....	1,187 50
Feb. 6...	Received from bills payable.....	690 00
April 12.	Received from State of California.....	1,187 50
July 12..	Received from State of California.....	1,187 50
	Total	\$19,117 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

1868.		
Oct. 1...	Paid on account of new building.....	\$3,000 00
Oct. 9...	Paid on account of new building.....	1,480 00
Oct. 19...	Paid Ladies' Treasurer.....	1,125 00
Nov. 6...	Paid on account of new building.....	2,500 00
Nov. 6...	Paid stamps on note.....	1 35
Dec. 31...	Paid on account of new building.....	73 50
1869.		
Jan. 2...	Paid on account of new building.....	1,665 90
Jan. 4...	Paid bills payable	3,560 00
Jan. 4...	Paid interest on above.....	71 20
Jan. 4...	Paid stamps on note.....	1 90
Jan. 8...	Paid on account of new building.....	1,000 00
Jan. 16..	Paid on account of new building.....	1,000 00
Jan. 20...	Paid on account of new building.....	574 05
Feb. 6...	Paid on account of new building.....	690 00
April 12.	Paid bills payable	690 00
April 12.	Paid interest on above.....	14 95
April 12.	Paid interest on loan of \$5,000, 3 months.....	150 00
April 12.	Paid Ladies' Treasurer.....	332 55
April 19.	Paid Clerk's fees in suit.....	15 00
July 12..	Paid interest on loan of \$5,000, 3 months.....	150 00
July 12..	Paid Ladies' Treasurer.....	1,022 50
		\$19,117 90

JAMES B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

San Francisco, September 8th, 1869.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Seventeen years ago the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society commenced its work of love and mercy in San Francisco. During that period the city, which was then but a handful, has grown to a population of a hundred and fifty thousand. By the indomitable energy of its people it has attained a degree of commercial prosperity which excites the wonder of the world. This society has advanced with the onward march of the city. Annually it has rendered to its patrons an account of its stewardship, and told them how it has dispensed their bounties—and constantly looking to the Father of Mercies to bless its endeavors, it has continued its work to this hour. But with the increase of population and commercial greatness has come an increase of all the saddening causes which throw helpless children and destitute women upon the charities of the world. Noble and liberal as its helpers have been, and none were ever more so, still larger have been its needs, and now it stands with an almost empty treasury, while it is full to overflowing with the children of want, and more are waiting to come.

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.

The causes which bring them are as varied as the disasters and vicissitudes of human life. Some are deserted by an abandoned mother, or a vagabond father, and are outcasts. Some come by sudden sickness of parents, the death of a father or mother in poverty, rash speculation, the gaming table or the curse of drunkenness. And thus the little mariners have come to us, shipwrecked, from all the storms of life—and there are one hundred and seventy-three of them in the Home to-day. There is a necessity to explain more fully the dispensation made of your bounty than in that sister charity, the Orphan Asylum. The name of orphan is a key to every heart. But there are sorrows more complicated, and helplessness as complete, and destitution as bitter as theirs. A dead father is better than one who is a drunkard or a vagabond, or the inmate of a prison. The Home is open, also, to infirm and destitute women; three of these, including one very aged Scotch lady, are sheltered there at the present time. The reason for having so few adults is, that it is the policy of the Managers to extend aid only temporarily to adults, when they are overwhelmed by sudden misfortune, and are in actual destitution; but as soon as they are able to help themselves they are expected to leave, and make room for others requiring the same aid.

BOARDERS.

Among the inmates there is a small number whose board is paid by friends, or a surviving parent; and they are kept at the Home and their board paid, because it is thought to be a better place for the children than can be found elsewhere. Others, whose friends are less able,

pay a part of their board, and the money thus realized is expended for those more destitute.

THE THREE WANDERERS.

Among the children are three who were deserted and thrown out into the street, and became wanderers. They were allowed by a kind, noble-hearted woman, who kept a fruit stand for a livelihood, to come to her and get their food. They slept amongst wood piles, and became so incrustated with filth as to repulse all but the most benevolent hearts. Cleaned and clothed, fed and sheltered in the Home, they have become so changed as hardly to be recognized by those who knew them in their squalor and rags. Such as these come to us, unconscious victims of the vices and crimes of society.

THE MICHIGAN FAMILY.

Take the Michigan family as a type of the distressing circumstances which sometimes overtake strangers. They were residents of Detroit, and resolved to move to California; so they sold all that they had to get the means of removing. The father started in advance of the wife and children, but left them provided with steamer tickets and soon to follow him. He was robbed at Greytown, and died on his arrival here. Before the mother left Michigan one child died, but, like a true wife, she resolved to follow her husband, and arrived here only to find him dead and herself penniless, with two little children. They were brought to the Home, and she made herself so useful in the nursery that she was made permanent nurse, and now twenty little motherless children gather round the bereaved woman as if they were her own.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

One case more, of an Australian family. A man from Australia arrived in San Francisco with five children. The mother had died suddenly before they embarked. He placed his children at the Home, and went forth among strangers to seek employment, and often came to see them. At last he failed to visit them at the accustomed time. His disappearance was looked into, and it was found that he had died at the pest house, a victim to small-pox. The children have been adopted, one after the other, in good homes, and to all appearances are growing up to be useful men and women.

THE RUINED MERCHANT.

Our records furnish another case, by no means exceptional in a commercial city. A merchant, once affluent and influential, failed, through extravagance and folly. His children were brought to the Home. Taken from an atmosphere of reckless indulgence, they have been transplanted, by adoption, into homes of virtue and industry, and bid fair to retrieve more than their father lost.

But it is not necessary to particularize further the causes which fill the Home. They arise out of the common, every day, grinding sorrows of life, which overpower and crush human nature. And where shall the victims go? There are no established and endowed houses of refuge for them here, as in the older States, or Government asylums, as in Europe. Shall they be left to perish? They are of many nationalities, for the

charities of the society are not bounded by nationality or hemmed in by the narrow limits of creed. Being children of the same Heavenly Father, and in need, they are welcomed without any invidious exception.

DISCIPLINE.

Good discipline in the household is maintained by kindly holding a steady rein, without harshness, and without resorting to cruel or unusual punishments.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction and discipline in the school are of such a character as to excite their moral virtues, and make them better, while they give them intelligence enough to aid them in the launch into life. We aim to make the Home such, in all its workings, that instead of being to them a reproach, something in their lives which they should wish to conceal, it shall be, on the contrary, a recommendation to them and a ground of self respect, that they have been in so benign an institution; that it shall be to them an indorsement, and not a brand. In the school they are taught reading, spelling, penmanship, arithmetic and geography. The girls are also taught sewing, and they work about the house so as practically to learn good housekeeping, including neatness and economy.

DAILY ROUTINE.

If the people of San Francisco could look in upon these children of the public at dinner time, with their tin cups and common plates, and in their plain attire, eating at plain tables—if they could see them at their home, fed with simple, wholesome, nutritious food, not one laggard appetite amongst them, as they march in and file off to their appointed places at the table—if they could look in upon their school room, the boys on one side and the girls on the other, like the old-fashioned country schools of New England—if they could see them march from the school room to the door that opens upon the playground, when with one merry shout they break away into joyous, happy, healthy sport—if they could see the girls busy at their housework, and the older boys at outdoor work, and all being fitted for useful men and women—if they could read the mottoes upon the walls, "Always tell the truth," "Dare to do right," "Never too late to mend," "A fault confessed is half redressed," "Find a way or make a way"—if the people would only examine and see how all is done at this Home, surely the citizens of San Francisco, who have so often contributed money heretofore, would continue their aid to the children, and, in a spirit of adoption, proudly call them the "children of the public."

Our statistics may be summed up thus: Remaining from last year, one hundred and twenty-three; received during the year, one hundred and sixty-four; dismissed from the Home, one hundred and ten; death, one; now in the Home, one hundred and seventy-six—consisting of three adults and one hundred and seventy-three children.

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM.

And this leads me to speak of what becomes of them. They are of tender ages, ranging from eighteen months to twelve years. Most of them, when they leave, are adopted by families, chiefly married persons who have no children of their own. The boys who have reached the

age of twelve years, without having been adopted or withdrawn by their friends, are then put out to farmers, to be brought up to a life of agriculture, with the advantage of a good common school education. The power to do this is given to the society by law, with power to make a legal contract in every case, binding upon both parties, care being taken to secure places where their treatment will be parental, and to find out afterward if it be so. We receive from time to time the most gratifying assurances of their good conduct and happiness. In that way the beneficiaries of this institution are scattered throughout the Pacific States, although the larger portion are to be found in California, in the Counties of Alameda, San Mateo, Marin, Santa Clara, Monterey, Sonoma, Solano and Napa.

The kind of families selected for girls to be placed in, are honest, kind people, where they will be under good influences, and brought up to honor industry by the practice of it. In most cases they become as their own children, so much so that if there becomes a necessity, from any cause, to sever the relation, it is like the parting of parent and child. Thus, every month, some are coming and some are leaving, and the process is constantly going on. They come to us in every form of destitution; they go forth restored, made comfortable, and, unless we are deceived, to a good destination.

Some of the boys show signs of mechanical genius, and some evince a talent for drawing. Without instruction, one little fellow drew the figure of a locomotive, and another of a woman hailing a street car. But as yet we have found no way in which such can learn trades, although there might be one of the number having the genius of a Watt, or a Fulton, or a Morse. Thus many a boy may fail of the destiny nature intended for him. Many a skilful manufacturer or great inventor is lost to the State, and, as an individual, the boy becomes less useful to himself and less successful in after life.

WHAT MONEY IS WANTED FOR NOW.

What we want money for now is to buy food and clothing. There are so many mouths to fill that we require from twelve to fifteen barrels of flour per month, one sack of potatoes per day, and, in proportion, other garden vegetables. Are there no generous farmers who, if the crops are abundant, will send us sacks of wheat and potatoes from the agricultural counties? We receive destitute women and children from any and every county, if they apply. And the gardeners, whose fine vegetables appear every morning in our markets, have they no beans, carrots, parsnips or cabbages, for the home of the homeless ones? If every gardener who is able would send us something, the aggregate would be great, or if one farmer in five would send us a sack of wheat or flour, or meal, or cracked wheat, or some hay for the cows which we keep, it would aid us materially in this trying time. The address is "Home of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, corner of Post and Franklin streets." We shall be glad to know the county, ranch, or garden, from which the donation comes, and the name of the donor.

THE BUILDING.

The building is a plain, large structure, standing on a commanding eminence, overlooking all the southern portion of the city. The centre and one wing are up, leaving the other wing unbuilt. It contains now

fifty rooms, and with the exception of a few necessarily devoted to general uses, every available foot of space is occupied with beds for the children. It is not an institution struggling to get into existence, but to continue its life. It has been partially endowed by the generosity of some noble citizens. Our merchants, bankers, and professional men—indeed, all classes and occupations—have contributed generously when we have appealed to them. Some are monthly contributors, thus steadily manifesting their philanthropy by their aid. They give quietly, without ostentation, but their names are well known at the Home, and are kept in grateful remembrance.

THE DEBT.

A debt is a threatening cloud over any home, and it is the same over this Home of the Homeless. By the wise foresight of the Hon. Horace Hawes, who gave the institution all its valuable lands in perpetuity, it was provided, as a condition of the gift, that no mortgage, or burdensome lien, should be put upon it, and that none of it should be sold for many years to come, thus insuring the property against being improvidently encumbered or squandered in the infancy of the society, before it had become strong enough to stand alone. Thus by his thoughtful philanthropy, a society which has so great a future has no way to raise money on its property now, and it owes a debt of five thousand dollars. But it has its fine building, four stories in height, the centre portion fifty feet square, and the wing forty-eight by eighty-one feet. To support its children and destitute women it relies upon voluntary contributions, a small income from the land, and appropriations from the Legislature, which has again and again laid claim to our gratitude, and the gratitude of hundreds of young hearts, made glad by the bounty of the State. The unwearied Samuel C. Harding has annually established his claim to our thanks, by the contributions which he has obtained, and sometimes when they were sorely needed, and no other help was near. Also, we are under obligations to Dr. Holman and Dr. Mouser, for professional services gratuitously rendered.

HELP NEEDED.

To-day there are but forty dollars in the treasury, and the bills of the last month remain unpaid. To San Francisco's generous people, who have never been appealed to in vain, another appeal must be made. How great, how rich, how strong the city stands by the sea! Will it not attend to the cause of the weak? Will those who have homes remember those who have none? Will San Francisco go marching on to grasp the commerce of Asia, while behind her chariot the wail of want is heard? Will California, whose praises are upon the tongues of visitors from afar, and strangers from the ends of the earth—will California refuse an appeal for aid to little children, for whom our laws and institutions provide no resource? Shall it be said that in a State whose glorious vintage and yellow harvests now adorning the landscape, challenge the admiration of the world, there can be found women unsheltered, and children who ask for food and are not fed? Shall the cry of want be heard rising higher than the grain elevators, while the destitute look out and see great ships go forth laden with wheat to other lands, so that it seems to them as if the genius of Abundance were departing, and the genius of Want were staying at home?

DONATIONS.

W. C. Ralston	\$500 00	W. H. V. Cronise.....	20 00
Cutting & Co.	300 00	Eneas Dudgeon.....	20 00
Thomas Hill.....	200 00	A. C. Green.....	16 00
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.....	200 00	G. B. & J. H. Knowles.....	10 00
Main & Winchester.....	125 00	J. S. Doe.....	10 00
George C. Johnson	120 00	Mrs. Droll (\$13 currency)..	10 00
Conroy & O'Connor.....	110 00	Mrs. Warren Holt.....	10 00
B. C. Horn & Co.....	110 00	W. F. Babcock.....	10 00
Nathaniel Gray.....	100 00	G. W. Beaver.....	10 00
John Archbald.....	100 00	Mrs. J. J. Pierce.....	10 00
A. J. Pope.....	100 00	L. A. Booth.....	10 00
Mrs. Samuel C. Harding....	100 00	Wellman, Peck & Co.....	10 00
J. Friedlander	100 00	Dodge & Shroule.	10 00
H. M. Newhall & Co.....	100 00	Bray & Bros.....	10 00
C. Adolpe Low.....	70 00	Thomas H. Selby.....	10 00
Harry East.....	60 00	A. P. Stanford.....	10 00
Anson G. Stiles	60 00	J. B. Boswell.....	10 00
James de Fremery	55 00	J. W. Stow	10 00
James Laidley.....	50 00	Edward P. Flint.....	10 00
Robert C. Johnson	50 00	William Crigg.....	10 00
Jacob Underhill & Co.....	50 00	Louis Shearer.....	10 00
Locke & Montague.....	50 00	L. Strauss.....	5 00
George Howes & Co.....	50 00	N. Bachman.....	5 00
Williams & Blanchard	50 00	Kline & Co.....	5 00
Mrs. P. Sather.....	50 00	Haste & Kirk.....	5 00
Manasseh S. Whiting.....	50 00	T. S. Gibbs	5 00
I. O. O. F.....	50 00	N. W. Spaulding.....	5 00
R. B. Swain.....	50 00	B. G. & H. Wetherbee	5 00
Mayer & Martin	40 00	S. L. Mastick	5 00
Treadwell & Co.....	35 00	William M. Hixon.....	5 00
Through Mrs. J. W. Dwinell.	30 00	Mrs. H. B. Tichenor.....	5 00
Richard Patrick	25 00	L. Sachs.....	5 00
Risdon & Co.....	25 00	Mr. Kerp.....	5 00
R. A. Swain & Co.....	25 00	Mrs. R. B. Gray.....	5 00
William Burling.....	25 00	J. B. Arthur.....	5 00
J. W. Britton & Co.....	25 00	J. Lawrence Pool	5 00
Reddington, Hostetter & Co.	25 00	Nathaniel Page	5 00
Mrs. H. C. Lee.....	25 00	C. V. S. Gibbs.....	5 00
R. F. Perkins.....	25 00	Wormser Bros.....	5 00
Mrs. Gaskell.....	25 00	N. D. Townsend.....	5 00
Jury in Sill vs. Reese.....	20 00	Captain Callings.....	5 00
I. C. Mayer.....	20 00	Left with C. Beach.....	2 50
Col. Babbitt.....	20 00	N. Shilling & Co.....	2 50
Charles Pace.....	20 00	M. Morgenthau	2 50
Thomas P. Bevans.....	20 00	By S. C. Harding in 1867*..	1,401 20
Mrs. M. Parker.....	20 00	Mrs. Stringer.....	69 50
Mrs. Tallant.....	20 00	Mrs. Haley.....	37 50
Hatch & Co.....	20 00	Donations without name,	
John G. Hodge & Co.....	20 00	from a friend.....	37 50
Moore & Co.....	20 00	Cash.....	82 50
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.....	20 00		
Albert Dibblee.....	20 00	Total.....	\$5,543 70

* The list of these donors unfortunately was never handed in to the Treasurer.

DONATIONS IN KIND.

Five pairs of shoes.....Mrs. Lowe.	\$29 49 in tinware..Osgood & Stetson.
One bbl. salmon trout.....S. Sawyer.	One pair boots..Mrs. Judge Campbell.
Clothes wringer..W. Falkner & Son.	One dozen chairs.....Mr. Schreiber.
Two lamps.....Mrs. A. Coffin.	Five barrels flour, apples and dried fruit
One bedstead..Mrs. Dr. Vandenburg.	 G. Mitchler.
Carpeting and mat...Mrs. Dr. Ober.	Seventy-two boxes strawberries
Four boxes apples, and numerous other donations at various times	J. P. Pierce.
Brocas & Perkins	One bedstead and bedding
Fifty bbls. fish....Lotus Yacht Club.	Mrs. Blakey.
Four boxes fruit.....Robert Haley.	Fifteen books.....Mrs. Applegate.
Two dresses.....An unknown friend.	Two baskets pears.....G. W. Dam.
One clock.....American Clock Co.	Two baskets pears.....N. Gray.
One clock.....Charles Pace.	One keg pickles.....Cutting & Co.
School maps, slates and pencils	One fender.....Hiram S. Graves.
Mr. and Mrs. Holt.	One suit of boy's clothes and one pair of boots....Mrs. W. Stringer.
Yeast.....Philadelphia Brewery.	Air tight stove.....A. Sickler.
Yeast.....Empire Brewery.	Two cords of wood.....E. Higgins.
Two pair boots.....Mrs. Haley.	One pair of boots.....Mrs. N. Gray.
Five boxes wine...Mr. B. D. Wilson	Advertising.....Mr. F. McCrellish.
Florence sewing machine and baby tender.....Samuel Hill.	Call bell.....Mr. G. Hawley.
Four worsted hoods..Mrs. Norcross.	Medicine \$12 50.....J. K. Basford.
Sixteen curtains.....Mrs. Babbitt.	Donations of dry goods amounting to \$20 Meagher & Taaffe.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

Twelve turkeys.....Loup & Co.	Three turkeys.....Mr. Card.
Three turkeys.....Mr. Lawrence.	Apples, pears and canned fruit
One barrel pop corn..Mr. Sylvester.	Mrs. Haley.
Forty mince pies	Bread.....Swain's Bakery.
Mrs. C. Palmer and others.	Fifty bottles wine received from City
Groceries.....Mr. James Otis.	Missionary Society
One box and can of honey	Given by Gen. Bidwell.
Bryant & Hatch.	Books valued at \$150
Piece of cheese..Dolson & Trautman.	S. C. Bugbee & Son.
Two turkeys.....Mr. and Mrs. Holt.	(483 volumes, in order to form the foundation of a library.)
Currants and raisins	Clothing from the following ladies :
Weaver & Wooster.	Mrs. H. C. Lee, Mrs. A. Coffin,
Chickens.....Hart & Goodman.	Mrs. J. Hooper, Mrs. Dr. Ober,
Three turkeys Mr. Louderback.	etc., etc.
Six turkeys.....Mr. Moer	

COLLECTION OF PROVISIONS,

By Samuel C. Harding.

Claret.....	French & Gilman.	Flour.....	Dorman & Wolf.
Pickles and jam.....	Cutting & Co.	Beans.....	John Robbins.
Raisins, rice and bacon.....	Castle Bros.	Flour.....	McCann.
Codfish and syrup.....	Jones & Co.	Flour.....	J. C. Raimond.
Coffee.....	Folger & Co.	Flour.....	Davis & Witham.
Soap and yeast powder.....	Irving & Co.	Ham.....	Bigley & Bros.
Rice.....	Goldstein, Seller & Co.	Fish.....	Mitchell & Keys.
Hams and lard.....	Wheaton.	Flour.....	Ham & Co.
Claret.....	John Carroll.	Fruit..	Marshall & Haight.
Hams and bacon	Coghill & Co.	Flour.....	Campbell & Balch.
Hams.....	John Shaw.	Beans.....	Dutard.
Fish, ham and cheese.....	Boswell & Co.	Crackers.....	Cadwalder & Co.
Candles and soap.....	Romste & Co.	Soap, rice, etc.....	Marks & Co.
Bacon.....	Jacoby.	Brooms, etc.....	Armes & Dallam.
Salt.....	Holliday & Brennan.	Salt and saleratus.....	Barton.
Flour.....	Charles Clayton.	Crackers.....	Deeth & Co.
Rice.....	Wellman Peck.	Fish.....	Reed & Sabins.
Peaches, raisins... ..	Dodge Bros. & Co.	Groceries.....	Hemminray, Merrill & Co.
Rice and yeast powders..	P. J. White.	Crackers.....	Chadbourne.
Oil.....	Hayward & Colman.	Flour.....	Markley & Green.
Soap.....	Austin.	Flour.....	Wilson & Seleg.
Coal.....	Hollub.	Groceries.....	John Krouse.
Grapes, etc.....	Dame.	Groceries.....	John Burnap.
Butter.....	McHenry & Smith.	Flour.....	Youngworth.
Peaches, rice, etc.		Flour.....	McNear.
	Fordham & Jennings.	Flour.....	Stevens.
Flour.....	Conro & Co.	Flour.....	Ballad & Hall.
Oysters and raisins.		Candles and fish.....	Eggers & Co.
	Ross, Dempster & Co.	Soap and candles.....	Levey & Co.
Dried fruit.....	Drake & Emerson.	Flour.....	Davis & Co.
Flour.....	Knapp & Burrill.	Flour.....	Grosh & Rutherford.
Cabbage.....	Kerr & Co.	Flour.....	National Mills.
Potatoes.....	Bassett.	Reuben and John Morton, for teams	
Dried fruit.....	Brocas & Perkins.	and personal service to carry the	
Meal.....	Wheelan.	above.	

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CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this society shall be the San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.

ART. 2. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary; also, a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-four members.

ART. 3. The object of this society shall be to render protection and assistance to strangers, and to dependent and destitute women and children.

ART. 3. The society shall establish and have under its supervision and control a "Home," where information, protection and aid will be afforded to women and children—residents or strangers.

ART. 5. The Board of Managers shall meet once a month; shall have control of the funds of the society, and have power to make contracts, devise and adopt measures for carrying out the objects of the society during the interim of the annual meetings; shall make their own by-laws, and supply vacancies which may occur in their own number.

ART. 6. The President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary shall be ex officio members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 7. The President, when present, and in her absence the Vice President, shall preside at all meetings of the society and of the Board. In case of the absence of both, the meeting may elect any member present for the office.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds, subject to the order of the Board of Managers; shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures, and shall report their amount at the monthly meetings of the Board and at the annual meetings of the society, and keep a list of the names of members, officers and donors.

ART. 9. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of every meeting, and prepare an annual report.

ART. 10. The corresponding Secretary shall keep a correct record of every inmate admitted to the Home, prepare indentures, and correspond with the parties adopting or otherwise having children from the Home, make written acknowledgments of donations, present a written monthly report to the Board, and notify all special meetings.

ART. 11. The payment of five dollars annually shall constitute an annual member. The payment of twenty dollars shall constitute an honorary member, and that of fifty dollars a life member.

ART. 12. In the meetings of the Board of Managers, seven shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 13. There shall be an annual meeting of the society on the second Thursday of September of each year, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.

ART. 14. All meetings of the society and of the Board shall be opened with prayer.

ART. 15. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the society; *provided*, such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed at a previous meeting of the Board.

ART. 16. The President, or, in case of her absence, three members making the request, shall have power to call an extra meeting.

BY-LAWS.

I. The Order of Business at all meetings shall be—

1. Prayer. Reading of the Scriptures (at the discretion of the person presiding).
2. Reading records of last stated and all intervening meetings.
3. Treasurer's report.
4. Corresponding Secretary's report.
5. Matron and teacher's reports.
6. Visiting Committee's reports.
7. Reports of Committees.
8. Miscellaneous business.

II. DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Managers shall direct all proceedings of the society, not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, and attend the regular monthly meetings. One member thereof shall visit the Home twice each week, or supply a substitute.

III. DUTIES OF THE VISITOR.

She must visit the Home twice during her appointed week, or provide a substitute, make a thorough examination of the house, and present a written report to the Managers at the monthly meeting.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Matron to make a full report to the Board of Managers, at their monthly meetings, of all business transactions of the Home during the month.

P E T I T I O N

TO THE

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

FOR A

SUBSIDY TO AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The petition of the undersigned, merchants, citizens and others, residing in the State of California, respectfully shows :

First—That the completion of the great railway across this continent has brought the beautiful and fertile islands of the South Pacific, and the two millions and a half European inhabitants who occupy the golden lands of Australia and New Zealand, at least fourteen days nearer, in point of time, to the old country, than they are by any other route.

Second—That by the establishment of a first-class line of ocean steamers, the vast mail matter, the gold, and a large proportion of the thirty thousand Australians, who visit England annually, would inevitably be conveyed via San Francisco and our trans-continental railroad, for the reason that the route would possess the all-important advantages of affecting a considerable saving of time, being more healthy, more pleasant by reason of the Pacific being at all seasons comparatively free from storms, and presenting altogether, a variety of scenes which could not fail to attract, through the United States, a large proportion of that great trade which now passes partly by the unhealthy and expensive route via the Red Sea, and partly by the boisterous and lengthy passage round Cape Horn.

Third—These advantages are thoroughly understood by the people of Australia and New Zealand, and a strong desire exists in those countries to have a steam line by way of San Francisco, so as to connect with the trans-continental railway put into operation forthwith. As the best possible evidence of this desire, the Legislatures of New Zealand, New South Wales and Queensland have voted money subsidies in support of such a line. The grants so made are in proportion to the population of each colony. Whilst the colonies named have dealt with the question in a spirit of much liberality, a larger amount than that which they have voted will be necessary to carry out a mail steam line composed of first-class vessels of not less than two thousand tons register, which are essential to the successful competition for the great trade of the Australians.

Fourth—At present, the Australian colonies pay one-half the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for carrying their mails to England in fifty-six days. The other half is paid by England. The three colonies named have given the requisite notice of their intention to withdraw from that contract at the end of the present year, and are desirous that the line via the United States, should be got into good working order ere their connection with the other line ceases. As, however, the proposed change will be so advantageous to this country, they not unnaturally look to our Government to take up the position now occupied by Great Britain, in relation to their mail service, and pay one-half the requisite subsidy. Your petitioners submit that sound policy dictates that this overture from the Australian colonies to meet them half-way in a matter, the benefits of which will be so largely ours, cannot be too cordially entertained, especially when it is recollected that probably nearly the whole of the subsidy we require to grant will return directly to the Government from the increased income from the Australian mail matter, which now passes through another channel, to say nothing of the many other indirect advantages which would accrue from the acquirement of so great a trade. The truth is, by the completion of the Pacific Railroad, we have made a large proportion of the Australian trade by right our own, and it will be entirely through lack of judicious enterprise, if we fail to secure it.

Fifth—Statistics are not to hand showing the exact details of the various branches of the Australian trade. This may nearly enough be estimated by a recollection of the number of the population. A European people numbering two millions and a half, must necessarily have large requirements.

Sixth—In addition to the Australian trade, such a line would open up not a few of the beautiful islands of the South Pacific. Many of these islands are of unsurpassed fertility. The only reason why they have not hitherto attracted that attention commensurate with the inducements they offer to capital and enterprise is, that they are so difficult of access, being off the track of any existing line of steam or sailing vessels. A steam line to Australia would alter this, and could not fail to develop these magnificent islands at an exceedingly rapid rate, and to render their trade entirely American. The Fiji Group have already attracted a considerable European population, who are, at this moment, asking for the protection of the American flag. At a time when so much is being said about the necessity of reviving our shipping interests, it would indeed be folly to neglect this important field for enterprise, which, without any seeking on our part, is brought to our very doors.

In view of these various considerations, your petitioners pray that your honorable House will pass such resolutions as may seem to you best, urging the Government at Washington to vote such a subsidy as will equal the share now paid by Great Britain towards the Australian line, via the Red Sea.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

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P E T I T I O N

OF

CITIZENS OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

RELATIVE TO

NAVIGATION OF SAN JOAQUIN RIVER.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

Your petitioners, residents upon and in the vicinity of the San Joaquin River, respectfully represent, that by an Act of the Legislature, passed in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, said river was declared a navigable stream to Tulare Lake ; that since that time said stream has been navigable by steamers to a point about twenty miles above the mouth of the King's River slough, and about twenty-five miles below the point where the road, leading from Stockton to Visalia, crosses said stream, and, in the opinion of your petitioners, is well navigable to said point ; that steamers have already been brought to said point without difficulty ; that said point is the highest point capable of navigation, and is the nearest and most accessible point for the shipment of immense quantities of wool, copper ore and general farm produce ; and if said stream was declared navigable to said point, steamers would be placed on said stream running to said point, and would be of great benefit to numerous settlers in the neighborhood of said stream, and very materially reduce the price of transportation to and from San Francisco, and in various other modes.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable bodies that you pass an Act declaring the San Joaquin River navigable to the point where the road, leading from Stockton to Visalia, crosses said stream, near Jones' store, in the County of Fresno and State of California.

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ALEX. KENNEDY,
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P E T I T I O N

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church Home

A S S O C I A T I O N ,

FOR AN

APPROPRIATION FROM THE STATE.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN: We, whose names are undersigned, would respectfully apply to the Legislature for an appropriation of money to the Protestant Episcopal Church Home Association, to assist in defraying the necessary expenses thereof.

This is a benevolent association, duly incorporated with six Trustees, and has now been in active operation over one year. Its objects are, to give homes to aged, indigent and infirm Christian women, and temporary shelter to any women of good character, who may be without friends and home, and are seeking employment.

The "Home" occupies a building on Mission street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, in the City and County of San Francisco. It has at present nearly twenty inmates, who are given a comfortable home and provided with all the necessaries of life—such as food, clothing, medical attendance, etc.

A Board of Lady Managers has charge of its internal affairs, and of the general conduct and management of the institution.

It will be apparent, then, that this is a much needed charity, and one worthy of encouragement.

The expenses of the "Home" are at the rate of about five thousand dollars a year, including rent.

Thus far it has been dependent for support solely upon the free will contributions of individual friends, which are not, however, sufficient for the purpose, and to enable the association to receive all who apply for admission and are worthy, and in need of its care.

ELIAS BIRDSALL,
H. F. WILLIAMS,
D. O. KELLEY,
CHARLES LANGLEY,
Trustees.

HENRY D. LATHROP,
W. T. BABCOCK,
HALL McALLISTER,
H. T. GRAVES.

San Francisco, February 28th, 1870.



PETITION

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

San Francisco Lying-In Hospital

AND

FOUNDLING ASYLUM

FOR STATE AID.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly and Representatives of the State Legislature now in session :

GENTLEMEN: At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the San Francisco Lying-In Hospital and Foundling Asylum, held in December last, I was instructed to visit Sacramento during the present session of the Legislature and ask your honorable body to appropriate towards its support a sufficient amount to enable them to commence the erection of suitable permanent buildings on the block of land appropriated to them by the municipal authorities of the City of San Francisco. It was thought by the Trustees that, before another Legislature will be in session, we may need forty thousand dollars to meet our wants. But it was finally decided that I should ask the sum of ten thousand dollars for each of the years of eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The institution thus far has been supported by voluntary contributions. We leased the premises, 269 Jessie street, for five years, and advanced to the lessor one thousand dollars, to remain on interest until the last year, when it is to be cancelled by the rent. At a large outlay we had them altered, enlarged and suitably arranged, and furnished to meet our requirements. We commenced operations in September last, at a monthly expense of three hundred and thirty dollars, which has gradually augmented until now, when the current monthly expense amounts to about four hundred dollars; and we expect it will reach, before the end of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to more than twice that amount, exclusive of outlays for buildings, improvements and additional furniture and stock, etc., etc.

We expect to have to provide, within the two years specified, for several hundred infants, allowing for the usual percentage of mortality, which is always large with this class of children. We shall probably average, for permanent inmates of the asylum, one hundred annually. It should be borne in mind that these are helpless infants, and, therefore, requiring a large number of persons to take care of them, making it much more expensive than for an equal number of older children, such as are taken to orphan asylums.

Then, again, we need a large area of land for airing and out-door ex-

ercise, besides sufficient space for keeping cows and other animals, which we cannot have in the improved portion of the city. We already feel a sad need of these accommodations for the number we now have.

I will add to the foregoing considerations why we should receive State aid. The fact that all applicants from each county in the State, without regard to religious bias or nationality, will be received on equal terms, to the protection and benefits which the institution can afford. We shall only ask to be assured by the unfortunate class of girls, or mothers, whose offspring, in all countries, make up the class called foundlings, that hitherto they had been respectable, and thereafter they will keep themselves so, to admit them. Unless they give us this assurance we shall not admit them; neither will they be admitted should they again err the second time.

We hope in making up your appropriations for charitable institutions, you will not consider ours in the light of those limited by county, municipal or sectarian lines, but on the broad ground on which you have placed the asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind, the insane, etc.

We, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly ask your honorable body to grant us the specified aid.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

By order.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D., Secretary.

San Francisco, February 25th, 1870.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable Legislature of California, in session assembled :

GENTLEMEN : The undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of San Francisco, regarding with deep interest the efforts of the Trustees of the San Francisco Lying-In Hospital and Foundling Asylum, to save the lives and characters of a large and increasing class of mothers and their children, heretofore deprived of all aid or sympathy, respectfully beg leave to represent that, in their opinion, this institution should receive from your honorable body public recognition and substantial and liberal State aid; and for the following, among other reasons :

First—That it is a State institution, opening its doors, freely and without discrimination, to persons from all parts of the State.

Second—That it will prove a public benefit and economy, resulting in the prevention of a crime of already startling proportions; in the saving from degradation, and restoring to society hundreds who now are annually precipitated to infamy, and largely diminishing both the municipal and State expenditures which arise from this cause.

Third—That such an institution cannot be properly sustained by private contributions of its citizens, its friends having been already severely taxed in its establishment and maintenance; State recognition and aid alone can give it that permanence and efficiency which will best conserve the public interest.

Fourth—Possessed of a permanent site, which has been provided by the City of San Francisco as a recognition of the value and necessity of such an institution, there is need for buildings adapted to the rapidly increasing demands made upon the organization, as well as to defray its current expenses; and only through public aid can this need be answered.

For all of which reasons, besides many others which might be named, your petitioners respectfully pray that your honorable body will take such action in the premises as may to you seem wise and expedient.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

P. MAYNARD,
 HALL McALLISTER,
 I. B. HAGGIN,
 L. & M. SACHS,
 Dr. L. C. LANE,
 H. H. TOLAND,
 THOMAS BRUYL,
 Dr. G. HOLLAND,
 E. R. CARPENTIER,
 J. W. B. REYNOLDS,
 FRANK McCOPPIN,
 JAMES D THORNTON,
 T. W. FREELON,
 H. H. BYRNES,
 ANDREW J. MOULDER,
 E. E. EYRE,
 SAM'L HERMANN,
 S. HEYDENFELDT,
 DAVID D. COLTON,
 J. A. DONOHUE,
 D. O. MILLS,
 M. HOGE,
 A. J. ELLIS,
 OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
 W. C. RALSTON,
 J. BRENHAM,
 W. T. BABCOCK,
 L. S. ROBINSON.

San Francisco, February 25th, 1870.



MAJORITY REPORT

OF THE

Senate Committee on Corporations

RELATIVE TO

SENATE BILL NO. 230,

ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD AND OTHERS TO
COME INTO THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO, AND OTHER
MATTERS RELATING THERETO.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT: We, the majority of the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 230—entitled an Act to enable the California Pacific Railroad and others to come into the City of Sacramento, and other matters relating thereto—have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that it became apparent to them, at the threshold of their investigations, that the subject matter of said bill was of considerable importance and interest to the California Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies, to each of which the City of Sacramento has been and is an objective point, and also to the business men and citizens generally of Sacramento. Such being the case, your committee considered it just and proper that all persons having an interest either in the passage or defeat of the bill should be allowed to come before them and present for their consideration the various grounds in view of which they respectively claimed that the bill ought or ought not to pass. Accordingly, parties representing each of said railroad companies, and others representing the citizens of Sacramento, have been at different times before your committee, and have presented very fully, by testimony and by argument, all that they had to urge for and against the passage of the bill. The various matters thus brought to the notice of your committee may be classed under the general heads of matters of fact and matters of law.

MATTERS OF FACT.

In relation to matters of fact, your committee report that, in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, being desirous of bringing their road into the City of Sacramento, and connecting the same with the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, made an application to that effect to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Sacramento, which at that time constituted the municipal government of the City and County of Sacramento. Said Board, upon due consideration, and with a view to derive from the coming of said railroad all possible advantages and benefits, passed an ordinance allowing said company to extend its road from the point at which it crossed the American River (which is a little over three miles north-east of said city), to, upon and along the levee which had been built by

said city, upon its northern boundaries, as a protection against the inundations of the American River, until the navigable waters of the Sacramento River should be reached, at the foot of K street, in said city. By said ordinance, the water front, out to deep water, from K street north-erly, was also granted to said railroad, "with the right and privilege of erecting and maintaining, on and along said water front, such wharves, landings, store houses, stations, and other buildings and erections, as might be necessary or convenient for the transaction and performance of the business of said railroad." This grant by the city was made upon the *onerous* condition, among others, that said company should maintain, and at all times keep in good repair, the levee to be used by them, which, as the evidence before your committee shows, has been done by said company from that day to the present, at a cost to them of nearly sixty-nine thousand dollars, which sum has been thus saved to the treasury and tax payers of Sacramento. This grant by the city was duly accepted by said company, and its track laid accordingly.

The next matter of importance to the company was to obtain sufficient land for the accommodation of an extensive system of depots, work shops, foundries, etc., such as would not only meet the demands of the Central Pacific road, but the demands of other roads then projected by the same managers, some of which have been since built and others partially, viz: the Western Pacific, the California and Oregon, and the San Joaquin Valley, making in all nearly three thousand miles of railroads, of which it was then intended to make Sacramento a repairing and manufacturing centre, if sufficient and adequate accommodations could be obtained at that point. With this object in view, the company selected a tract of land lying at the northwest corner of the City of Sacramento, and outside of the levee, upon which their track had been placed under the city ordinance to which your committee has already referred. This tract comprised, with other lands, what is known as Sutter Lake and Slater's addition to the City of Sacramento, and was in the main a swamp, cut and intersected by sloughs, and contained about sixty acres. To make it available to the company for the purposes aforesaid, a filling of from fifteen to twenty feet (and more in some places) was required. Nevertheless, said company proceeded to obtain the title to said land, to some of it as early as eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to wit: Sutter Lake, which had been granted by the State as swamp and overflowed land to the City of Sacramento in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. (Statutes 1857, page 155). This lake the company obtained first by grant from the city and last by grant from the State. (Statutes 1863, page 288).

Upon other portions of this land, streets, alleys and public squares had been laid out by the authority of the City of Sacramento, and said company next proceeded to obtain, and did obtain, an Act of the Legislature authorizing the Trustees of the City of Sacramento to vacate and discontinue said streets and alleys, which was subsequently done. This Act of the Legislature was passed on the twenty-second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. (Statutes 1865-6, page 360). As soon as said streets and alleys had become thus vacated and discontinued, said company proceeded to obtain the title to all of said land (not already obtained) by purchase, where terms could be agreed upon, and by condemnation where they could not, until they have now acquired, as they fully believe, the title to the whole tract, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. They next proceeded to fill in said land, commencing on the north, so as to afford protection against the floods, and have, up to

the present time, filled in about twenty-three acres, at a cost of two hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty cents, and have erected thereon extensive work shops at a cost of over three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, which have been so built as to admit of extensions to meet the growing demands of the company's rapidly increasing business, making in all over six hundred thousand dollars expended by the company upon said land, in filling and erecting improvements thereon.

Your committee herewith submit a map showing the plan of the yard, for which the company require this land, from which it will be readily seen that when the yard is completed, in the manner proposed, no part of said land will remain unoccupied.

The testimony presented to your committee has fully satisfied them that all of said land has been obtained by said company in good faith, for the purposes already stated, and that it will all be not only required but absolutely indispensable to meet the future wants and necessities of said company, and that the quantity is much less than other roads of less magnitude hold and occupy for like purposes; and in this connection your committee deem it proper to call your attention to the amount of land required and in use by other companies for like purposes:

The Illinois Central, only three hundred and sixty-five miles in length, has eighty-six acres in the City of Chicago.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, only four hundred miles long, has seventy-seven acres in Chicago, one hundred and thirteen in Aurora and one hundred and sixteen in Salesburg, making in all three hundred and six acres.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, six hundred and thirty-four miles long, has one hundred and fifteen in the City of Chicago, thirty-four in the suburbs of Chicago, eighteen in common with the Michigan Central, making in all one hundred and sixty-seven acres.

New York Central, three hundred miles long, has four hundred and fifty acres at Albany and West Albany.

New York and Erie, four hundred and fifty miles long, has one thousand acres at Jersey City.

The Pennsylvania Central, for depots and shop purposes, has at West Philadelphia one hundred and thirty acres, at Harrisburg forty-eight, at Altoona two hundred and twenty, at Pittsburg sixty-one, and for stock yards fifty-two, making in all five hundred and eleven acres.

The Baltimore and Ohio has, at the City of Baltimore, one hundred and one acres, at Washington four, and at Bellaire one hundred and eight, making in all two hundred and thirteen acres.

In several of the foregoing cases, the testimony before your committee shows that the business of the road was in excess of its accommodations, most clearly illustrating the justness of the claim put forward by the Central Pacific, that the land in question, though it may be ample for the present, will soon become wholly inadequate when the workshops, foundries and rolling mills for nearly three thousand miles of railroad shall have been erected and made the home of every industry connected with the management and operation of an extensive system of grand trunk railroads, such as will shortly centre at Sacramento, if the Directors and Managers of the Central Pacific are allowed to remain in the undisturbed possession of the lands now occupied by them.

As tending to show the magnitude and importance of the business which will ultimately be carried on in the shops of the company at Sacramento, if, as suggested, the present plans of the company are not

interrupted, your committee deem it proper to state, that in the shops already constructed, which are small and insignificant in comparison with what they will be hereafter, seven hundred workmen have been employed daily during the past summer, and the monthly disbursements of the company in running said shops has averaged, during the same period, according to the testimony before your committee, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The number of men now employed and the sum now disbursed will necessarily be vastly increased when the foundries for re-casting car wheels and rolling mills for the re-rolling of worn out rails shall have been established, as now proposed by the managers of said company.

Your committee further report, as a part of the facts in view of which the fate of this bill is to be determined, that the California Pacific Railroad Company, having a railroad extending from Vallejo to Marysville, with a branch extending from Davisville, in Yolo County, to Washington, opposite the City of Sacramento, projected and partially constructed, and being desirous of bringing their road across the river into the City of Sacramento, applied to the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight for the grant of a right to construct a railroad bridge across the river at some point "*above or north of the present bridge,*" meaning thereby the wagon bridge of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company, which crosses at the foot of Broad street in the City of Sacramento, and obtained the grant (Statutes 1867-8, page 671), but no attempt has ever been made by said company to construct a bridge under the franchise thus obtained. By this route, which is entirely practicable, said company could have entered the city without crossing the yard of the Central Pacific, or in any manner occupying any portion of their ground.

Some time subsequent to this grant by the State—as to the precise time your committee is not advised—said company applied to the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento for permission to build a bridge across the river at the foot of I street and to bring their road into the city at that point, said Board having the power to do so, as will appear hereafter, if they deemed it expedient. This franchise was also granted, but, as in the case of the previous franchise, to cross "*above the present bridge,*" no attempt was ever made by said company to bring their road across the river at the foot of I street.

During this time there seems to have been some conversations, at different times, between the managers, or some of them, of the two railroad companies, in relation to the crossing, and it is claimed on the part of the California Pacific that the managers of the Central Pacific, or some of them, agreed that if the former company would cross just below the present bridge, the latter company would make no opposition; but this assertion is stoutly denied by the managers of the Central Pacific, who declare that neither of them ever consented to a crossing at any point below the present bridge; but be that as it may, your committee are satisfied that the conversations referred to were unofficial, and that the only formal and official proposition ever made by the California Pacific to the Central Pacific was to cross at the foot of I street, which proposition was formally considered by the latter company, and, after a report from their Chief Engineer to the effect that a crossing at that point was impracticable, was finally rejected, of which the former company was officially informed.

Such being the case, the California Pacific, without any enabling statute, entered into a contract with the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge

Company (a corporation owning and maintaining the toll bridge at the foot of Broad Street, which has been already mentioned), by which the former agreed to build for the latter a new bridge just below their old one, sufficiently substantial to answer for both a wagon and a railroad bridge, for a certain sum to be paid by the latter company, and for the right and privilege of laying its track over said bridge and using the same for the purpose of crossing their cars into the City of Sacramento; said track to be laid, not upon the top of said bridge, or upon one side with a partition between it and the passage way for wagons, but upon the same floor and in the same passage way intended to be used by teams, so that cars and teams cannot occupy the bridge at the same time; said railroad company also undertaking to secure for the bridge company a right of way to and for the new bridge, and to insure to them the same right to collect tolls which they then enjoyed in connection with their old bridge.

In this connection your committee deem it proper to add, in view of the fact that this bill is intended in part to legalize and confirm said contract, that the franchise of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company was granted upon the express condition that, after the expiration of ten years from the completion of said bridge, the Counties of Yolo and Sacramento, or either of them, should have the right to purchase the bridge, at an appraised value, to be determined by five appraisers, two to be selected by the bridge company, two by the county or counties aforesaid, and one by these four, and that if purchased by the Counties of Yolo and Sacramento, or either, the franchise to collect tolls should from that time cease, and said bridge thereafter become a *free* bridge. (Statutes 1857, page 157, Section 2.) That the said contract between the California Pacific and the bridge company contains a clause to the effect that, if said bridge shall be purchased by said counties, or either of them, the right of the California Pacific to use the bridge for a railroad track shall nevertheless continue thereafter, as before; so this bill proposes to annex to the right of said counties to purchase said bridge and convert it into a free bridge, a condition which may be, and doubtless will be, obnoxious to the people of said counties, for the use of the bridge as a railroad bridge will obviously tend to greatly impair the free use of the same by them as a wagon road bridge, if not to render its use at times dangerous to their personal safety, in view of the fact that said bridge has, as already stated, but one passageway for both cars and wagons. And in this aspect your committee respectfully suggest that it is a matter for serious consideration whether this bill is not, so far as it deals with said contract, unconstitutional, inasmuch as it seems at least to impair the right which said counties have to purchase said bridge and convert it into a free bridge, unincumbered with a use not contemplated or provided for at the time the franchise to build it was granted to the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company. Your committee, in this connection, further submit that the Act by which this bridge franchise was granted was in the nature of a contract between the bridge company and the Counties of Sacramento and Yolo, and that the legislation proposed by this bill may be repugnant to that provision of the Federal Constitution which prohibits the several States from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Upon that question, however, your committee do not intend to express any decided opinion, but merely to suggest it as deserving the serious consideration of the Senate.

Under this contract, without any license from the State, or the City

of Sacramento, as already suggested, the California Pacific commenced the construction of a bridge a short distance below the present bridge, and instituted legal proceedings in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District for Sacramento County, under the provision of the general railroad law, against the Central Pacific and all persons having any interest in the matter, to condemn a strip of land upon the eastern or Sacramento shore, belonging to the Central Pacific and covered by their wharf, for a rest for the eastern abutment of their bridge. Also, a "crossing" of the tracks of the Central Pacific and a strip of land one hundred feet wide, extending from First street across Front to the west line of Second street, projected north; thence a strip of land three hundred feet wide, extending from the west line of Second street, projected north, to the east line of Fourth street, projected north, this last piece being sought for depot purposes. All of the land and privileges thus sought being wholly within the lines of the tract heretofore described as being the property of the Central Pacific, obtained by that company in good faith for railroad purposes exclusively. For a more complete description of the land sought by the California Pacific, and of its relation to the other lands, and the plan of the yard of the Central Pacific, your committee refer to the map reported herewith.

To this proceeding the Central Pacific filed a cross bill, setting up substantially the foregoing facts, and asking for an injunction restraining the California Pacific from proceeding to further interfere with their franchise and property. The District Court denied them an injunction and made an order allowing the California Pacific to cut the tracks of the Central Pacific and to take formal possession of all the land which they sought, without first appointing Commissioners to select the place of "crossing" or to determine the mode or manner in which the crossing should be effected, whether "over" the tracks of the Central Pacific, or upon the same grade, or even to determine whether a "crossing" was in fact "necessary" at the point in question, all of which, perhaps, ought to have been done. The District Court, however, appointed Commissioners to assess the damages caused by the crossing and the taking of the land above described, who have not yet acted. From the order denying an injunction, the Central Pacific appealed to the Supreme Court, and the appeal was argued at the last term of that Court, but has not yet been decided. Upon the argument, the managers of the California Pacific, whether justly or not, seem to have become alarmed lest their present proceedings should fall through upon some of the aforesaid technical grounds; hence, they seek to relieve themselves from this supposed danger by the legislation sought by this bill. In conclusion upon this branch of the subject, your committee further report that the crossing in question passes over six tracks of the Central Pacific at a place where the engines and cars of said company necessarily pass and repass, at the present time, more than two hundred times daily, and also at the place where all the travel between Sacramento and Yolo must pass, and may be delayed in passing by trains crossing said bridge.

MATTERS OF LAW.

The foregoing facts being before your committee, the first question of a legal complexion thereby suggested was, whether the exigencies by which this bill has been dictated, or the supposed evils which it seeks to remedy, were due to any defects in the general railroad law of this State. The policy of not meeting special cases of real or supposed hard-

ship by a resort to *special* legislation, but by amending the general law, if it should be discovered, upon a careful examination, that the supposed hardship was due to defects in the law and not to its misconstruction or misapplication by the parties seeking legislative relief, has become, as your committee conceive, the settled policy of the Senate; and this circumstance also suggested the inquiry whether the relief which might appear to be due to the movers of this bill, might not be afforded by an amendment of the general law; and then again, whether the necessity or propriety of any relief at all might not be fully and satisfactorily determined by ascertaining whether the general law, *as it now stands*, does not afford to parties standing in relation to it in the attitude of the movers of this bill, all the aid that comports with a reasonable and consistent policy toward railroad corporations, having at the same time a just regard for the interests of the public, which, as all admit, must be allowed the first place in the esteem of legislative bodies.

Guided by the foregoing considerations, your committee turned to the general law, as it now exists, in respect to the right of railroad companies in the matter of crossing *navigable streams*, like the Sacramento River, and crossing the tracks of other railroad companies, and particularly the right of one company to condemn lands which another railroad company has already condemned or purchased for railroad purposes. Your committee has found the existing laws upon this subject to be as follows :

AS TO CROSSING NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

The general Railroad Act of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, provided that railroad corporations should have the right "to construct their road across, along or upon any stream of water, water course, roadstead, bog, navigable stream, street, avenue or highway, or across any railway, canal, ditch or flume, which the route of its road shall intersect, cross or run along, in such manner as to *afford security for life and property*," etc. (Statutes 1861, page 615, Sec. 17, Sub 5.)

The succeeding Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-two seems to have concluded that the foregoing provisions were in some respects too broad, as they obviously were, for they amounted to a license to railroad corporations to cross navigable streams, and enter the streets and avenues of towns and cities, at their own will and pleasure, without any power on the part of such towns and cities to control or regulate in any manner the acts of such corporations. Accordingly, that body passed an amendatory Act, in which it was provided that, "No railroad company heretofore organized, or that may hereafter be organized, under the Act of which this Act is amendatory, and to which it is supplemental, shall have the right to use any of the streets or highways, or any of the lands or waters within any incorporated city, or any city and county of this State, unless the right to use the same be granted to said company by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Supervisors, the Common Council, or other similar local authority of said city and county;" and such, as your committee are advised, is the law at the present time, and was the law at the time the California Pacific commenced the crossing of the Sacramento River at the point in question.

AS TO CROSSING THE TRACKS AND LAND OF ANOTHER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Railroad Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which is still the law and has been all the meantime, in relation to one railroad crossing or forming a junction with another, provides that a railroad corporation shall have power "to cross, intersect, join and unite its railroad with any other railroad, either before or after constructed, at any point upon its route, and upon the grounds of such other railroad company, with necessary turnouts, sidings and switches, and other conveniences, in furtherance of the objects of its connection; and every company whose railroad is, or shall be hereafter intersected by any new railroad, shall unite with the owners of such new railroad in forming such intersections and connections, and grant the facilities aforesaid; and if the two companies cannot agree upon the amount of the compensation to be named therefor, or the points or the manner of such crossings, intersections and connections, the same shall be ascertained and determined by Commissioners to be appointed as is provided hereinafter, in respect to the taking of lands;" that is to say, by the Judge of the District Court. (Statutes 1861, page 615, Sec. 17, Sub. 6.)

For the purpose of further illustrating the meaning of the foregoing provision, in respect to the *place* and *manner* of the crossing being determined by Commissioners, your committee refer to another provision of the same statute. Section nineteen provides that "Whenever the track of such railroad shall cross a railroad or highway, such railroad or highway may be carried *under, over, or on a level* with the track, as *may be most expedient*." This provision further indicates, in the judgment of your committee, that the *place, mode and manner* of the crossing was intended to be left to the determination of third parties, and not to the exclusive choice of the company seeking a crossing.

The only other provision of the statute which seems to have any bearing upon the subject of this bill, is that railroad corporations shall have power "to erect and maintain all necessary and convenient buildings, stations, depots and fixtures and machinery for the accommodation and use of their passengers, freight and business, and to obtain and hold the *lands* and other property necessary therefor." (Section 17, subdivision 10.) There is no provision in the laws allowing one railroad to condemn or occupy the lands of another railroad, except for the purpose of effecting a "crossing" where their routes intersect each other, and for the purpose of effecting a "junction" by which the cars of one road can pass upon the tracks of the other, without, in the language of seamen, breaking bulk, or if the two tracks are not of the same gauge, can approach the track of the other sufficiently near to admit of a convenient interchange of passengers and freights.

WHAT THIS BILL PROPOSES.

At this stage of their report, your committee deem it important to call the attention of the Senate to the leading provisions of this bill.

It does not propose to merely heal the infirmities which its movers suppose may exist in the legal proceedings which are now pending in the Courts, but to confer still greater rights and privileges than those sought at the hands of the Courts.

The first section, in effect, authorizes the California Pacific to bring its road across the Sacramento River upon the bridge which has been constructed under its contract with the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Com-

pany; to cut and cross the tracks of the Central Pacific on First street, being six in number, and to extend its track on any street of the City of Sacramento north of I and west of Sixth, and upon the lands of the Central Pacific, upon such *line* or *lines* as said *California Pacific* may select, not to interfere, however, with any permanent brick buildings which have been erected by the Central Pacific; and to that end said *California Pacific* is authorized to appropriate a strip of land one hundred feet wide, in the yard of the Central Pacific, at such place as it may select, with the aforesaid limitations as to permanent brick buildings, for its main track, with the privilege of extending its turnouts, side tracks and switches wherever its managers may choose, with the aforesaid limitations as to brick buildings. This is all to be done according to the will and judgment of the *California Pacific*, without any regard to the wishes of the Central Pacific, which is to have no voice in the matter.

The same section adopts the provisions of the general law upon the subject of the condemnation of lands, *except* so far as the same may require the party seeking their benefit to first obtain his rights by contract, if he can; and *except* so far as the same requires the *place* and *manner* of the "crossing" of a navigable stream within the jurisdiction of an incorporated city to be controlled and regulated by a two-thirds majority of the local government of such city; and *except* so far as the same requires the *place* and *manner* of crossing a railroad to be selected and determined by Commissioners appointed by the Courts for that purpose, where the two companies cannot agree; and *except* so far as the same prohibits, *by not allowing*, one railroad to condemn the lands of another for other purposes than a mere "crossing" or "junction." In short, this section adopts, and at the same time emasculates, the provisions of the existing law in their wisest parts, leaving nothing to be done by Commissioners except to assess the damages.

The third section legalizes and confirms the contract between the *California Pacific* and the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company, under which the bridge in question was built, and the right of the bridge company to continue the collection of tolls, as heretofore, upon the old bridge.

The fourth section authorizes the *California Pacific* to take a strip of land forty feet wide, commencing at deep water and extending east to First street, which is now the property of the Central Pacific, the same being the land upon which the eastern abutment of their bridge rests, and a right of way thereto, without compensation.

The fifth section gives the *California Pacific* the right to effect a junction with the Central Pacific at or near the corner of Sixth and H streets, and confers upon the Trustees of the City of Sacramento the power to regulate by ordinance the receipt of the cars of one company by the other, and the distribution of freight, and also the amount of compensation for such distribution.

The sixth section provides that the Act shall take effect immediately.

CONCLUSIONS.

In view of the foregoing matters of fact and of law, and the provisions of this bill, the conclusions of your committee are as follows:

First—That the provisions of the existing law in relation to the bridging of navigable streams, and the occupation of land within the jurisdiction

of incorporated cities, by railroad corporations, and the extension of their roads to points within the limits of such cities, have been dictated by a sound public policy. The power to bridge navigable waters, for railroad or other purposes, ought not to be left open to the arbitrary exercise of the parties in interest; nor ought the privilege of bringing railroads within the limits and upon the streets of incorporated cities to be at the election of railroad corporations. Should this State adopt the policy of allowing railroad corporations to throw their bridges across her navigable waters and extend their roads, *at pleasure*, across the boundaries of her incorporated cities, the right of navigation would, in a measure, become subservient to a hostile interest, and the people of her cities subjected to annoyance and inconvenience, if not personal insecurity and danger. That somebody *not interested* should have the control and management of such matters—the power to determine whether a given stream shall be crossed at all, and if so, at what point and in what manner, and whether railroad companies shall be allowed to occupy lands and bring their roads within incorporated cities, and if so, where and in what manner—being apparent, it would seem clear that the power to do so ought to be left where the present law places it, in the city governments, so far as the power to grant the privilege is concerned, and in the Courts, so far as the mode and manner in which the franchise is to be obtained and enjoyed, and the compensation to be paid therefor whenever it trenches upon private rights, are concerned. There can be but one of two rules upon the subject—the rule of the present law, or the rule of the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which, as your committee have already shown, was abandoned by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the reasons already suggested. As between the two no one can hesitate as to which is the wiser rule. The former is to a large degree an unconditional license to railroad corporations to trespass upon the rights of navigation which the State is bound to preserve for the common use of the public, and to override and disregard powers which from time immemorial it has been the custom of legislative bodies to delegate to municipal corporations. No change therefore should be made in this respect, in the judgment of your committee, in the existing law. The power to permit the California Pacific Railroad Company to cross the Sacramento River at the point mentioned in this bill, and bring their road into Sacramento, or to do so at any other point, now lies where it ought to lie, in the hands of the Board of Trustees of that city. The crossing ought not to be granted except upon their consent, and in no event ought the Legislature to grant the right until it has been denied by them upon insufficient or unreasonable grounds. It has not been pretended on the part of the movers of this bill that the right has been so denied, or denied at all upon any grounds whatever.

Second—Your committee is also of the opinion that no change should be made in the existing law upon the subject of “crossings” and “junctions.” No railroad should be allowed to cross another unless there is a *necessity* therefor, and the crossing ought not to be made except in the most expedient manner; and your committee respectfully submit that where the companies concerned in the matter are unable to agree upon a crossing, it becomes at once a judicial question, or a question at least which ought to be left, where the present law leaves it, to the Courts. Such has been and is the uniform practice in England and in every State of the American Union, and it is obvious that no other rule can be adopted so convenient, so fair and equitable. The same is true of “junctions.” No company ought to be allowed to determine for itself

the place and manner in which a junction shall be effected. If the companies concerned cannot agree, the dispute ought to be settled in the same forum to which the law sends all other legal controversies. It would be contrary to the spirit of our institutions to allow one of the disputants to finally decide the controversy, as is proposed by the movers of this bill, but such a policy would defeat itself by giving rise to endless contention. The present law submits the subject of "crossings" and "junctions" to the Courts, acting by Commissioners, over whom they have a supervisory power, and, in the judgment of your committee, no better disposition can be made of it. This view is aptly illustrated by the facts of the present case. On the part of the California Pacific it is contended that a crossing at the point mentioned in this bill is entirely practicable and necessary; that a crossing at any other point would require two bridges, where one is sufficient, to the prejudice of navigation. On the part of the Central Pacific, it is insisted that a crossing at the point in question is wholly unnecessary, and is less practicable than to the north of the present bridge, where the California Pacific first proposed, and yet has a legal right to cross; in short, that a crossing at the point in question is not only impracticable and unnecessary, but will tend to create, if not create, a public nuisance, by interrupting and delaying the passage of cars and teams, which would be wholly avoided by a crossing at the other point. Thus, by these respective allegations, issues are made, which are of vital importance to the public as well as these railroad companies—issues which none but a Court of justice can properly determine.

Third—Your committee are also of the opinion that the present law, so far as it prohibits, by not allowing, one railroad company to condemn the lands of another, except for the purpose of a "crossing" or a "junction," should be allowed to remain unchanged.

It is doubtless true that the State, acting under the power of eminent domain, may take for public use lands and franchises which it has already granted or taken for the same purpose, upon just compensation being paid therefor; but, as your committee are advised, this has never been done, except where the second taking is for a use which is more convenient and advantageous to the public than the first. Thus the lands or franchises of a turnpike, or bridge, or other similar corporation, may be taken for a free road, or for a railroad, and such taking is allowed and justified solely upon the ground that the latter afford superior accommodations and are therefore of greater benefit to the public than the former. For the same reason, doubtless, the taking of a short local railroad for the use of a grand trunk road passing along the same route might be justified—for its place might be fully supplied, and more too, by the latter; but it certainly is mistaken policy to allow one railroad to devour another, in whole or in part. In point of public use and convenience, they are not the superiors, but the equals of each other. That a superior improvement should be allowed to supplant an inferior is right, for the interests of the public will be subserved thereby; but your committee are wholly unable to perceive why one superior improvement should be allowed to supplant another of equal grade. On the contrary, the public interests obviously require that the one should not be allowed to supplant or crowd the other in such a way as to impair its usefulness and general efficiency. That where different railroads, running upon different lines of transportation and travel, intersect or cross each other, every reasonable facility for effecting a crossing upon fair and equal terms, having due regard to the security of persons and property, should

be afforded by the laws, does not admit of debate. That the same is true of junctions, where different roads constitute different sections of the same general line of transportation and travel, all will admit; but it is quite apparent to your committee that the existing laws upon this subject cannot be improved. It affords every reasonable facility for the crossing of one road by another, and also for the forming of junctions. In doing either, it does not, however, authorize one road to take or appropriate to its separate and exclusive use the lands of another. So far as may be necessary to effect a crossing or a junction, it allows to one road an easement in the track and lands of another, which is all that the necessities or convenience of the public require, and therefore all that the laws ought to grant. If one railroad corporation be allowed to condemn the lands of another upon the pretense that its necessities or conveniences require it, and be allowed to be its own judge as to such necessity or convenience, its capacity for annoyance and mischief will be beyond measure. Such a policy would be a legislative bid for one road to attempt the destruction of another, and thus cripple rather than increase the accommodations of the public.

Fourth—It being apparent that the present law is what it ought to be, it follows that there can be no reason or occasion for the passage of this bill, except such as its movers have themselves created. Indeed, the only ground upon which its passage has been urged before your committee is, that the California Pacific Railroad Company has misapprehended the true scope of the present law, and may have therefore involved themselves in difficulties from which the present law may afford them no escape, except at a pecuniary loss to themselves. Admit, for the sake of the argument, that this may be so, your committee have utterly failed to perceive in it any valid reason why rules of law, which are founded in wisdom, which have been enforced as to other parties in the past and are intended to be enforced in all cases hereafter, should be set aside for the convenience of the movers of this bill. To do so would be to proclaim that to avoid or ride over the law it is only necessary to first violate it, and then apply to the Legislature to legalize the violation. Your committee respectfully submit that it does not become the dignity of the Legislature to thus wink at and pardon a violation of its own laws.

But in addition to these considerations, this bill, in the judgment of your committee, belongs to the worst class of special legislation. To pass it would be to confer upon a single corporation privileges which it is not proposed to confer upon all. To pass it would be to set aside a general rule, which is entirely satisfactory, to meet the exigencies of a particular case. To pass it would be to interpose in a matter pending in the Courts of justice, and to use the power of the Legislature against the party upon whose side lie all the merits of the controversy, which, however great may be its sympathies in behalf of the movers of this bill, this Senate cannot afford to do. In short, the passage of this bill would be a precedent which ought not to be followed and therefore ought not to be established.

Fifth—Neither in the matters of fact nor the matters of law connected with this measure has your committee been able to discover any merit. Your committee therefore report the bill back to the Senate, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. KINCAID,
J. N. CHAPPELL,
J. H. LAWRENCE.





ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

TO THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

FROM 1862 TO 1868.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Capital stock—eight million five hundred thousand dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—twenty-four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Amount expended for purchase of lands—nothing.

Amount expended for construction of the road—nothing.

Amount expended for buildings—nothing.

Amount expended for engines—nothing.

Amount expended for cars—nothing.

Amount of indebtedness—nothing.

Amount due the company—forty-one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

Amount received from the transportation of passengers, property, mail and express matter, and from other sources—nothing.

Amount of freight, in tons—none.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, buildings and other expenses—nothing.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine-houses and shops, engines and cars—none.

LELAND STANFORD, President.

JAMES BAILEY, Secretary.

MARK HOPKINS, Treasurer.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President, James Bailey, Secretary, and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, being sworn, say: that the matters set forth in the foregoing annual report of said company, by them subscribed, are true and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

LELAND STANFORD,
JAMES BAILEY,
MARK HOPKINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

FRANCIS McCONNELL,
Notary Public.

[Seal.]

Indorsed: Filed in office of Secretary of State, February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Capital stock of the company, as stipulated in the articles of association—eight million five hundred thousand dollars.

Amount of capital stock subscribed—one million three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—eight hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

Amount paid for purchase of lands—one hundred dollars.

Amount expended on construction account—nine hundred and forty-seven thousand fifty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents.

Amount expended for buildings—one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and nineteen cents.

Amount expended for engines—sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Amount expended for cars—fifty thousand seventy-three dollars and twelve cents.

The indebtedness of the company is—

In first mortgage bonds issued—seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars;

In bills payable in United States notes—two hundred and ten thousand dollars;

In unadjusted accounts—about five thousand dollars.

The amount due the company is—

From stockholders on subscription—five hundred thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

Balance on deposit in New York—eighty-seven thousand four hundred dollars and twenty-one cents.

Amount received from transportation of passengers, property, etc—nothing.

Amount of freight, in tons—none.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, building and other expenses of running the road—nothing.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine houses—one of wood (temporary).

Number of shops—three of wood (temporary).

Number of engines—six.

Number of freight cars—forty.

Number of passenger cars—six.

Number of baggage cars—two.

Number of hand cars—two.

Number of construction cars—three.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President of the said Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer thereof, being duly sworn, say: that the foregoing report and statement is correct.

LELAND STANFORD,
E. H. MILLER, JR.,
MARK HOPKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

{ Five cents Internal Revenue }
Stamp cancelled.

FRANCIS McCONNELL,

[Seal.]

Notary Public.

Indorsed: Filed in office of Secretary of State, February ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Fees paid, five dollars.

HENDERSON.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Capital stock—twenty million dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—one million four hundred and three thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

Amount expended for the purchase of lands—three thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-two cents.

Amount expended for the construction of the road—two million forty-three thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Amount expended for buildings—eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and four cents.

Amount expended for engines—ninety thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-six cents.

Amount expended for cars—ninety-two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-one cents.

Amount of indebtedness—one million six hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-two cents, as follows, viz:

Bonds of the company, payable July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three—one million three hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars;

Bonds of the company, payable July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four—twenty-seven thousand dollars;

Note of the company—twenty-five thousand dollars;

Unpaid accounts, pay-roll, etc.—nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents;

Personal accounts—one hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and three cents;

Treasurer of the company—fifty-two thousand two hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents.

Amount due the corporation—one million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

Amount received from the transportation of passengers, property, mails, express matter and from other business of the road—one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Amount of freight transported—thirteen thousand nine hundred and two tons and eight hundred pounds.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, buildings and other expenses (being the current expenses of running the road)—sixty-six thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine houses—one.

Number of car shops—one.

Number of blacksmith shops—one.

Number of locomotive engines—eight.

Number of passenger cars—ten.

Number of baggage cars—four.

Number of freight cars—one hundred and twenty-four.

Number of hand cars—five.
 Number of construction cars—three.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President, E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary, and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, being duly sworn, say: that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing report are true, according to the best of their belief.

LELAND STANFORD,
 E. H. MILLER, JR.,
 MARK HOPKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

{ Five cents Internal Revenue }
 { Stamp cancelled. }

E. B. CROCKER,
 Court Commissioner, Sacramento County, California.

Indorsed: Filed February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Capital stock—twenty million dollars.

Amount of capital stock subscribed—three million three hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—three million two hundred and seventy thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Amount expended for the purchase of lands—eight thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-three cents.

Amount expended for construction of the road—six million two hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-one cents.

Amount expended for buildings—twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Amount expended for engines—one hundred and one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-six cents.

Amount expended for cars—one hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-two cents.

Amount of indebtedness of the company—three million two hundred

and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and five dollars and seventy-five cents.

On bonds, notes, and personal accounts, and the amount due the corporation—five hundred and seventeen thousand and forty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Amount received from the transportation of passengers, property, mails, express matter, and from other business of the road—four hundred and five thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

Amount of freight transported—fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and three hundred and eleven one-thousandths tons.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, buildings, and other expenses (being the current expenses of running the road)—one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and nineteen cents.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine houses—two.

Number of repair shops—one.

Number of blacksmith shops—one.

Number of locomotive engines—twelve

Number of passenger cars—six.

Number of baggage cars—three.

Number of freight cars—one hundred and twenty-four.

Number of dump cars—twenty.

Number of hand cars—ten.

Number of section cars—eight.

Number of iron cars—three.

Number of yard cars—one.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President, E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary, and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, being duly sworn, say: that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing report are true, according to the best of their belief.

LELAND STANFORD,
E. H. MILLER, JR.,
MARK HOPKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

[Five cents Internal Revenue]
Stamp cancelled.

E. B. CROCKER,
Court Commissioner, Sacramento County, California.

Indorsed: Filed February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty six.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Capital stock—twenty million dollars.

Amount of capital stock subscribed—eight million five hundred and eighty thousand and six hundred dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—eight million five hundred and four thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

Amount expended for the purchase of lands—twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

Amount expended for construction of the road—seventeen million sixty-two thousand one hundred and five dollars and ninety cents.

Amount expended for buildings—thirty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-six cents.

Amount expended for engines—five hundred and four thousand and forty dollars and ninety-three cents.

Amount expended for cars—four hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eight cents.

Amount of indebtedness—nine million seven hundred and ten thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.

On bonds, notes, and personal accounts, and the amount due the company—three hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents.

Amount received from transportation of passengers, property, mails, express matter, and from other business of the road—eight hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixteen cents.

Amount of freight transported—eighty-seven thousand eighty-five and four-fifths tons.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, buildings, and other expenses, in gross (being the current expenses of running the road)—four hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and ninety-five cents.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine houses—two.

Number of repair shops—two.

Number of blacksmith shops—one.

Number of locomotive engines—nineteen.

Number of passenger cars—six.

Number of baggage cars—four.

Number of freight cars—one hundred and ninety-nine.

Number of dump cars—forty-five.

Number of hand cars—eighteen.

Number of section cars—sixteen.

Number of construction cars—two.

Number of yard cars—one.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President, E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary, and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, being duly sworn, say: that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing report are true, according to the best of their belief.

LELAND STANFORD,
 E. H. MILLER, JR.,
 MARK HOPKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[Five cents Internal Revenue]
 Stamp cancelled.

E. B. CROCKER,
 Court Commissioner, Sacramento County, California.

Indorsed: Filed February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Capital stock—twenty million dollars.

Amount of capital stock subscribed—fourteen million nine hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—fourteen million eight hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Amount expended for the purchase of lands—thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents.

Amount expended for construction of the road—twenty-nine million five hundred and two thousand and forty-one dollars and fifty-five cents.

Amount expended for buildings—one hundred and forty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and eighty-five cents.

Amount expended for engines—eight hundred thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Amount expended for cars—seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents.

Amount of indebtedness—seventeen million five hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-three cents.

On bonds, notes, and personal accounts, and the amount due the company—five hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Amount received for the transportation of passengers, property, mails, express matter, and from other business of the road—one million

four hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy-four cents.

Amount of freight transported—one hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and eighty-one two-thousandths tons.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, buildings, and other expenses (being the current expenses of running the road)—seven hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine houses—two.

Number of repair shops—three.

Number of blacksmith shops—one.

Number of locomotive engines—fifty-one.

Number of passenger cars—ten.

Number of baggage cars—five.

Number of freight cars—four hundred and forty-three.

Number of dump cars—forty-five.

Number of hand cars—twenty-three.

Number of section cars—twenty-two.

Number of snow ploughs—four.

Number of yard cars—two.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President, E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary, and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, being duly sworn, say: that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing report are true, according to the best of their belief.

LELAND STANFORD,
E. H. MILLER, JR.,
MARK HOPKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

[Seal.]

JULIUS WETZLAR,
Notary Public.

Filed in office of the Secretary of State, April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.
By LEW B. HARRIS,
Deputy.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of State of the State of California, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Capital stock—one hundred million dollars.

Amount of capital stock subscribed—twenty-four million six hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in—twenty-four million six hundred and twelve thousand and ninety dollars.

Total amount expended for the purchase of lands—thirty-nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty-four cents.

Total amount expended for construction of the road—fifty-six million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Total amount expended for buildings—four hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents.

Total amount expended for engines—two million ninety-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents.

Total amount expended for cars—one million six hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-one cents.

Total amount of indebtedness—thirty-seven million eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventeen cents.

On bonds, notes, and personal accounts, and the amount due the company—two million seven hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-six cents.

Amount received for the transportation of passengers, property, mails, and express matter, and from other business of the road, during the year—two million three hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifteen cents.

Amount of freight transported during the year—one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-four tons.

Amount paid for repairs of engines, cars, buildings, and other expenses (being the current expenses of running the road for the year)—eight hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-four cents.

Amount paid for taxes—one hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and one dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Amount paid for interest—one million thirty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety cents; amounting in all, to two million two thousand and sixty-four dollars and thirty-one cents.

Number and amount of dividends—none.

Number of engine houses—seven.

Number of repair shops—six.

Number of locomotive engines—one hundred and forty.

Number of passenger cars—thirteen.

Number of baggage cars—six.

Number of mail and express cars—two.

Number of freight cars—thirteen hundred and thirty-three.

Number of dump cars—ninety-five.

Number of hand cars—seventy-nine.

Number of section cars—sixty-three.

Number of yard cars—ten.

Number of iron cars—thirty-four.

Number of snow ploughs—six.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Sacramento. }

Leland Stanford, President, E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary, and Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, being duly sworn, say: that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing report are true, according to the best of their belief.

LELAND STANFORD,
E. H. MILLER, JR.,
MARK HOPKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

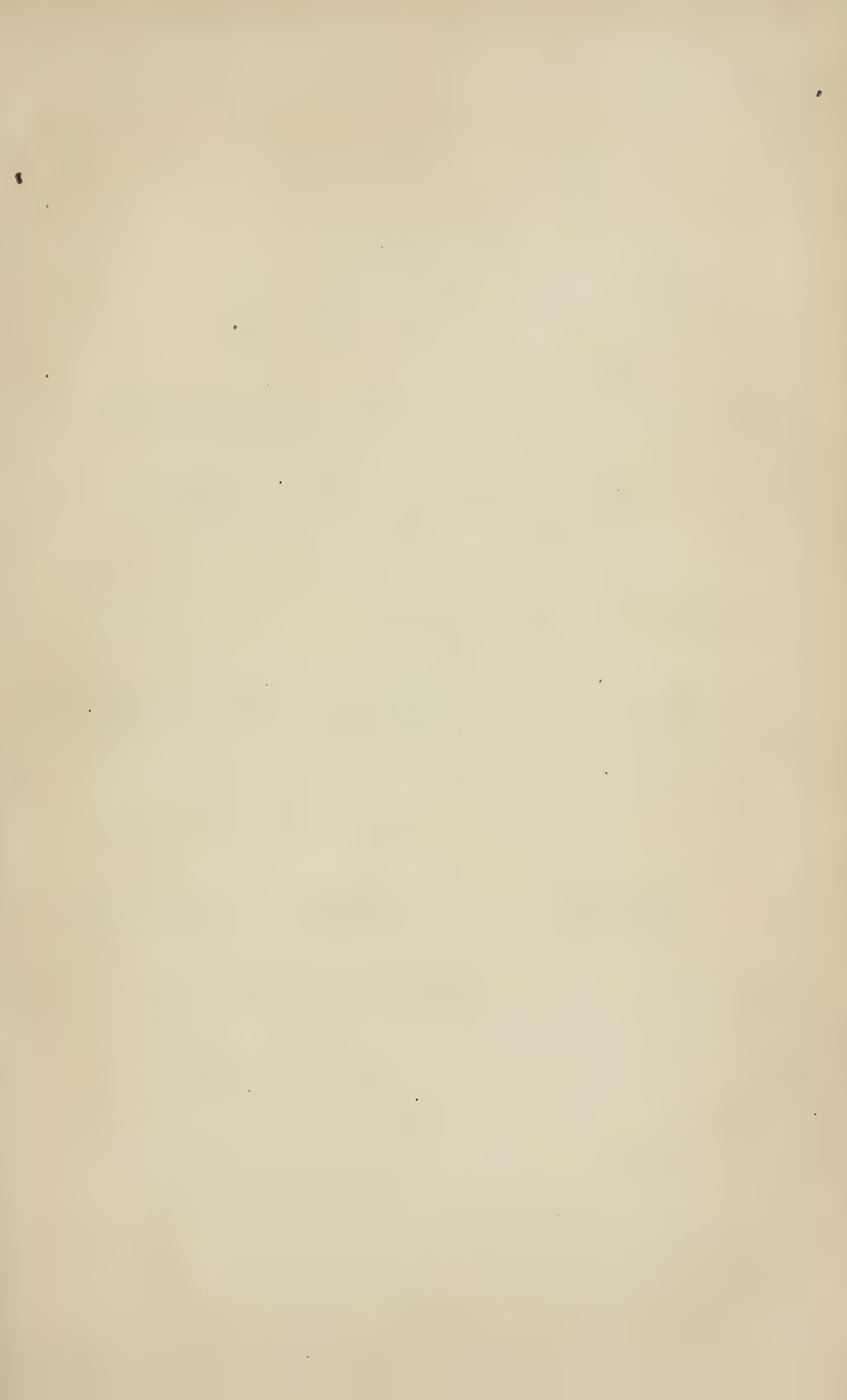
CHARLES J. TORBERT,
Notary Public, in and for Sacramento County, California.

[Seal.]

Indorsed: Filed in office of the Secretary of State, February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.
By LEW B. HARRIS,
Deputy.







MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER : The special joint committee appointed to visit the different sites proposed for the permanent location of the State Normal School beg leave to report to the honorable Senate and Assembly that they have visited the following named places, viz :

San Francisco, Oakland, San José, Santa Clara, Napa, Martinez, Petaluma and Stockton—in all cases on direct invitation from the proper authorities.

The following proposals have been received by your committee, to wit : The City of San Francisco offers to donate to the State, for the purpose of locating the State Normal School thereon, a portion of Hamilton Square, said lot joining the Great Park, and is situated on a macadamized street leading to the Cliff House. It contains about three acres of ground, and is the most eligible situation for said institution, of any of the unappropriated lands to which the said city is entitled, and is valued at fifty thousand dollars.

The City of Oakland proposes to grant for the purpose above specified, any one of several beautiful and eligible sites for said Normal School, and bonds of said city to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Oakland has a desirable climate, and is accessible by railroad and water. In the judgment of your committee it is one of the most beautiful cities in the State.

The Common Council of the City of San José have offered to donate to the State either of its public squares, which are as follows :

Market Square, in the heart of the city, containing about three and one-half acres, and already beautifully ornamented, and valued at at least one hundred thousand dollars.

St. James' Square, directly opposite the new Court-house, containing nearly eight acres, now being ornamented, or Washington Square, situated between Fourth and Seventh streets and San Fernando and San Carlo streets, containing nearly twenty-seven acres, also now being ornamented, and worth at least two hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens of San José offer, if neither of the above sites should be accepted, to allow the State to make any other reasonable location in the city ; and said city will purchase and donate the same to the State.

Martinez is a little town situated at the foot of the Alhambra Valley, with the Straits of Carquinez in front and Monte Diablo in the background, with the beautiful Pacheco and San Ramon Valleys skirting its base, forming a picture of surpassing beauty.

The people of this place will give the necessary amount of land, say from ten to one hundred acres, as the locating committee may select. The climate is mild and healthy.

Santa Clara proposes to donate to the State the grounds and buildings known as Santa Clara Pacific College, a very eligible site, accessible by railroad.

The Town of Santa Clara is situated in the midst of a valley which has long been regarded the "garden spot" of the State.

The Town of Napa will donate, for the purposes above mentioned, the necessary amount of land, say from ten to thirty acres.

There are several elevated situations, adjacent to said town, which are peculiarly picturesque. In addition to the above, Napa County offers to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings.

The Town of Petaluma will give any one of several beautiful sites adjacent thereto, containing from six to sixty acres of ground, for the purpose above specified. The town has a good location and a healthy climate, and their citizens are noted for their hospitality, enterprise and liberality.

The City of Stockton will donate to the State any one of several lots of land, containing from ten to fifty acres, together with a cash subscription of fifteen thousand dollars by her citizens. The climate and accessibility of Stockton are well known to every member of your honorable body, and need no comments by your committee.

After visiting and carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages attending the location of the State Normal School at any of the above named places, in the judgment of a majority of your committee the best interests of the said school and State would be promoted by locating said institution in the City of San José.

CAROTHERS,
Chairman of Joint Committee,
By request of majority.

The minority of said committee, whilst fully concurring in the facts herein submitted for their consideration, differ with the majority only as to the location of said school, Messrs. Naphtaly and McMillan favoring San Francisco, and the undersigned, Martinez.

CAROTHERS.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER : The minority of your Committee on the Permanent Location of the State Normal School beg leave to report that, in the judgment of said minority, the best interest of the said institution and the State would be promoted by locating the same at Martinez, for the following reasons, to wit :

Our ideas of a university, college, or any institution of learning, are so strongly associated in the mind with some prominent eminence, ornamented by nature or art, overlooking some beautiful town, bay, city, winding river, fertile valley or dotted landscape, that we can scarcely think of one without associating it with the other.

To every one who has visited our State, it is apparent that the Bay of San Francisco is the "Hudson" of California, and that upon its green and sloping banks will be reared our "Sunnysides" and "Idlewilds," our "Ashlands" and "Marshfields," and clustered around its beautiful borders will be the homes of our statesmen, poets and scholars, together with the wealth and refinement of the State.

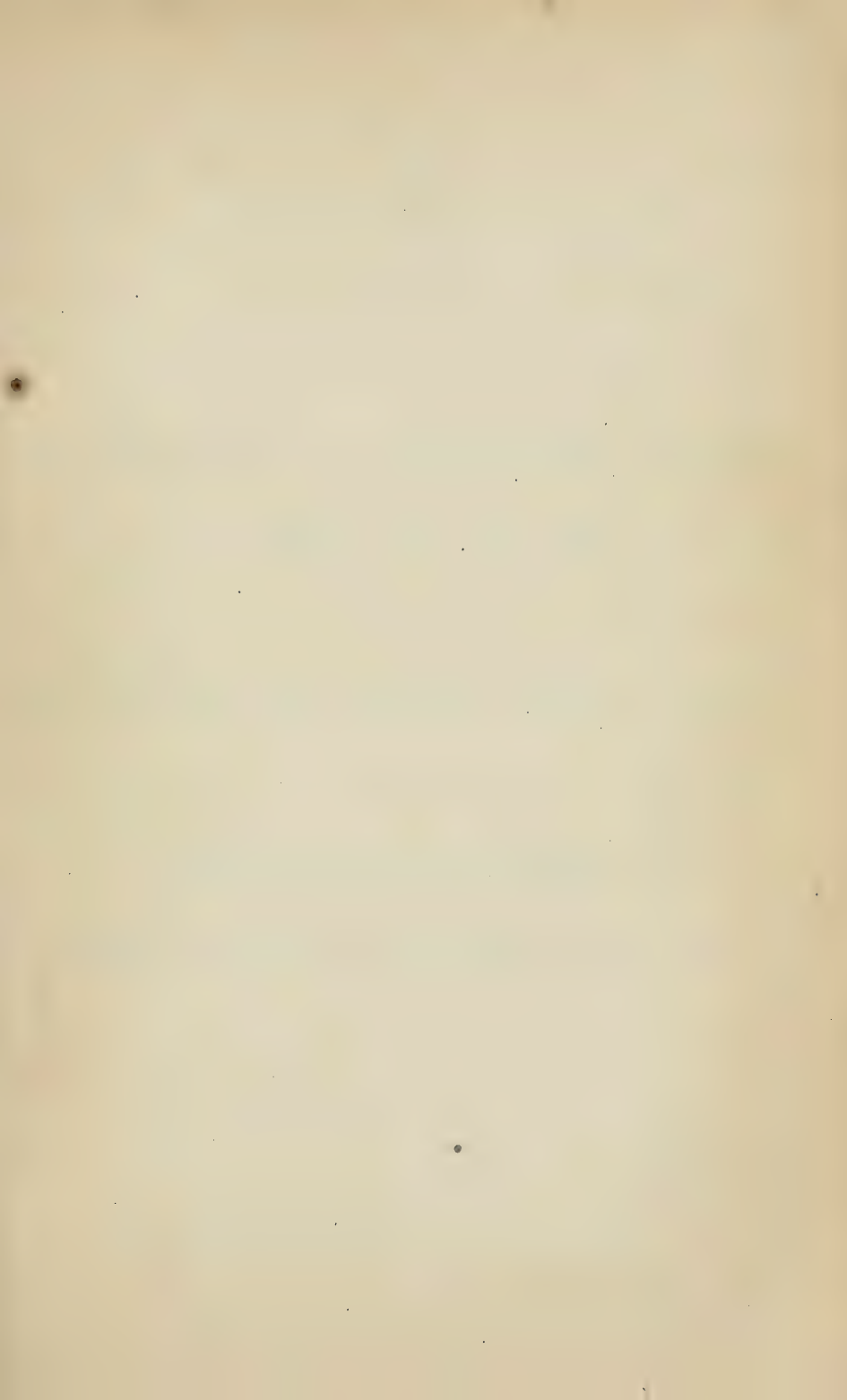
That the Town of Martinez possesses many advantages that will attract the attention of those who are seeking beautiful homes can scarcely be denied. It is centrally located, and of easy access by water. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, and the climate delightful. It has all the advantages arising from a locality not subject to the excitements of large cities. Here the pupil's mind is free from those excitements, and there is nothing to distract the attention from the studies being pursued. Here Nature in all her varied forms may be contemplated.

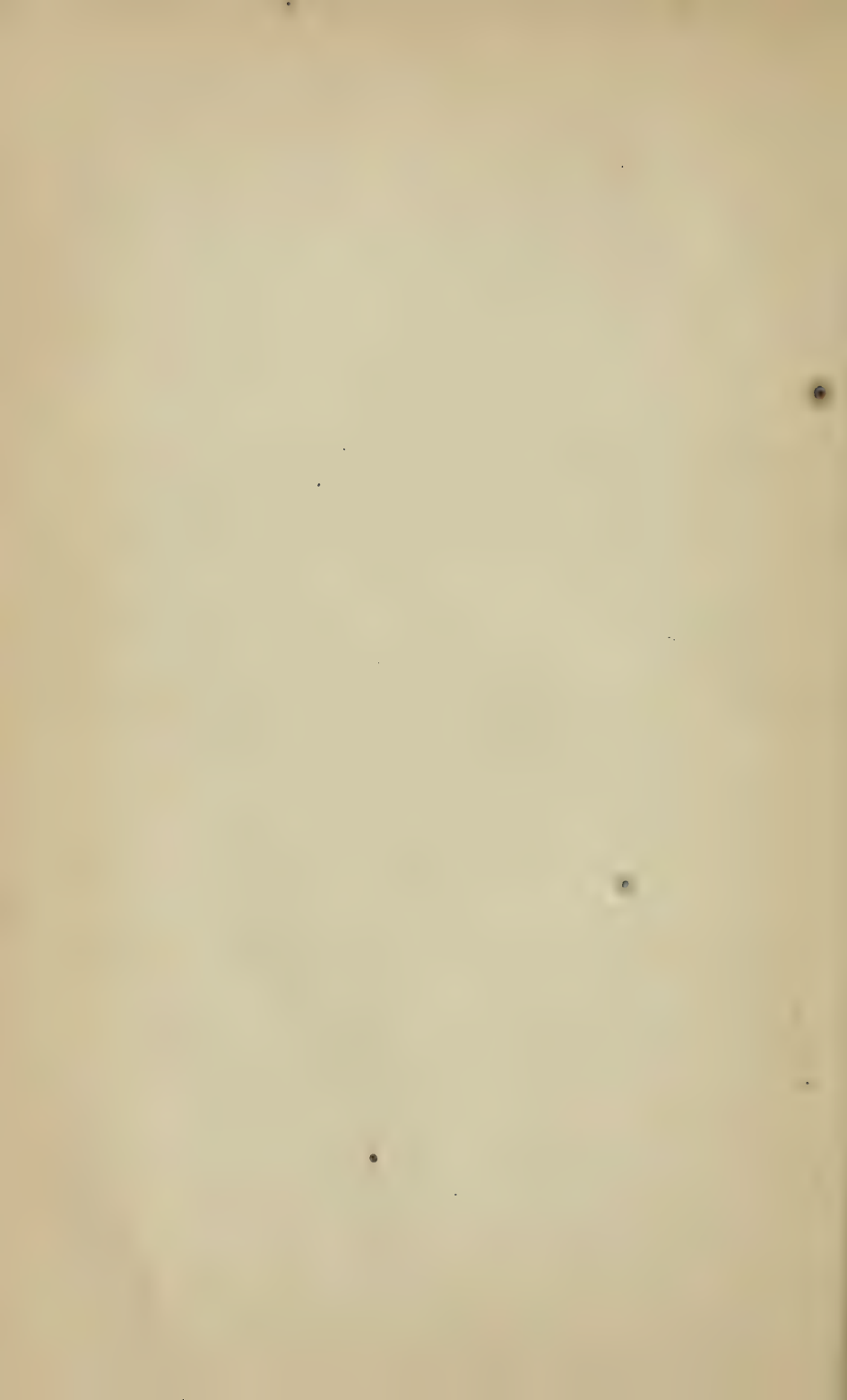
On the ground, or adjacent thereto, is a quarry of beautiful brown freestone, suitable for building purposes, also a spring of pure water, which can be carried to the highest rooms by means of pipes, at a very small expense. The location commends itself to all who pass the place on the steamers running from San Francisco to the cities of the interior of the State.

It appears to the minority of your committee, that ideas similar to these prevailed in the minds of the committee who selected the grounds upon which we propose to erect the "Lordly halls of the State University," for we find that they have selected a beautiful situation, somewhat elevated, and near the foot-hills, with the broad and fertile valley of Oakland in front, while far out beyond the Golden Gate, the Farallones loom up like sentinels. Its lofty dome will attract the traveler's eye as he sits on the deck of the passing steamer, and he is at once led to admire the wisdom of the Legislature that placed it there.

CAROTHERS, Minority.







P E T I T I O N

OF THE

CALIFORNIA PRISON COMMISSION

FOR A

DONATION FROM THE STATE.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

PETITION

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PRISON COMMISSION, }
San Francisco, February 28th, 1870. }

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The undersigned, officers and Trustees of the California Prison Commission, would respectfully ask leave to submit the following :

Our association has for its object, according to the Constitution : " The amelioration of the condition of prisoners ; the improvement of prisons and prison discipline ; the aid and encouragement of discharged prisoners." In pursuance of these objects, we employ a person who acts as General Agent of the Commission, and who gives his entire time to the duties of his office. He makes frequent visits to the city prison and county jail in this city, as well as to the State Prison, for the purpose of rendering such assistance to the inmates as may be necessary and proper ; and after their release, extends to those, who choose to call upon him, such aid as may be required ; assisting them to obtain employment, advising and encouraging them, supplying them with means to leave the city, or doing for them whatever at the time may seem expedient.

A summary of our expenditures, with the number of persons assisted by us during the last two years, being contained in a report recently presented to you, it is unnecessary to repeat it here. During the past year we have done much to aid the officers of the State Prison in giving greater efficiency to the prison school and library. We have secured large donations of books for both, and one of our number, whose life has been devoted to the cause of education, has frequently visited the prison, for the express purpose of attending to the mental and moral interests of the prisoners, giving his time and labor without any compensation whatever.

We are in constant correspondence with associations similar in character to our own elsewhere, receiving from them reports and other documents containing much valuable information in regard to penal matters, collected from various sources, which we endeavor, in different ways, to lay before the public, and thus to secure more correct views in reference to these things. Our aim is to show what experience elsewhere has proved to be the best measures to be employed in dealing with criminals, and to secure the adoption, so far as practicable, of such measures in our own State. In this connection we wish to speak of a call which has recently been issued, for a National Congress for conference on criminal punishment and reformatory treatment, to be held next autumn in the City of Cincinnati, the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge there having signified that such a congress would be welcomed in that city.

The call is signed by the wardens and superintendents of prisons and reformatories in different States of the Union, north and south, and by many other gentlemen of the highest standing, who have long been actively interested in matters of this character. A committee of arrangements has been appointed, composed of men whose names are a sufficient guaranty that everything proper will be done to make the undertaking successful. At that convention will, in all probability, be taken into consideration the question of an International Congress on penitentiary and correctional discipline, to be held next year in one of the cities of Europe. These conventions will no doubt result in disseminating a vast amount of valuable information, and that we, as a State, may reap our full share of the benefit that will accrue, it is, in our opinion, expedient that a delegate from California attend both these gatherings. We also think it highly proper that the State be represented through the Prison Commission. This being in the direct line of our objects, we should see that the designs had in view were properly carried out; and we are sure that the business would be accomplished more economically under our auspices, than if undertaken through any other channel. It is our intention, if it shall be found practicable, to appoint such a delegate, to represent us and the State whose interests we are striving to serve.

In view of all these statements, showing what we have done and what we intend to do, for the public good, we consider ourselves warranted in coming before you to ask for a liberal donation to aid us in carrying out our designs. The sum which we have fixed upon to ask you for is six thousand dollars, that is, three thousand dollars for each of the two ensuing years; and in view of the rapid growth of our field of labor, and the increased expense consequent upon the contemplated conventions before referred to, we think this amount none too large. The New York Prison Association, an organization of the same character with our own, has for some years received, annually, three thousand dollars from the State, and two thousand five hundred dollars from the City of New York. Last year the appropriation from the State was increased to four thousand dollars.

We trust that these things, taken together, will convince you of the propriety of our request, and that you will be prevailed upon to comply with it.

We can only add the promise, that if the money asked for shall be granted, we shall endeavor to expend it as judiciously as it is possible to do.

ALPHEUS BULL, President,
 HENRY GIBBONS, Vice President,
 JAMES WOODWORTH, Secretary,
 WM. T. LUCKY,
 ANDREW J. MOULDER,
 NATHANIEL GRAY,
 JAMES LINFORTH,
 J. C. SPENCER,
 A. B. FORBES,
 A. J. RALSTON,
 W. T. ANDREWS,
 C. L. TAYLOR,
 GEORGE BARSTOW,
 J. W. H. CAMPBELL,
 H. F. WILLIAMS.

STATEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10th, 1870.

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

As nearly in accordance with the legal requirements in the case as practicable, we hereby submit to you a statement of the expenditures of the California Prison Commission for the two years prior to the twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, together with other facts required to be presented.

The expenditures were as follows:

Office rent twenty-four months, at ten dollars per month.....	\$240 00
Salary of General Agent twenty-four months, at one hundred dollars per month.....	2,400 00
Relief of discharged prisoners.....	532 63
Miscellaneous expenses.....	362 47
Total	\$3,535 10

In addition to this, we paid eight hundred dollars for debts previously incurred.

Of the entire sum expended, two thousand dollars were received from the State treasury, that amount having been appropriated for our benefit by the last Legislature; the balance was contributed by friends of the Commission.

The smallness, proportionally, of the amount given as expended for the relief of discharged prisoners, is accounted for thus:

First—None of the money appropriated by the Legislature was received until near the close of the first year, so that we had but little benefit of it except for the second year, during which we expended for this purpose three hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. Even this amount seems small; but,

Second—We have placed in this account only the actual cash expended for the direct benefit of those whom we have aided. Much assistance has been rendered, by personal effort, that could not be stated in figures at all. Besides, for such things as clothing, the passage of men to the interior, over the various lines of travel, etc., we have paid hardly anything. All of this must be apparent to you when we state that the whole number of persons assisted in various ways by us, during the two years, is six hundred and sixty-nine; and that if all others, for whom a great variety of kind offices have been performed, were added, the number would be greatly increased.

We trust that all of these facts will be taken into consideration by you in judging of our fidelity as almoners of your bounty, and that they will show that the money received by us from the public treasury has been judiciously expended.

ALPHEUS BULL, President.

JAMES WOODWORTH, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco. }

On this, tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy, personally appeared before me, James Woodworth, Secretary of the California Prison Commission, who, having been by me sworn, declared that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES WOODWORTH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day and year above written.

FRANK V. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

P E T I T I O N

OF THE

B O A R D O F S U P E R V I S O R S

FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE

NON-RESIDENT INDIGENT SICK OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN : Your petitioners, members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, respectfully represent to your honorable body :

That the County of Los Angeles is now maintaining, and has maintained for many years past, an hospital from the revenues of said county, for the support and care of the indigent sick thereof, the genial climate of which is such as to attract the broken in health from all parts of the Pacific States, who visit Los Angeles in large numbers, in the hope of recuperating their shattered and enfeebled health—enfeebled in body and mind, suffering from chronic and incurable diseases, without means or friends—they become burdens upon the charity of this county, from which it would be inhuman and uncivilized to exclude them.

That, as shown by the following report of the County Physician, for the year ending October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine :

In November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, thirty-three patients were treated in hospital ; of this number, ten were residents of the county ; eight from San Francisco ; seven from Arizona ; one from Montana ; one from Oregon ; one from Lone Pine ; one from Santa Clara ; one from Kern County ; one from San José ; one from Mendocino.

In December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve patients treated in hospital ; residents of county, six ; San Francisco, four ; Arizona, one ; unknown, one.

In January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, ten patients admitted ; residents of county, seven ; San Francisco, one ; Arizona, one ; San Bernardino, one.

In February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, ten patients admitted ; residents, four ; San Francisco, two ; Arizona, three ; Nevada, one.

In March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seven patients admitted ; residents of county, two ; Arizona, four ; unknown, one.

In April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eight patients admitted ; residents, one ; Placerville, one ; Nevada, one ; Sonora, two ; Arizona, one ; unknown, two.

In May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seven patients admitted ; San Francisco, one ; Arizona, two ; unknown, four.

In June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, thirteen patients admitted; residents, three; San Francisco, one; Arizona, three; Sonora, one; unknown, five.

In July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, nine patients admitted; residents, four; San Francisco, one; San José, one; Santa Barbara, one; unknown, two.

In August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eight patients admitted; residents, five; San Francisco, one; Arizona, one; unknown, one.

In September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, sixteen patients admitted; residents, two; San Francisco, two; Arizona, four; Nevada, one; Santa Clara, one; Minnesota, one; Sacramento, one; Tulare, two; New Mexico, one; unknown, one.

In October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, fifteen patients admitted; residents, five; Arizona, five; Texas, one; Alaska, one; Lone Pine, one; Visalia, one; unknown, one.

It will be seen by the above statement that there were only forty-eight residents of the county treated in the hospital during the last year.

JOHN S. GRIFFIN, M. D.

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	Resident.	Foreign.	Total.
November.....	10	23	33
December	6	6	12
January	6	4	10
February	4	6	10
March	2	5	7
April.....	1	7	8
May.....	0	7	7
June.....	3	10	13
July.....	4	5	9
August	5	3	8
September	2	14	16
October.....	5	10	15
	48	100	148

One hundred and forty-eight patients were treated in the hospital, at a cost to the county of nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars, one hundred of whom were non-residents of the county at the time of their admission into the hospital. against forty-eight residents of the county, thus showing the county to have expended more than five thousand dollars during the year in the treatment of non-resident patients, so great has been the increase of non-resident patients during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The county hospital cost, under the most economical management, nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to four thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The city and county have also expended during the year, for the treatment of small-pox patients, in a hospital established for that

purpose, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-one cents, at which a large proportion of the patients were non-residents, which makes the total amount expended for hospital purposes eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, a sum of money almost equal to the total civil expenditures of the county. The rigors of the northern climate of many of the States and Territories, and the hardships and exposures undergone by those who sought to develop the mineral wealth of the Pacific, has undermined and broken down the health of a large number of vigorous men, who are daily turning their feeble steps to the counties of the South, in hopes of either recovering their health or protracting for a time their lives, and when they reach this county, penniless and suffering, their claims upon humanity require that they should be properly cared for. This we have endeavored to do. They have been furnished with every comfort to be found in a well-managed hospital, supplied with the best of medical advice, and either cured or tenderly nursed by those ever faithful angels of mercy, the Sisters of Charity, until death relieved them of diseases that baffled the skill of man.

In view of the facts herein recited, and the rapidity with which non-resident patients are accumulating in our hospital, and believing that your honorable body, when properly advised thereof, would be unwilling to permit this county to bear all the burden of relieving and maintaining the unfortunates from every part of the State and the adjoining Territories that seek medical aid and the blessings of kind attention in our hospital, we respectfully and humbly pray your honorable body to make a yearly appropriation of five thousand dollars, for the support of the non-resident indigent sick of Los Angeles County; and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

WALLACE WOODWORTH,
Chairman Board of Supervisors.
J. B. WINSTON,
HENRIQUE ABILA,
R. H. MAYES,
HUGH FORSEMAN,
Supervisors.



P E T I T I O N

OF THE

Marysville Benevolent Society

FOR AN

A P P R O P R I A T I O N .

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

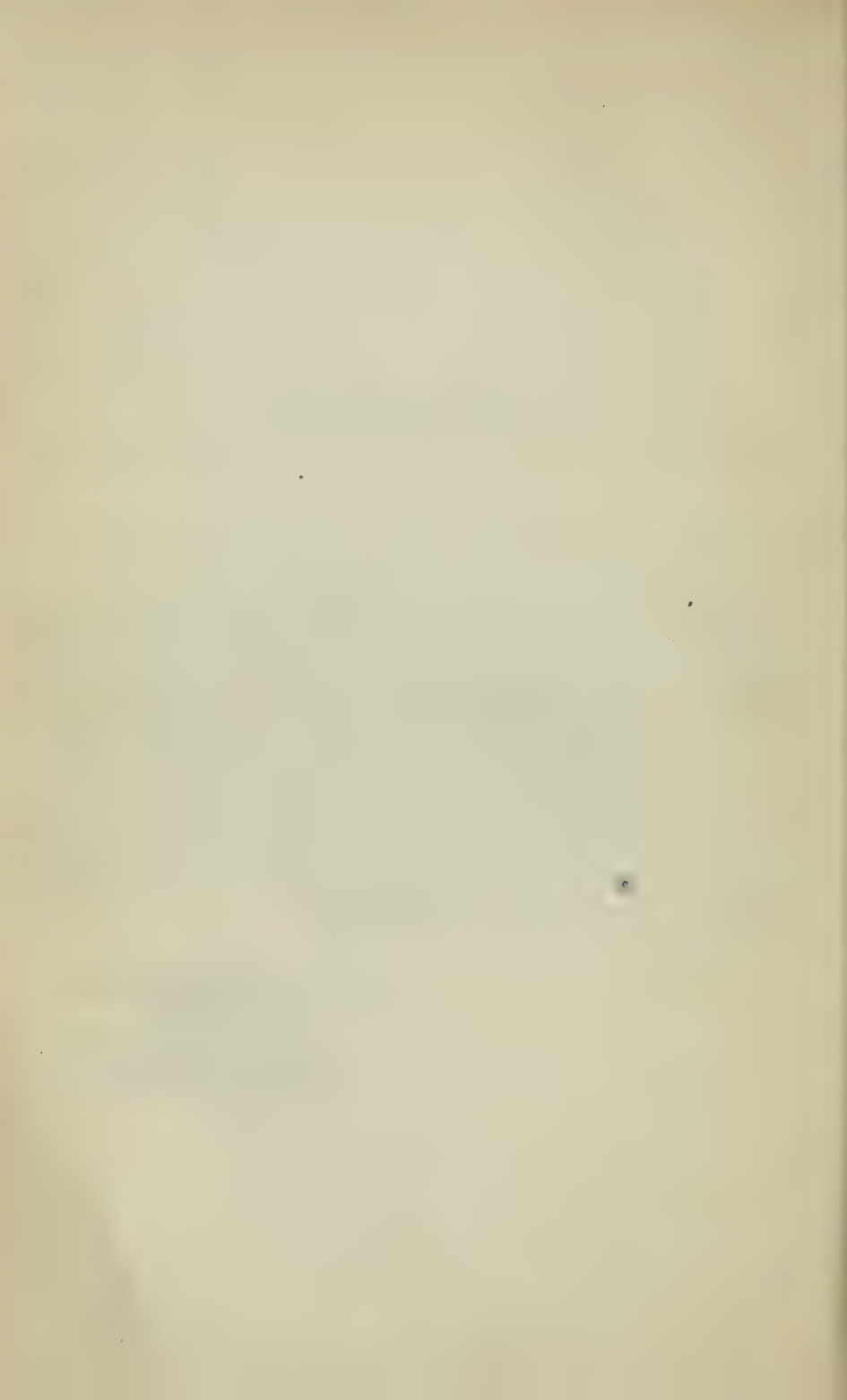
P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The undersigned, citizens of Marysville, and active members of the Marysville Benevolent Society, respectfully represent that the said society is not sectarian in its management, its purposes or its charities ; that the calls of the actually destitute cannot be met for want of sufficient means, it being dependent upon voluntary contributions by our citizens ; that many cases which appeal to us are not actual residents, but those who, as usual, seeking to better their condition by coming to a city, become utterly destitute, or overtaken by sickness, are helpless ; that no person connected with the society receives any compensation for services rendered, but that all its receipts are devoted to the alleviation of actual suffering and want. Having observed the liberality you have shown to kindred institutions, we confidently appeal to you for aid, and believe that you will not think an appropriation of one thousand dollars to be too large, that being for two years.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. McKAIG,
A. W. TORREY,
G. S. COOLEY,
SANFORD BLODGETT,
WILLIAM GUMMOC.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.



TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE THE

Special Committee of the Senate,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE MATTERS OF THE

GOLDEN CITY HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

RESOLUTION.

The following preamble and resolution, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pendegast, was adopted March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy:

WHEREAS, A certain grant of tide lands was made to the Golden City Homestead Association by an Act of the Legislature, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled an Act to authorize the sale and conveyance to the Golden City Homestead Association of certain overflowed lands in the City and County of San Francisco; and, whereas, there is now good reason to believe that no such association ever existed in fact, and that all the representations which were then made by interested parties, which served as the pretext for such grant, were incorrect, if not absolutely false; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed, with full powers to administer oaths and require the presence of persons and production of papers, and report what action, if any, is necessary to secure to the State of California the full benefit of the land thus fraudulently granted to such so-called association.



TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE,

TO EXAMINE INTO THE MATTERS OF THE

GOLDEN CITY HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE STATE.....DANGERFIELD
FOR THE ASSOCIATION.....HAYMOND.



FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, March 29th, 1870.

TESTIMONY OF C. B. PORTER.

C. B. PORTER sworn on behalf of the State.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield :

Question—Were you a member of the Senate of the State of California in the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-three?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect anything about the passage of an Act to authorize the sale and conveyance to the Golden City Homestead Association of certain overflowed lands in the City and County of San Francisco?

A.—I recollect, generally, about it—some of the circumstances; it was a bill that was under consideration by the committee of which I was Chairman at that time—the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Q.—Do you recollect the object and purpose of that bill, as represented by those in interest?

A.—I think it was represented that the parties asking the grant were to incorporate a homestead association; they owned a piece of the high land on the margin of the bay, and they desired this grant of overflowed land for the purpose of grading down the high land into the swamp land asked for, thus to fill in and reclaim the bay.

Q.—Who represented that association; who was active in the procuring of the passage of that bill?

A.—I am unable to say who the parties were.

Q.—Do you know with whom you conversed about it?

A.—I conversed with a great many persons in relation to it, but I do not now recollect whether they were persons that claimed to be members of that association or not; I remember having been spoken to by Benjamin Dorr; whether he was a member at that time of the association or not, or whether he was interested in this homestead association or not—my impression is that he was interested in another, the North San Francisco Homestead Association—whether he was interested in this or not, I do not know; my impression is that he was interested in the other, and that both bills were pending at the same time.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Frederick Mason in relation to the matter?

A.—I did not, that I know of.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. John Bensly about it?

A.—No, sir; I only know Mr. Bensly by sight; I never spoke to him and have no acquaintance with him.

Q.—Do you know whether there was any organization of a body of men for the purpose of creating a homestead association, or whether it was a private enterprise?

A.—I do not know anything whatever of it, but the representation made by parties—whether they were parties in interest or not—was, that the grant was solicited by a homestead association, and I believe that I understood at that time Mr. Bensly and Mr. Mason were members of that association.

Q.—You have said, I believe, that the object, as represented to you, in procuring this tide land, was to fill it up and make it valuable for homestead purposes?

A.—Yes, sir; because I made certain propositions that would enable them to accomplish that purpose, which were not accepted; which was, that the title of the State might pass after the reclamation had been accomplished to the satisfaction of a Commission—perhaps the Harbor Commission; I have forgotten now what Commission; the reclamation was to be accomplished at the expiration of a certain time.

Q.—Did you vote for the bill granting this land to the parties in the bill?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether those representations influenced parties—the representations that the property was to be reclaimed and made valuable to the State in the matter of its taxation; whether it influenced and was the motive which induced members to support that measure?

A.—I do not know; I presume such representations would be likely to have an influence; at least, it was advocated on them grounds.

Q.—It was advocated on them grounds in the Senate and before committees, too?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Lewis—On what grounds?

A.—On the ground that the property was to be reclaimed and made valuable to the State and advantageous to its taxation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—You say that propositions were made to change the bill so as not to have the title pass from the State until after the land was reclaimed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How were these propositions made to the committee?

A.—I proposed it in the committee. Perhaps to make myself intelligible I should explain.

Q.—That was a proposition that was not adopted by the committee?

A.—It was not adopted by the committee.

Q.—And it was a proposition made by yourself?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the committee rejected it?

A.—Yes, sir. I afterwards made the proposition in the Senate.

Q.—And it was rejected there?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You say that you do not know that any person connected with the association ever spoke to you about it?

A.—I am not certain; I did not know who were the members of the association, except by report; Mr. Bensly, I am very certain, never had anything to say to me about it; Mr. Bensly, I understood at the time, was a member of the association, but I had no acquaintance and no conversation with him.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Mr. Bensly at that time?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—He never spoke to you about it?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—No one that you knew of to have any connection with the association?

A.—I presume that parties connected with the association did speak to me; there was a large number of persons present at the committee meetings urging it, and I presume some of them were members of the association and had interests in it.

Q.—The bill was discussed in committee, was it, thoroughly?

A.—Yes, sir, it was discussed; I meant to say that the propositions contained in the bill were discussed.

Q.—And it was also discussed in the Senate?

A.—There was very little discussion of it in the Senate, because, to my surprise, the thing seemed to be so well understood that it did not need any discussion.

Q.—Do you remember who were the members of the committee, besides yourself?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you name them?

A.—Henry L. Dodge, John H. Redington, Mr. Hamilton, from Los Angeles, and I think S. P. Wright, of Del Norte, was also a member of the committee.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dangerfield—I think I have understood you to say you understood that this homestead association was to be upon the same plan that other grants which were then sought from the Legislature for homestead purposes?

A.—Yes, sir; it was based upon the precedent of the grant to the South San Francisco Homestead Association at the previous session.

By Mr. Pendegast—Do you recollect what representations, if any, were made as to the quantity of land—the area asked for in the grant?

A.—Representations were made, but I do not now recollect the area; the grant was to be to a certain street—I am not certain but it may have been Massachusetts street—and bounded on the other side by another street; I think bounded on three sides by streets as projected in the bay; there was also a limit of depth of water at low tide mentioned; it was claimed at the time that there was twelve feet of water at the western limit, and by others it was asserted there was twenty-four feet of water there.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Did you ever have any conversation with the Gov-

ernor about signing the bill for the South San Francisco Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State what he said in regard to it, if any reference was made to this particular matter now under consideration.

[Defendant objects to the question as irrelevant.]

Mr. *Dangerfield*—I want to show that he had a conversation with the Governor, in which he alluded to this matter, showing that the Governor refused to sign this bill, but signed the other one that had become a law, under the impression that this bill was intended in good faith to make the improvements represented, and that representations had been made to the Governor which would justify him in signing that, whereas the other was an improper one.

[Objection sustained.]

Mr. *Dangerfield*—The Governor signed one of these bills and refused to sign the other; I want to get at the motives that induced the Governor so to act.

The Chairman—I do not think that kind of testimony is proper.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. BRYAN.

WILLIAM H. BRYAN SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—Where is your residence, and what is your occupation?

A.—I reside in San Francisco; my occupation is that of a civil engineer.

Q.—Do you know anything about the passage of this Act entitled an Act to authorize the sale and conveyance to the Golden City Homestead Association of certain swamp and overflowed lands in the City and County of San Francisco.

A.—Nothing but by hearsay.

Q.—You say you do not know anything of your own knowledge in regard to the passage of this bill?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you any interest in this Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know anything about the manner in which the South San Francisco Homestead Association property was improved?

[Defendant objects, unless connected with the property in controversy.]

Mr. *Dangerfield*—We will connect it.

The Chairman—I do not think the testimony is necessary, for this reason: I believe the committee is thoroughly (I know that I am) apprised of the condition of the South San Francisco Homestead Association property.

Mr. *Dangerfield*—The object is to show what the representations were when they were held out; we expect to show by other witnesses that representations were made to the Senate and committees that the South San Francisco Homestead Association had been a source of great revenue to the State by means of its improvements, and the passage of

this Act was urged upon the same ground exactly; that this was to be made and to become a source of great profit to the State; and that this kind of influence induced the passage of this bill.

By the Chairman—Do you expect to follow that up and show that there has been no improvement of the property in controversy here?

Mr. Dangerfield—Yes, sir; that there has not been a dollar of improvement upon it—the object and purpose of the passage of this Act, as represented by those who urged it, have not been fulfilled.

The Chairman—In order to save time on that score we will assume what we know to be true—that the South San Francisco Homestead Association did project and carry out those improvements. Now go on.

Mr. Dangerfield—Do you know this land that is now in question—the Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir; I have passed over it several times every week.

Q.—Do you know what improvements, if any, have been made on that property so as to render it available for taxation purposes?

A.—Nothing made by the association, that I know of; there is a bridge put across it by the Potrero and Bay View Railroad; that is the only improvement I know of.

Q.—Is that all?

A.—I am certain of it; I have heard there is a little dock on a portion of the property, but it is difficult to see the lines of this property in passing over it, so as to locate this dock.

Q.—Do you know how much tide land this association claimed there?

A.—No, sir; I cannot answer as to acres; I have seen it drawn on the map.

Q.—Can you approximate it in acres—approximate it in value?

A.—In acres I suppose the quantity could be shown more properly from the sale by the State; its value I should imagine to be two or three thousand dollars an acre, judging from the sale of the tide land near it by the State last summer.

Q.—You do not know what improvements have been made upon it? you do not know whether this dock is on a part of that land or not?

A.—I cannot say; there is one on or near it.

Q.—Is that a regular dock?

A.—No; small ways for drawing up vessels; I have never been at it; I have heard of its being there.

Q.—Suppose that is upon this land, what value would be attached to the improvements you saw there, and to what extent would it increase the value of the land?

A.—I have not been at the ways, but judging of them from what I have seen of them from a distance, I should think very little; I can only judge of that from what I have seen in other places, and I think that one or two thousand dollars (\$1,000 or \$2,000) would be the full value of these improvements.

Q.—And you think the land there would be worth one thousand dollars or two thousand dollars an acre?

A.—Judging from the sales of State tide lands near it, I think it would be worth that.

Q.—State, in general terms, what you know about the operations of this Golden City Homestead Association?

[Defendant objects to the question as irrelevant. Objection overruled.]

A.—I know nothing of it, except its condition—the condition in which it is; I know nothing of it, only from seeing it and from hearsay.

Q.—Do you know the parties who are interested in it?

A.—I have heard Mr. Bensly, with whom I have a slight acquaintance, is a member of the association, and Mr. Mason, whom I have seen frequently.

Q.—Do you know any other person?

A.—I do not know; I have only heard they are the owners of it.

Q.—Have you stated everything that you know about the inception and the conduct and the carrying on of this work, and the improvement made thereon?

A.—Yes, sir; I believe I have.

By Mr. Haymond—You were estimating this land at its present value?

A.—I estimate it by comparing it with the sales of tide lands, made this last summer, contiguous to it.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Were you acquainted with these lands before they were granted this company, or at the time?

A.—Well, I have gone by the lands a thousand times, and as a member of the South San Francisco Homestead Association, which had lands close by them granted to them, I know them, but to know where this particular strip is, right out in the water, is a question which I could not answer.

Q.—This patent calls for a hundred and fifty acres?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you not know the location of that?

A.—Yes, sir; I cross it every day.

Q.—Who were the Tide Land Commissioners at the time—the Swamp Land Commissioners?

A.—I really don't recollect; I think General Winn was the head of them at the time.

Q.—Allen, Richardson and Hogan; what is your idea about the value of that land about the time it was granted one hundred and fifty acres?

A.—Them lands—one dollar; we thought we were paying the State very well at a dollar or two an acre; if the State would grant it under conditions of improvement, I have always contended that was enough.

Q.—Has anything been done towards the reclamation of this land—the hundred and fifty acres of this association?

A.—Nothing at all, except what others have done; the railroad company has a bridge there.

Q.—Is the railroad company interested in this association?

A.—I believe not.

Q.—Do you know whether or not this association has made any improvements?

A.—My impression is, as an association they have done nothing.

By Mr. Haymond—You think a dollar and a half or two dollars was about the value of the land at that time?

A.—Yes, sir; if it had any value.

Mr. Dangerfield—He says a dollar and a half or two dollars would be the value when granted under conditions of improvement.

Witness—If you will allow me to make a remark; I was here two years ago seeing after wild lands, for certain associations, of as little value as those were; I thought it was unfair for the State to sell us lands unless upon terms of improvement; I was willing to take the lands and forfeit them if the improvements were not made.

Q.—What are these lands worth now?

A.—If they were put in with the State lands they would sell for two or three thousand dollars an acre.

Q.—You say this company has done nothing towards improving or reclaiming these lands?

A.—Nothing that I know of.

Q.—Is there any conflicting interests between this association and the South San Francisco Homestead Association?

A.—No, sir; nothing that I know of; I never heard of them; I rather think there is a community of interests between us; anything that would benefit them would operate to our advantage.

Q.—You are interested in the South San Francisco Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you obtain lands in the same way from the State?

A.—A small portion of ours, and we had a large body of land in South San Francisco; the State sold to us a strip around it of the water front.

Q.—They were appraised at a dollar an acre?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And this is what you base your opinion upon now, as to the value of these lands?

A.—Yes, sir; the lands donated were valueless; the Legislature would grant them to any person improving them.

Q.—Upon conditions that improvements would be made?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you made any improvements upon them?

A.—Not directly; but indirectly we have made improvements which has created a million or a million and a half taxable property; it is property that would sell for a million and a half more than it would at the time we got the land; for instance, South San Francisco and its successor, the Dock Company, have given about forty-five thousand dollars to build a railroad, and I have no doubt in my mind that the building of that railroad, and improvements which we have made, have increased the sale of State tide lands, sold last summer, from a quarter to half a million of dollars.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—What do you think was the actual value of that land, if it was to be sold absolutely, in the January of 'sixty-four; how much per acre would it be worth to have a patent for it from the State?

A.—We came to the State asking them for lands as their overflowed lands, and some lands were sold for a good price, and we would have given to them, I imagine, twenty dollars an acre if they had asked it, as we had got to have these lands; we asked the State for them at a dollar or a dollar and a quarter, and we got them.

Q.—They gave you a grant without any conditions, for a dollar or a dollar and a quarter an acre?

A.—I think there was no conditions to the South San Francisco grant.

Q.—And that you thought was a fair price at that time?

A.—We thought it was cheap enough.

By Mr. Lewis—Thought it was very reasonable?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haymond—Has there been another grant made since?

A.—Not a grant; there was a bill passed giving us an increase, but it was allowed to go to sleep in the Governor's pocket at the time this was passed.

Q.—What was the depth of water that your grant went to?

A.—From one to six feet; the second asked for twelve feet.

Q.—When you made the survey of the land, what depth of water did you take?

A.—I know nothing of that, except from the map; I did not make the survey; the survey went around that map, and was confined, as I understood it, to the general line of six feet deep of water; I believe it went over it in some points, and not out to it in others; at some points, I do not know but it went to twelve feet.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dangerfield—You said something about the Governor's refusal to sign a bill—that he put it to sleep in his pocket; give us the history of why that was done?

A.—I only know the facts.

Q.—What are the facts?

A.—The facts are, as I understood, there were enough members of the Legislature ready to pass it over the veto, but the bill did not come back.

Q.—What were the conditions imposed by that bill?

A.—I do not know; I did not hear them.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BENSLEY.

JOHN BENSLEY SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—Were you a member of the Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—I was.

Q.—Were you at the time of the passage of this Act—April fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Of how many members was this association composed, and who were they, as far as you can call to mind?

A.—Mr. Swazey, the Secretary, is here, and can give you that information; there was over one hundred; Mr. Swazey has the names; I think he can give you all the members, the way it was conducted from the commencement to the winding up of the association.

Q.—You took an active interest in the passage of this bill?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You were not here?

A.—No, sir; I do not think I was in Sacramento that session; I may have been, but I do not believe I was, according to my recollection.

Q.—Where is Mr. Mason, your partner?

A.—He went down this morning to San Francisco; he was here last night, and very anxious to have this investigation come off.

Q.—What was the object and purpose of this association in desiring this water front? State generally.

A.—The object, I suppose, was to get the land in front of the upland, which was sold to this association.

Q.—What quantity was in the upland?

A.—There was about a hundred acres.

Q.—Was that upland in a proper condition for building purposes, or had it been graded? Wasn't it the intention of your association to grade that upland and throw the dirt from its reclamation into the bay, and claim the water land from the State?

A.—I was a member of the association, and we were to do as we agreed; I was not an officer, I was a stockholder.

Q.—Was not that the theory upon which you sought to improve the land, and wasn't it with that view, and with these representations, that you sought this grant, that the upland would be graded to a proper city grade, and what was taken from that land should be thrown into the bay, for the purpose of reclaiming that and making it more valuable to the State?

A.—I never heard in reference to that.

Q.—You never did?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you think the State made this sale simply for the purpose of getting three dollars an acre for this land, or was this sale not made for the purpose of increasing the value of the tide land, by reclamation?

A.—I do not know what the object or intention was; as I told you before, I was not here, and I do not know what representations were made, or what terms, except by the grant, as it appears.

Q.—You yourself made no representations in committee or to members of the Legislature in regard to the object and purpose of obtaining this grant?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of the sale of those other tide lands?

A.—Only from hearsay; it was currently reported that the South San Francisco had their grant extended to six feet of water, and that they went out to twelve feet, and that there is a large body of land that belongs to the State; that I do not know, but I have heard it frequently spoken of, and I believe it is so.

Q.—Do you know to what depth the land that you claim goes out into the bay—depth of water?

A.—I do not; I think it extends to Massachusetts street; it does not refer to depth of water by metes and bounds.

Q.—Was not the representations made to the Legislature as to the depth of water at that street?

A.—I do not know, of my own knowledge.

Q.—You say you do not know what the depth of water at that line is?

A.—No, sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether, or do you not know, that the object in making this grant to that association to which you was and are a member, was that the land should be reclaimed and be made valuable to the State as a source of revenue, and not for the simple purpose of getting three dollars an acre for the land?

A.—I do not know; I told you I did not know, and never had any conversation with any person in reference to this grant, and did not hear what representations were made.

Q.—Do you know whether that association ever took any steps towards improving and reclaiming the land?

A.—There was some of the property sold on the shore of the bay to three parties, for building ways, and they intended to fill in and make extensive improvements, but the railroad (the Bay View Railroad) was built across this bay, ran right through this ground, and it was agreed

that there should be a draw bridge put in there by the road, which they did not do; they piled up in the channel and choked up its navigation, and prevented vessels from running up there; they went in the night and piled that across, and refused to put in the drawbridge, and persons who had ways above the bridge were obliged to suspend operations; and one of them said Mr. Williams induced him to go down on the land of his association; he is there now; at any rate he expended some money there, and hauled up some vessels, and finally was obliged to take up his ways and move them down below the bridge.

Q.—Were you one of that association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was the man who built those ways one of the association?

A.—Yes, sir; I think he was; two of them I think were.

Q.—Which member of your association attended to the passage of this bill or got up this bill?

A.—Mr. Mason was here; I do not know who superintended it; I was not here; we paid three thousand dollars towards this railroad, in hopes it would improve the land there.

Q.—The Bay View Road?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that all the money you ever expended for the reclamation of that land?

A.—But they promised to put a draw in the bridge afterwards, and did not do it; we made a subscription to help the improvements in that direction.

Q.—Did the association do that, or Bensly and Mason?

A.—Mr. Mason and myself; we were connected with the association; were interested in it

Q.—Do you think the three thousand dollars paid the cost of the bridge over that land?

A.—The bridge was not put in; there is no bridge there.

Q.—For the construction of it, I mean?

A.—No, sir; I do not think it would pay for the construction of it.

Q.—So that this railroad company has spent more money over and above what you contributed?

A.—They have spent money in putting that road through there; they had property on the other side of South San Francisco, and they wanted to enhance the value of their property.

Q.—We want to know whether the road that goes across your land did not increase the value of the frontage on each side of that road—improve your land more than the three thousand dollars that you invested there?

A.—I cannot say; perhaps it did at that part; I was a member of the railroad company, and I think there is a resolution on the books to put in the draw.

Q.—Who did you give this money to; you say you gave it to the company?

A.—We paid the assessments; we took stock of the company, paid assessments on it and gave them the stock.

Q.—What is the whole amount of money that you spent toward the reclamation or improvement of this tide land that you procured from the State, including this sum that you gave to the railroad company; what was the whole amount of money?

A.—We did not spend much money; but if they hadn't shut us off

from our property by this bridge, a large amount of money would have been spent there; but this bridge has prevented all operations there,

Q.—What would it have cost you to open this draw yourselves?

A.—It would depend upon the kind of a draw we put in there; a small draw, figured upon, would be twenty-seven hundred dollars.

Q.—Couldn't you put that in if you wanted to do it?

A.—I think we could have done so; but if we did so we would have to pay the cost of attending to it, and be liable for accidents occurring there—all of which we considered was their business.

Q.—You expended three thousand dollars in the reclamation of that land, and this railroad company has gone through it?

A.—There has been more than that; these ways were put up there, and if the bridge had not shut us off, there would have been a good deal of money expended there; I can not say how much.

Q.—What did the ways and everything cost?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know what the value of that land is to-day?

A.—No, sir; I do not.

Q.—Is it worth five hundred thousand dollars?

A.—I do not think it is.

Q.—Is it worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars?

A.—I think probably it is worth that; I do not know.

Q.—Do you think the value of that property has been increased by what your association have done upon it?

A.—I cannot say that it has been much increased; I think it would have been, if it had not been for this bridge crossing there; I think there would have been a good deal of grading and filling in there, and it would have been settled along there with manufactories and ship-yards, for it is a very eligible place for that kind of business.

Q.—These additional improvements of which you have spoken as having been prevented from making, they would have added to the value of the property more than their costs, wouldn't they?

A.—I think so.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—How many shares did you own of this association at the time this bill was passed?

A.—Five.

Q.—How many did Mr. Mason?

A.—Five.

Q.—Did any man own more than five at that time?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How long has it been since the Golden City Homestead Association has had any interest at all in this land as a corporation?

A.—In eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Q.—You have already stated that you contributed towards the building of this railroad upon the agreement that they would put a draw in there?

A.—It was understood, but it was not the subject of a special agreement; it was understood there would be one.

Q.—If they had a draw in there it would benefit your land?

A.—Yes, sir; very materially.

Q.—Without it the road, as a whole, was an injury to the land?

A.—I think so; I think the land would have been more valuable if the people could have had access up to it at the time and since that; I think at this time the land would be more valuable than it is, without the road through it.

Q.—How did the homestead association acquire the title to the upland?

A.—By purchase; they bought it.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dangerfield—You say you only had five shares in that association of swamp land?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many have you now?

A.—I do not know how many now; I have bought others since; it has changed hands a good deal.

Q.—You say you do not know how many you own now?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. Haymond—The books show.

By Mr. Dangerfield—What did it sell for a share? what is the value of that stock?

A.—It has sold as low as one hundred dollars a share.

Q.—And as high as what?

A.—I do not know how high; probably six to eight hundred dollars; it is worth more than that.

Q.—How much land does a share represent?

A.—A share represents two lots, fifty by one hundred feet; some of them seventy-five by one hundred, and some fifty by one hundred.

Q.—How many shares are there in that association?

A.—There is over five hundred; I think so.

Q.—Did these five hundred shares include the upland as well as the swamp?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was the value of that upland? what did it cost?

A.—It cost one hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—And there are one hundred and fifty acres in this tide land?

A.—One hundred and fifty and a fraction; I do not recollect the exact quantity.

Mr. Pendergast—One hundred and fifty-three and a fraction over.

Mr. Haymond—One hundred and fifty-eight.

By Mr. Dangerfield—You say these shares range all the way from one hundred to six and seven hundred dollars a share?

A.—More than that; they are worth now more than that.

Q.—How many acres were there in that upland?

A.—One hundred acres.

Q.—And one hundred and fifty odd of tide?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did this land sell for one hundred and fifty dollars a share with the assessments all paid up, or was it subject to the assessments?

A.—I am not certain whether they were all paid in or not, but I know there was part of it paid.

Q.—When, at what period, did you say that these lands would have brought one hundred dollars a share?

A.—I think it was in the latter part of eighteen hundred and sixty-six; at any rate, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Q.—Was it in the fore part of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven?

A.—I am not certainly positive but it was.

Q.—That was two years after the organization of the homestead association?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. Haymond—The company was organized January fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

By Mr. Dangerfield—From whom was that upland bought?

A.—From Mr. Mason and myself; there were other parties that were interested in the land, but we made the sale.

Q.—You then put it into the association at one hundred thousand dollars?

A.—We sold it to the association.

Q.—Do you know what that land cost you?

A.—I cannot tell exactly what it cost us; we bought it in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and we have been paying taxes upon it ever since, and fenced it in, so I could not say what it cost us, up to the time of the sale.

Q.—At that time, what would that land command, at the usual way of selling land, at auction?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Would it have sold for five hundred dollars, at auction?

A.—How, five hundred dollars?

Q.—An acre—the whole claim, I mean?

A.—Yes, sir; I think it would.

Q.—Wouldn't it have brought six hundred dollars an acre?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Barstow buy some land adjoining there? Do you know what he paid for that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was this as valuable land as Barstow's?

A.—I do not know as it was; some portions of it was; there is some of Barstow's land more valuable than mine.

Q.—Would that land average in value as much as Barstow's land?

A.—I do not think it would any more than his?

Q.—You didn't own the whole one hundred acres, you and Mr. Mason? Didn't you buy other lands to make your one hundred thousand dollars up?

A.—No, sir; we own more than that; we sold a strip four hundred feet in width, which we formerly owned, which was not in the association.

Q.—What did you get for that block, four hundred feet?

A.—We parted with it in the settlement of adverse claims—a tier of lots right through on the other side.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—This homestead association was organized the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, all of the lots were distributed—between these dates. What was the highest price that you knew shares to sell for between January fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and December eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the day of the distribution?

A.—I do not think there was any sold higher than two hundred dol-

lars; I could not say positively, but I do not believe any sold higher than that.

Q.—Was you present when the surplus lots were sold at auction?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were there many bidders there?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many were there there, bidding on these lots?

A.—I cannot say; there were over one hundred persons; it was in the Court room of the Fourth District Court, and it was pretty well filled; probably there was one hundred and forty persons present.

Q.—What is one hundred acres of that upland worth now, as near as you can estimate?

A.—I think it is worth probably from twenty-five hundred dollars to three thousand dollars an acre.

Q.—When you and Mason sold this land to the homestead association, it was a sale on credit, wasn't it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Whether the sale ever became absolute or not, depended upon the success of the homestead association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That's the usual manner of doing these things, isn't it?

A.—I believe it is.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Do I understand you to say that this land was distributed to the subscribers in eighteen hundred and sixty-five?

Mr. Haymond—December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, was the day it was distributed.

By Mr. Lewis—Who owns this property now?

A.—There are a great many owners.

Q.—Who owns the majority of it?

A.—Mr. Mason and myself own more of it than anybody else.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Did all these subscribers take their stock? Didn't a great many of them back out and the land revert to you?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You think they all took it?

A.—I think they did, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—You say this land is now worth three thousand dollars an acre?

A.—Yes, sir; from two thousand five hundred to three thousand.

Q.—You say the upland has trebled in value; has the lowland trebled in value too?

A.—Yes, sir; I think it has.

Q.—Has it more than trebled?

A.—I think it has.

Q.—There would be three hundred thousand dollars for the upland and four hundred and fifty thousand dollars or upwards for the lowland, making over three-quarters of a million for the two.

A.—I understood you to ask me the value of the land, the difference in the value from that time.

Q.—What is the increase in value since that time?

A.—It has increased.

Q.—Has it trebled in value since that time, without any expenditure of money?

A.—Yes, sir; and the sand hills have quadrupled in value without any expenditure of money, fourfold; some of them tenfold.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES McDONALD.

JAMES McDONALD SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield :

Q.—Tell your story about this matter.

A.—I cannot state the value of the land at the time of the organization of this homestead association; I can state more particularly in reference to improvement at the present time, having been connected with the Potrero and Bay View Railroad Company and passing it every day for a great while, and occasionally yet; I know the land, both the upland and the tide land, and know that there has not been any improvements made upon it of any consequence at all; I know that it has been greatly enhanced in value by the improvements of other associations and individuals surrounding it, which has given it this value; but this identical property has not been improved in accordance with the spirit of a homestead association, as I understand homestead associations.

Q.—Has any of the land been filled up or buildings put on it?

A.—None of it; there has not been a shovel-full of dirt thrown on the tide lands, to my knowledge, and there is not more than one, two or three houses upon it, to my knowledge—those on the upland spoken of by Mr. Bensly; there was one man who had some ways there for the repair of small vessels, which he bought upon his own individual account and improved as such; after the building of the bridge across there he removed his ways; as to the advances made by Mr. Bensly and Mason to the railroad company, he is mistaken when he says he gave anything to the company; he subscribed for stock and paid assessments, and the money was expended in an effort to construct the railroad.

Mr. Bensly—That's according to my statement.

Witness—But your statement was that you donated it to the railroad company.

Mr. Bensly—I did at first; I afterwards corrected it.

Witness—The stock was transferred, and Mr. J. W. Moorse's improvements were bought, in part, with what they had paid of this stock; we simply became their successors as stockholders, the railroad company going on as an organization without any donations whatever to it from them; there has been no wharves; at the time that bridge was constructed there that was not legally a navigable stream, although small vessels did go up and down it; but there was no wharves on the Golden City Homestead property.

Mr. Bensly—There was a landing above.

Witness—There was a place where they could land, at the head of a little creek; there was a controversy about that draw, but it never was carried out; the parties antagonistic to the railroad company preferred to have recourse to legal means to compel us to put in a draw, rather than help us to put it in; we had a law suit about it, but I do not know what become of it; perhaps they have abandoned it.

Q.—State in general terms whether the implied contract between the State and this association has been carried out in letter or spirit?

[Objected to, because there was an express contract, which was the best evidence.]

Q.—State what they done under the express contract?

A.—They never done anything, to my knowledge.

By Mr. Lewis—State what has been done.

A.—I answered that.

Mr. Dangerfield—Assuming that there was an implied contract between the State and the association that the lands should be improved—

Mr. Haymond—There is no such grant here.

Mr. Lewis—Mr. Dangerfield assumes that such a contract was implied; state what has been done; of course we are the judges whether or not there is any such conditions.

By Mr. Dangerfield—State what improvements have been made towards making a homestead association there.

A.—There has been nothing done towards converting these lands into homesteads—nothing whatever; they are now as barren of houses almost as the Farralone Islands.

By Mr. Lewis—Have you any interest in this or any other homestead adjacent to it?

A.—I have one or two shares in the South San Francisco Dock Company.

Q.—Were you either directly or indirectly interested in either of these associations at the time this grant was made?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Have you an idea about the valuation of these lands about that time?

A.—Not a very good idea, at that time.

Q.—From the locality and character and surroundings of the land, what do you think they were worth at the time they were granted to this company—at the time they were sold to this company by the Swamp Land Commissioners?

A.—It might be twenty, fifty or one hundred dollars an acre.

Q.—I want to get at this—you have an idea of what they were worth at the time—what are they worth now; these lands mentioned in this patent; this one hundred and fifty acres sold to the Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—From three to five hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—They are worth that much now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What has been the cause of the increase in the valuation of this property?

A.—The improvements made by the South San Francisco Homestead Association, Bay View Park, Haley & O'Neil's tract, and improvements on the Potrero; round about these by the cordage factory, the soap factory and a number of institutions that have been inaugurated and created around it.

Q.—Has this company contributed anything to the improvement of other property adjacent to it?

A.—Nothing except stock, which they took in the Potrero and Bay View Railroad, to my knowledge; it has grown up by the surroundings; it has been enhanced by the improvements going on around it.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Was that stock taken by the company as an association? you say it was improved by this company; was not this stock of the Bay View Railroad taken by individuals and not by the association, as such?

A.—I said as a company they have done nothing; individual members of it may have contributed to the improvement of property adjacent to it; I do not know of any member of the Golden City Homestead Association that contributed to anything around it.

Q.—And this subscription to the railroad stock was by individuals and not by the association?

A.—Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—Did the South San Francisco Association ever distribute their lots?

A.—Yes, sir; I believe so.

Q.—Did you ever know of a homestead association building any houses?

A.—Yes sir; I believe they do.

Q.—What homestead association ever built a house?

A.—There is one on the San José road.

Q.—Was not that after the lots were distributed?

A.—I think not; all the improvements on South San Francisco Homestead were improved by individuals after the lots were distributed; the association, as such, built a railroad running to it—that is, contributed very largely to it—but they never made any improvement on the lots they distributed to the shareholders; they improved only by building roads and bridges; they improved the swamp lands.

Q.—They made a distribution of their lots?

A.—I believe they have.

Q.—Who owned the largest portion of the stock in the South San Francisco Company?

A.—I do not know; I have no interest in it; I do not know when it was distributed.

Q.—Then you do not know whether they ever contributed anything as an association?

A.—Yes, sir; I know they did; I know their names stand on the books as such.

Q.—The South San Francisco Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have stated they never made any improvements?

A.—I said they built roads and bridges and filled in the overflowed lands; as an association they have ceased to exist long ago, but these improvements were made prior to the distribution of the lots.

Q.—Do you remember what year the improvements were made in?

A.—No, but I think in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; along in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; I don't remember when the distribution took place; it was probably one or the other of these years, or running through all those years; possibly, a little prior to that time.

Q.—Do you know of any prior to eighteen hundred and sixty-six?

A.—No, sir; I do not, of my own knowledge.

Adjourned to one o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL I. C. SWAZEY.

SAMUEL I. C. SWAZEY SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—Were you Secretary of this association when it was first organized?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know who the subscribers to that association were, at its first organization?

A.—I have their names down in the books; I cannot recollect their names.

Q.—Can you refer to those books and tell us?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do so, if you please.

A.—Do you mean the certificate of incorporation?

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—I hold in my hand a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation; the signatures of the incorporators are: Earl Bartlett, Elliott, Swazey, J. Stock and Brooks.

Q.—What is the date of that?

A.—It is filed January fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Q.—When did this incorporation first commence business?

A.—Directly after the filing of the articles of incorporation.

Q.—When was the first distribution of shares made by this corporation?

A.—Immediately after the filing of the certificate; the Directors named in the certificate met and instructed the Secretary to open books.

Q.—Let us see those books.

[Witness does so.]

Q.—Can you state from the books what property the association had at the time of its organization?

A.—It could have no property; they proceeded at once to secure property; a Committee on Real Estate was appointed, which committee reported and the recommendation of that committee was adopted.

Q.—Read those minutes and tell us what you did.

A.—This is the book of minutes of the association; what they did commences on page forty-seven; a notice was certified to, calling for a meeting on the thirteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; it was signed by one of the Directors named in the certificate of incorporation; an organization of the Board was effected, eight Directors present; their names are given here; they provided to organize in the usual manner; elected a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer; President. Earl Bartlett, Vice President, Wm. H. Moore, Treasurer, Isaac T. Miliken, Secretary, Samuel I. C. Swazey; a set of by-laws and rules of order were read and referred, and, on motion of Mr. Brooks, unanimously adopted.

Q.—What was the first property that was conveyed to this association?

A.—The minutes go on and say: the President appointed a Committee on Real Estate, and they were instructed to confer with the owners of certain land situated, etc.; the Board instructed the Secretary to procure all necessary books, etc.

Q.—When was the deed made to the corporation?

A.—That was long after, in the next year sometime; the Committee on Real Estate reported and the report is given, commencing on page fifty; the substance of the report is this: that the committee had inquired respecting certain lands, have conferred with John Bensly and Fred. Mason, and find that the tract embraced about one hundred acres of land, with a frontage on the bay of about one hundred and eighty feet; it gives the blocks; the committee report they have had submitted to them a map of the property, and had consulted with Mr. Shafter

about the title, who thought the title of Mason and Bensly to the land a good and valid one.

Q.—What is the date of that report—when was it acted upon?

A.—That report was received by the Board on the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and was approved and ordered upon the minutes, and the President and Secretary authorized and directed to enter into a contract for the purchase of those lands on those terms.

Q.—When was that contract entered into—when did they consummate it?

A.—The contract was entered into on the sixteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Q.—Read that contract—give us the substance of it.

A.—The substance of it was embodied in the instructions just given; it was complying with those instructions.

Q.—Read it to us.

[Witness here read memorandum of agreement made on the sixteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and it was afterwards marked "Exhibit No. 1."]

Q.—All of these agreements were made after the passage of this Act granting this property in controversy to these parties?

A.—No, sir; the Act was approved on the fourth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Q.—The deed was made, what time?

A.—I presume it was made about the time the contract called for it; it is dated September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Q.—Do you know what interests Hayward and those other men named there, other than Bensly and Mason, had in this land?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you familiar with the abstract which was furnished at the examination?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have not the abstract here?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was there any payment made on this land before the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four?

A.—I do not know; it was made at the time it was agreed to be made; the contract was that the first payment was to be made on or before the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the first payment of twenty thousand dollars; it was certainly made by that time.

Q.—Then, as I understand your testimony, at the time of the passage of this Act they had no land, but simply had an agreement to purchase?

A.—They had an agreement for the purchase of land, all the terms of which were fulfilled up to that time.

Q.—Do you know who the subscribers were, apart from those persons whose names are in the Act of incorporation?

A.—I have a list of them here.

Q.—When were these made in the book?

A.—Directly after the books were opened; the dates were not put down when they were signed.

Q.—Do you recollect if they were signed immediately afterwards?

A.—I know they were as fast as the stock was taken.

Q.—Was that prior to the passage of this Act?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That these signatures were placed there?

A.—That is my impression; I know the very great majority of them were, if not all.

Q.—Did these people take the stock after signing that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You say they actually paid for that stock?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And were not they agents of Bensly and Mason?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—They are bona fide subscribers, as I understand you?

[No answer.]

Q.—I want to know from you, or do you know, how Bensly and Mason became the representatives of these men? how it got out of their hands into Bensly and Mason's?

A.—I don't know that it has got into the hands of Bensly and Mason.

Q.—Bensly testified that most of it is in their hands now.

Mr. Haymond—He testified that they had more than any other person.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Do you know what the shares were at the time of the distribution?

A.—I have a book that would show you, and that was used at the time of the distribution.

Q.—The deeds were given to those persons whose names are there as distributors?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Haymond—We will put the book in evidence if we find it is needed.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Do you know what acts towards the reclamation or improvement of that property were ever performed by this association, if any?

A.—The association never performed any.

Q.—You are certain of that?

A.—I am sure that they never did any more than paying for this land; I do not know as that would come under the head of improvement; as an association they did not make any improvements on the property that I know of.

[Witness here identified to Mr. Haymond, and at his request, Exhibits one, two, three, four, five, six and seven.]

Committee adjourned to half-past seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 29th, 1870.

TESTIMONY OF SILAS SELLECK.

SILAS SELLECK sworn.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—Do you know the property of this Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know its condition at present, in regard to improvements?

A.—Yes, sir; there is no improvements on it; there is none, except the railroad that crosses it.

Q.—Do you know of any other land in that vicinity of a similar character, that has been selected for a homestead association—of any improvements upon that?

A.—I can speak of the South San Francisco Homestead Association.

Q.—What is the condition of that?

A.—They had two franchises similar to this; they donated large sums of money towards a railroad, land towards a dry-dock and land for a church, and they gave another block of ground for a less sum than its value, on condition that a certain sum of money should be expended for a manufactory.

Q.—Have you any idea of the value of this overflowed land per acre?

A.—Only by the tide land sale; according to that, it would be worth about three thousand dollars an acre, I believe.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—When did the South San Francisco Homestead Association make those donations you speak of?

A.—Between the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two and the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; they also built a wharf, I think, about eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Q.—What improvements did they make in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven?

A.—The last improvement they made was building a railroad from Railroad avenue to a point which is about a mile distant, and opening one of the streets upon the road through two other streets; I think that was in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, before they divided up.

Q.—When did they build the church?

A.—They did not build a church; they donated land for it.

Q.—When was that?

A.—I think that was in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, before their final division.

Q.—Were you a member of that association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You own the lots?

A.—Yes, sir; the association has ceased to exist.

Q.—How many lots do you own there?

A.—Building lots, or the original size?

Q.—Say the original size.

A.—I own, I think it is, nine of the original size lots.

Q.—What improvements have you on them?

A.—On my lots?

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—I have none at present; I am just about to make improvements on part of them.

Q.—The nine lots you have, there is no improvements on them?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are they water lots or upland?

A.—They are upland at present; I had one part of it water, which I sold, which has been improved.

Q.—How many lots were there in the South San Francisco Homestead Association, as distributed?

A.—Each share got three lots, seventy-five by one hundred, and the surplus number went into the South San Francisco Dock Company, which was a new company formed at the expiration of the other one.

Q.—How many lots were there?

A.—Five hundred shares.

Q.—On how many of these lots were there improvements made before distribution?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were there a thousand of them improved?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—About how many, as near as you can estimate, improvements upon the lots?

A.—There might have been a dozen improvements or buildings put up.

Q.—You say there was about a dozen houses built?

A.—There might have been a dozen before the association distributed their property; the association first distributed one seventy-five by one hundred-foot lot to each share; that was done about two years previous to its winding up; then at the last winding up they divided two seventy-five feet lots to each share?

Q.—On these seventy-five feet lots that they distributed—of the lots that they first distributed—how many of them were there improvements on; you say on these lots there might have been a dozen buildings?

A.—I know there was, down towards Mr. Hunter's house, a number of buildings; I never counted them.

Q.—Who put those buildings on there?

A.—I do not know the names of the parties; Mr. Piper was one.

Q.—Did the homestead association do it?

A.—No, sir, not as an association; as an association they never built any houses.

Q.—As an association how many lots out of the fifteen hundred did they put any improvements, on the homestead association property?

A.—I do not know they put any improvements on the lots except the dry dock; they donated twenty-nine acres to the dry dock.

Q.—Then you do not know of any improvements they put on the lots, as an association, before distributing them?

A.—Not in the way of buildings.

Q.—In any other way?

A.—I spoke of the road they built to the wharf.

Q.—It runs about a mile on the land?

A.—Yes, sir; it runs to the dry dock on the land.

Q.—You have got a road across that, that was built by the association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What else was done on the land by the association before they distributed it?

A.—This wharf was built.

Q.—What else?

A.—That is about all that was done by the association with their money; that is all that I am able to get at now.

Q.—Now, you say they donated to the dock company twenty acres of land?

A.—Twenty-nine acres I think it was.

Q.—Who composed that company? the dock company?

A.—Yes, sir; the dry dock.

Q.—Do you know how that donation was made?

A.—I did know at the time, but I have forgotten now.

Q.—Was it an absolute donation of the property?

A.—If I remember rightly, I think it was, although I would not say positively about that.

Q.—Who composed that dry dock company?

A.—I never knew; I believe Mr. Lloyd Tevis' name, and I think that of Mr. Butterworth, were among them, and Mr. Von Smith.

Q.—Were you on the property of the South San Francisco Homestead Association?

A.—I have been there on the property most every Sunday for five years; and I have lived there for the last six months.

Q.—Do you know where the lines run, as surveyed and claimed by that association—the water front line?

A.—No, sir; I am not conversant with that line, but I am with the other lines.

Q.—Was this road built over the land donated by the State—the land that the State granted to the company?

A.—No, sir; the wharf is built upon that, but no road.

Q.—Well, then, the wharf is the only improvement they ever put, as an association, upon the overflowed lands?

A.—Yes, sir; that and the dry dock is the only improvements that have been put on it.

Q.—They did not put the dry dock on it?

A.—No, sir; but they donated the land for it.

Q.—But you do not know where the line that they claimed of the water front was?

A.—I do not remember the streets now.

Q.—Do you know where it is there, when you stand upon the ground?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know to what depth of water that line runs?

A.—I always understood it ran to six feet.

Q.—Do you know whether it runs beyond that?

A.—I don't think it does, except in some little places where a cove makes in, it probably may go to a little deeper water.

Q.—You say that the only improvement that ever the South San Francisco Homestead Association put on the land donated by the State was a wharf?

A.—Yes, sir; that is all that they done on the overflowed lands.

Q.—How big a wharf was that?

A.—It is a wharf, I think, two hundred feet long.

Q.—Do you know what they done with that wharf?

A.—The wharf is there still.

Q.—Who owns it?

A.—I suppose it belongs to the South San Francisco Dock Company. It is on their property and goes up to the dry land; I know, I have been on it several times the last six months.

Q.—Would it be on the land that they gave to the dock company?

A.—No, sir; the South San Francisco Dock Company is a continuation

of the South San Francisco Homestead Association, but the dry dock is not.

Q.—This dry dock company obtained their land from the South San Francisco Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir; it is just the same thing; they got it from the South San Francisco Homestead Association.

Q.—Was the wharf built before or after they got their land?

A.—I do not know; all these improvements were done before the South San Francisco Dock Company was formed.

Q.—What time was the wharf built?

A.—I think it was built in either eighteen hundred and sixty-four or eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Q.—Do you know from what funds, whether from the funds of the homestead association or from the funds of the dock company, that the construction was paid out of?

A.—From the funds of the South San Francisco Homestead Association.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Was not this railroad a part of the improvements of that association?

A.—I should so consider it.

Q.—And was there anything else in their improvements; state what were all the projected improvements, or made, of the South San Francisco Homestead Association—whatever they spent money for?

A.—In the way of improvements?

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—The first expenditure was for a road across the marsh land there; I think it was nine thousand dollars. Then the next was a subscription to the Potrero and Bay View Railroad; I think they paid twenty-five thousand dollars towards that. And then they built this road that I spoke of; I think it goes down to Fourteenth avenue. And then the South San Francisco Dock Company has subscribed, I think it is forty thousand dollars, towards the Potrero and Bay View Railroad Company.

Q.—State whether all those improvements enhanced the value of this land—this tide land—and if so, to what extent?

A.—I can only answer that by speaking of the Central Park Homestead Association; we also subscribed towards the Bay View and Potrero Railroad, and I know that before the railroad was finished our land was worth scarcely any more than it was before; to-day those shares will average two thousand five hundred dollars apiece; it was worth a half a million dollars to us; I consider that the railroad has enhanced the value of our land that much.

Q.—Did you state whether or not you think those improvements have enhanced the value of the property in controversy?

A.—I think it has, very much indeed; I think the improvements that have been made down there have enhanced the value of these tide lands half a million of dollars.

Q.—What do you suppose to be the value of this Golden City Homestead Association tide land property?

A.—I should say that it was worth fully as much as the tide land sold for—that is, about \$3,000 an acre.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—For what purpose was this South San Francisco Homestead Association incorporated?

A.—For homestead purposes.

Q.—Do you remember the Act of incorporation?

A.—I do not; I know they had certain privileges, but what they were I do not know.

Q.—Was not the name of it the South San Francisco Homestead and Railroad Association?

A.—Yes, sir; that was the name of it.

Q.—Was not there a special fund raised from the stockholders for building railroads.

A.—No, sir; I will answer that question by saying that when we formed that association we expected to have continued the railroad from Market street over to the South San Francisco Homestead, and we were to pay seventy-five thousand dollars for our property and seventy-five thousand dollars towards the railroad, but before we had the property paid for we abandoned the idea of building a railroad, and never collected the funds—not for that purpose; when we had the money in to pay for the land we stopped, and this franchise for the Potrero and Bay View Railroad was got of the Legislature; we gave so much money to help this project through; we took stock first and then made them a present of it; we done the same to the Central Park Homestead Association, which is at the end of the bridge; we gave them two thousand two hundred dollars or two thousand four hundred dollars, to the Central Park Homestead Association.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. BRYAN.

Mr. BRYAN recalled.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Witness—I notice, Mr. Haymond, that you inquired particularly about the order of these improvements and the dates.

Mr. Haymond—Yes, sir.

Witness—The South San Francisco Homestead Association was first formed into an association of five hundred shares, with about two thousand lots of seventy-five by one hundred feet; I may say here that they afterwards acquired, as you say, a piece of property from the State; in eighteen hundred and sixty-three they subscribed to a turn-pike road, to go down to the property and to Bay View; about the time that we assisted in building this road, we received this land from the State; about that time, or a little later, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three or eighteen hundred and sixty-four, they donated to a company or an individual—it was formed into a company afterwards, merged into a dry dock company—about twenty-nine or thirty acres of land, to build that dry dock; in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, they laid off five hundred lots, and divided them amongst themselves, amongst the members of the association; in about eighteen hundred and sixty-six they built that wharf that you inquired about—no, in the fall of eighteen

hundred and sixty-five they built that wharf, and in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, also, they sold this lot to Dr. Crane, to put up metallurgical works, for trying out ores and for making copperas; then, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, they took stock in the Potrero and Bay View Railroad, and in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, they gave that stock to the Directors for the road, to go on and complete it; they subscribed to the stock of that road in shares at its commencement, and surrendered the stock to the Directors prior to its completion; I mean to say, put it in, in order to assist in completing the work; then, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, they divided two thousand lots more among the members of the association, and after some years, instead of going on to complete and perfect a division of the whole property, they formed a new association out of the members of the old company, and they took the name of the South San Francisco Dock Company; there is a Dry Dock Company and a South San Francisco Dock Company; this was composed entirely of the old members of the association, to whom the old association sold the residue of its property; that dock company have since given twenty thousand dollars to improve that road, to improve its grades, put in a double track and increase the number of trips, and induced the company to reduce their fares one-half; in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the old South San Francisco Homestead and Railroad Association also built a road through the whole length of that tract, from which very much in that tract was made accessible, which was before closed up; I believe these are all the subjects you asked Mr. Selleck about that he could not answer you; I have been at work on the place for over five years.

By Mr. Haymond—Do you know anything about the water front?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is the depth of water of that front?

A.—The depth of water runs from zero down to six feet, and I think, in some few places, more.

Q.—I believe you say the wharf was built before the new company was formed?

A.—Yes, sir; I think that was built in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and I think the new company was not formed until May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Does the average depth of that water front exceed six feet in depth?

A.—I think not; the question was raised by the Tide Land Commissioners, under this law, that the Surveyor in giving to the association that property had exceeded his authority—had given us too much—and they laid off within our lines a large number of lots, intending to sell them, as, I understood, the Governor objected to it; there was no appearance of anything incorrect; I never had any idea of any incorrectness or fraud in the law; the Surveyor had the law before him, and took it as his guide, as I understood him; I think, further, that I can take the law and take in a great deal more land, so far as depth is concerned, than we got; and, another thing, we paid for a great deal more than we got.

Q.—What has been the increase in the value to the State lands of all those improvements which you speak of?

A.—My belief is that the improvement and enhanced value of that land is owing entirely to the construction of that railroad and the improvements that were made there, and that the property down there, a few years ago, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for instance, lots

could have been bought for one hundred dollars—from one hundred dollars to three hundred dollars—which are now worth one thousand dollars. I gave a premium of two hundred dollars upon a lot—I considered it worth four hundred dollars—which I sold to Mr. Williams last summer for a school lot, for two thousand dollars; that is near the railroad; I have got others down there that I thought preferable to it, that are not worth so much. To answer your question a little further, I believe that the railroad has created more than a million dollars worth of property down there, and it has given to the property which the State has sold more than half a million of dollars.

Q.—What effect had those improvements you made upon this land on this Golden City Homestead Association property?

A.—This, that whenever you extend the suburbs of a city the land inside of it becomes more valuable; our improvements being beyond it, it has reaped the benefits derived from our improvements; I think those lands have increased in value more than our own, by our improvements.

By Mr. Haymond—That grant was made to the South San Francisco Homestead Association in eighteen hundred and sixty-three?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did they give for it?

A.—One dollar (\$1) an acre, I think.

By Mr. Dangerfield—What other inducements did you hold out?

A.—I do not know, for I was not up here; it was after that land was granted that I became connected with the association; a gentleman having more than he wanted let me have two of his shares; from that time forward I was familiar with it; they were shares that he did not think worth asking me a premium for; I paid him what he had paid for the stock; I have ever since been a member, and have all of the property except that school house lot that I sold; I have worked upon the property; been there engineering and laying out lots; I argued in that association that it was our duty to make improvements on the property, and I think the majority of the association sustained me in that—at least in holding it together for the purpose of making it useful; the great bane of those sales by the State is the distribution of this property into five and ten thousand different titles, which has to be corrected again before they can be improved.

By Mr. Haymond—Whenever you distributed a lot, you understand it is a matter of right that a man can do what he pleases with the property?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—You think it is an injury to the State to have such property as that distributed to homesteads?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then they ought not to give it to homesteads.

TESTIMONY OF ZEKE WILSON.

ZEKE WILSON SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—Do you know anything about the history of this Golden City Homestead Association; if so, give it to us—the whole history of it—the inducements to have that Act passed?

A.—In the winter or spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-three or eighteen hundred and sixty-four there was a gentleman came to me, named William B. Carr, and stated that there was a proposition before the Legislature granting swamp and tide lands to the Golden City Homestead Association, and that it was a good enterprise; he wanted myself and others to assist in the passage of the bill; he put me in communication with a man named Mason—went and brought Mason; I talked with him about it; I found they did not have any votes of any account, and we took hold and assisted them to pass the bill, with the understanding that we were to receive stock at its cost; and I understood from Carr and Mason that they already had upland property that was to be put in at twenty thousand dollars, and that we were to go in on that; I was to have ten shares, another party to have ten shares, and there was a number that were to have only five shares; at any rate, we had the privilege of putting our friends in the enterprise, and we supposed we would receive some of the profits; we passed the bill; I think it was the last week of the session that it passed; we went down to San Francisco, and I found they had put the property in for one hundred thousand dollars; and then I supposed we had been robbed, and we passed the bill under a false pretence, and we came to the conclusion that we were in with a set of thieves; and I told one of the parties that I thought he had acted very bad; and we could not get any redress, and so we drew out; and it was what we call a bilk; we were all bilked; that is one case in which myself and friends were bilked, which we are not very often; that is all I know of it.

Q.—What representations were made to the members of the Legislature in regard to improvements to be made on this land?

Mr. Haymond—By whom?

A.—The representations were that it was for a homestead association.

Q.—Who made these representations?

A.—Fred. Mason; he is the one I talked with; Carr put me in communication with him, and I put others in communication with Mason, Mr. Bruton and John Martin, and Mr. Murand, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for that session, and others.

Q.—In representing Mason before the Legislature, what communications did you make to the members whose influence you sought, in regard to the object and purpose and intent of this association?

A.—That it was for a homestead association, and that the property was to be cut up and to be distributed, and that they could come in and buy stock on the same terms as others; that they would have a preference among our friends; we did not propose to buy any one, to manipulate any one, or to corrupt any one; if they wanted stock, they could buy it as cheap as I bought it.

Q.—Was there any argument used as to the increase in the revenue that would thus accrue to the State of California from the improvements?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—And by whom?

A.—By myself and others; we made the best argument we could, of course; we were authorized by Mr. Mason to do so.

Q.—You say that property was valued at twenty thousand dollars—represented to be worth that?

A.—I understood that the property had cost twenty thousand dollars—the upland, and that we were to buy the tide land from the State as cheap as we could; if I am not mistaken, the Swamp Land Commissioners were to appraise it.

Q.—Is that all that you know about that operation?

A.—Yes, sir; that is pretty much all; I know that I was swindled, and my associates were swindled, and I know that myself and associates passed the bill.

Q.—You know you made these representations to the members with whom you conversed, that it was a homestead for poor people?

A.—Yes, sir; and that it was an enterprise I supposed they could make some money out of.

Q.—And the State would be benefited by the increase in the value?

A.—Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—Was you engaged in another homestead association at the same time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the two were going together?

A.—No, sir; they were not in the same boat; the North San Francisco had legitimate strength and plenty of it; and if this proposition did not go in with it there would not be any trouble to pass it if the newspapers had not attacked the North San Francisco until this Golden City got in with it; I recollect the *Bulletin* said the party was trying to steal two million dollars from the State; they denounced it as the Green Kelp Bill; the newspapers attacked both propositions after Mason came up with his thieving bill.

Q.—You did not believe it was a thieving bill then, did you?

A.—No, I did not, at the time, but I did since—very soon after the Legislature adjourned; there are several gentlemen in the lobby that know more about it than I do; if you wished them called I will give names.

Q.—Did you use any unfair means to procure the passage of this bill?

A.—No, sir; I do not know that I did; I was deceived and I deceived others.

Q.—Upon what point were you deceived?

A.—I believed that the party was acting in good faith.

Q.—That is, that he would give you some of it?

A.—Yes, sir; that they would let us have property at the same price they had bought for—the quantity that they agreed to let us have.

Q.—Then the deception was between you and them?

A.—It was the difference between twenty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars, that was why we did not take our stock; it would have been well, perhaps, for us to have gone in and took the stock at their figures, but we believed we had been robbed by Fred. Mason and his associates of eighty thousand dollars, and I know it and can prove it.

Q.—Did you at that time believe the State was being robbed?

A.—No ; I thought the property was worth less to the State in the condition it was in, and that by private enterprise it might be made valuable and tax-producing property, if they had acted in good faith, distributed the property, let the parties have the stock they were entitled to and gone on and made the improvements it was supposed they would do.

Q.—The North San Francisco bill passed the same time, did it ?

A.—Yes, sir ; it did.

Q.—What improvements have you made up there ?

A.—They have made a great many improvements ; there is one establishment there that cost over fifty thousand dollars.

Q.—Made by the association ?

A.—No ; they sold the property to a party who put some forty or fifty thousand dollars upon it.

Q.—But not by the association itself ?

A.—They built a wharf, or they bought one and improved it ; there is a good deal of business of importance done upon the property.

Q.—Do you say now that any unfair means were used in the Legislature to pass this bill ?

A.—I have never used any to pass any bill ; I was deceived and necessarily deceived others ; I supposed the parties would act in good faith and let us have the property.

Q.—If the State sold it for three dollars per acre, and that was a good price, that did not make much difference to the State ?

A.—Yes, sir ; but if the homestead association had acted in good faith, and those at the head of it had sold the property and distributed it, there would have been improvements made upon it.

Q.—But you knew who was to have the land ?

A.—Yes, sir ; I will make a statement : we would have defeated the Golden City bill the day it passed, only we became afraid that Governor Low would not sign the North Homestead Association bill, as it was represented to us that Mr. Mason had the Governor, and that compelled us to run it through, for I had come to the conclusion that this Mason was a dishonorable man ; my attention was called to it by other parties, who said he would not do ; but we were in a tight place and we had to take him through in order to save the North San Francisco Association bill.

Q.—You thought at that time they were fair dealers ?

A.—Yes, sir ; if the party had acted in good faith.

Q.—It was talked of that this land was not granted to private persons but to a corporation ?

A.—It was granted to a corporation.

Q.—You knew at the time that it was not to go to an individual ?

A.—It was granted to what was known as the Golden City Association, and they agreed to let us have stock at cost.

Q.—You say they agreed—that the homestead association agreed, or do you mean that Mason agreed ?

A.—Mason was the man I did the business with ; I was unfortunate in doing business with a d—d scoundrel, which I told him at the time, and I have been free to say so ever since.

Q.—When did you first ascertain that the contract made with Mason would not be complied with ?

A.—The day that the bill passed ; John Martin came and told me so ; told me that Mason was a bad man ; he (Martin) was interested with us in the passage of the bill ; he said Mason was not acting in

good faith with us, but it was too late; we could not beat his bill without, perhaps, beating the North San Francisco bill; and then it was represented to us that he controlled Governor Low on the veto; after we went down to San Francisco, Martin went for his stock, and he came and represented to me that they had put in the upland property for one hundred thousand dollars instead of twenty thousand dollars; I thought Martin might be mistaken about it, so I went down myself to the office; then I went to Carr about it; Carr said they were acting very badly; that he would try to have it straightened up, and it ran along a number of days, and finally Carr told me we were in with a set of d—d rascals, and we had better draw out and have no connection with them.

Q.—Did you ever apply to, or have any communication with, the Board of Directors of this company at any time, or any man that you knew or believed to be a Director or Trustee?

A.—I went to their office, corner Jackson and Montgomery streets; they had a secretary there, and Mason and some others were there; I don't recollect who else; and I did not get any satisfaction; and then I went to Mason's, from that office, in Montgomery block, and had a conversation and talk with him.

Q.—Did you ever have any communication with the Board of Directors of the Golden City Homestead Association, or with any man that you knew to be a Director of that company?

A.—I supposed Mason was one of the Directors; he was the only one I did business with in connection with the matter; I did not go and advertise him that I had been swindled, though it was notorious with many men that had been about the Legislature at that session.

Q.—The promises that Mason had made to you had not been kept?

A.—No, sir; in no particular; we were at work upon his bill for two or three weeks and never received a ten cent piece, and had to pay our own expenses.

Q.—The *Bulletin*, you mentioned, charged you with assisting this company to steal two millions of dollars; you did not believe that?

A.—No, sir; I did not believe the *Bulletin* that time.

Q.—Did you assist to pass the bill for the South San Francisco Homestead Association?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You had nothing to do with that?

A.—I do not know that I did.

Q.—Did you know it was pending before the Legislature?

A.—I do not know that ever I opposed them; I have been here when they had legislation.

Q.—Was you here in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when their bill was passed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with that, then?

A.—I do not know as I remember it; I remember I sympathized with the enterprise, but I never was employed in their case, that I know of; I do not know that I have been of any service to them.

TESTIMONY OF C. P. ROSS.

C. P. ROSS sworn.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield :

Q.—Do you know the property in dispute ?

A.—I do.

Q.—What improvements are there on the tide land portions of it ?

A.—At present there is a way—small ways, for the repairs of small vessels ; there was two, one of which has been taken away since the bridge was built.

Q.—To what extent has that improvement increased the taxable property of the State ?

A.—But slightly.

Q.—What has caused the increase in the value of that property ?

A.—The particular cause of the increase has been the construction of the Bay View Railroad, built in part by the money of the South San Francisco Homestead Association, and altogether by the energy of the members of it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—Are you a member of the South San Francisco Homestead Association ?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether any of the tide lands granted to this association have ever been assessed or taxed ?

A.—No, sir ; I never had anything to do with it.

Adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1870.

Mr. Haymond—We will introduce no testimony to controvert the plaintiff's testimony, as introduced, on the point as to the value of the land.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE S. EVANS.

GEORGE S. EVANS SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield :

Q.—You were a member of the Senate in eighteen hundred and sixty-three and 'four?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were a member of the Senate at the time the bill for the Golden City Homestead Association was passed?

A.—I was.

Q.—Did you vote for or against the passage of that bill?

A.—I voted for the passage of the bill.

Q.—Was that matter discussed and representations made to you by persons interested in the passage of the bill, as to the object and purpose and the effect that it would have on the interests of the State—the advantage it would be to its property?

A.—There was but very little said about it; it was introduced in the early part of the session, in the House, and it passed the Senate at the end of the session.

Q.—State what these representations were and by whom they were made?

A.—Mr. Cherry, a member of the Legislature from San Francisco, in the House, and Mr. Redding, a Senator, and other parties there whose names I have forgotten, spoke to me about it; the representations in the case were, that the land was really of no value to the State and that the improvements about to be made upon it would increase the value, and would create a great deal of taxable property, and that it would be a benefit to the State; it was said to be for a homestead, and that it would be a great benefit to the State and to the City of San Francisco; that it would be laid out into lots and settled up and improvements made upon it.

Q.—I understand you to say that it was upon these representations that you were induced to vote for it?

A.—I do not know how I should have voted if I had not heard of these things; I did not know anything about the matter myself; in one sense I considered it a local proposition, and in another, as affecting the State; I heard of it from parties down there, from friends of the measure.

Q.—During that time did you have any conversation with Fred. Mason in regard to it?

A.—I may have, but I do not recollect; a great many spoke to me about it, but I don't recollect their names; I recollect more particularly about Redding, from the fact that Mr. Buckley was against it and Redding was for it, and both of them were all the time at me about it. Redding convinced me that the bill ought to pass, as much as any other one there.

Q.—Would you know the names of the persons who spoke to you on the subject, if they were mentioned?

A.—I do not know that I would.

Q.—For instance, if you heard the names of the incorporators, would it refresh your memory?

A.—I could not be positive as to any persons speaking to me about it; I could not tell whether they were members of this association or not; I know there was a good deal said about it; a good deal of interest manifested about it; there was a good deal of talk backwards and forwards.

Q.—I understand you to say emphatically, that you voted for the bill upon the representations that it would enhance the value of the property, and that it was for homestead purposes?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that it would enhance the value of the property of the State?

A.—There were two homestead bills passed that winter, and I voted for both of them on that ground.

Q.—Would you have voted for that bill if the title was to pass to private individuals for speculative purposes?

A.—Not unless it was for purposes of improvement.

Q.—Did you look upon the price at which that land was sold as its fair value?

A.—I did not know much about the value of land there; I did not even know how far that land is from the City of San Francisco; my general impression is that any lands around in that portion of the city would be worth more than that was sold for; four years ago I tried to buy land out near the Bay View Park, and they asked four to five hundred dollars an acre for it.

TESTIMONY OF B. F. WASHINGTON.

B. F. WASHINGTON—(Testimony taken without swearing, by stipulation.)

Witness—I am one of the Tide Land Commissioners; I know where the Golden City Homestead Association is claimed to be.

Q.—Have you any idea of the value of the lands in that vicinity?

A.—Taking the sale of lands around it by the Commissioners, I

should estimate the whole tract of land as worth two thousand dollars an acre; that is, at the lowest.

Q.—Do you know anything of any improvements having ever been made on that tract?

A.—I have not seen any there, and I do not think there is any there at all; none that is manifest.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK MASON.

FREDERICK MASON SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—I believe you are a member of the Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And were at the time of its organization?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were an owner in the property in the uplands?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had you anything to do with the Legislature on this subject—the passage of the bill of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the formation of that homestead association and the getting of the lands from the State of California?

A.—After the formation of the association I was requested to come to Sacramento and present a bill asking for a grant of tide land in front of the land of the association.

Q.—You were then acting as an agent for that association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State what arguments or inducements, if any, you held out to those with whom you conversed, members of the Legislature, in regard to the utility of such a bill to the State of California; the object and purpose of the association, and everything in general terms connected with it.

A.—There was no particular arguments held out; it was a precedent already established the year before by grant to the South San Francisco Homestead Association, and it was upon that precedent that we predicated the passage of our bill.

Q.—Was there any argument made use of in regard to the increase in the value of those lands, in consequence of the increase of revenue to the State from taxation?

A.—In regard to that matter, of course I have always held, and hold now, that those lands in the hands of individuals would become taxable property, while in the hands of the State they would not; and that they would increase, of course, naturally, in the hands of private parties more than in the hands of the State.

Q.—Did you make any representations to those legislators with regard to the use and purpose to which you would apply this land, or the improvements which were to be made upon it if granted to the association?

A.—I made no such; I held out no such inducements to any man, to vote for the bill.

Q.—Do you know whether any one else was authorized to do so by any one acting for the association?

A.—No, sir; that was the argument in a general way in regard to all these lands or grants made to private individuals or associations, that the land would become taxable property.

Q.—How did you suppose that it would become taxable property unless that you made improvements in some way on it?

A.—The moment it went into the hands of individuals it then becomes taxable property.

Q.—I understand that; but the revenue from land at three dollars an acre would be very small?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you suppose that would be an inducement on the part of the Legislature to occupy its time in the passage of a bill to create a property of about three or four hundred dollars upon which there would be a tax?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—You do say, however, that you used no such argument, made no promises that it would be improved as a homestead?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you suppose that the title of that bill itself implied such a promise?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—The title of it being "The Golden City Homestead Association?"

A.—That clearly defined the purpose of it, to buy land in large tracts and dispose of it in small lots.

Q.—Isn't the purpose of all homestead associations the procurement of homesteads to individuals?

A.—It would seem so from the word itself.

Q.—That would be a very singular homestead, upon six feet of water, having no house upon it?

A.—A man could not live on six feet of water, unless he lived in a boat.

Q.—Who were the owners in that homestead association, at the time of its organization?

A.—The stockholders.

Q.—Who were the persons representing the company before the Legislature, the men who were authorized to act for you before the Legislature, in procuring the passage of this bill?

A.—There was no one.

Q.—I want to know who was authorized to explain the object and purpose of this bill to the legislators, in behalf of the company or corporation?

A.—No one, specially employed for that purpose; at the time this grant of land was asked for, there was also a bill before the Legislature for a grant to the North San Francisco Homestead Association, and that association had a good many friends here; one bill would not be likely to pass without the other, and I presume we got a good deal of unasked lobbying aid in that way.

Q.—Were you aware of the representations that that lobby was making to the Legislature at the time, with regard to what you were going to do with this land when you procured it—making in your name?

A.—I was not.

Q.—You never heard of them?

A.—No, sir; what representations were made?

Q.—Did you agree with any of these men who were working for it, that they might have shares of stock in this association, in payment for their labor in your behalf, and if so, who were they?

A.—I gave to one man a promise of five shares of stock, of my own stock, unauthorized by the association, if he would attend to the matter—the passage of the bill, look after it during my absence and while I was here.

Q.—Who was that man?

A.—Wm. B. Carr.

Q.—Any one else?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you authorize Wm. B. Carr, for yourself or the association, to make any representations to the members of the Legislature in regard to the object and purpose of this association?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know of his making any promises or statements in regard to the object and purpose of this association, and using the name of the company or corporation?

A.—I know that he talked with people about the bill, but what he said to them, I did not know, and do not know now.

Q.—Then I understand you to say that you never agreed with but one man to give him anything for his labor and influence in procuring the passage of this Act?

A.—I said so.

Q.—And to him you promised five shares of your own individual stock, as the value of the consideration?

A.—Yes, sir; and it is well enough to say right here, that subsequently, I gave Mr. Carr two hundred and fifty dollars, fifty dollars a share, which he preferred to take to the shares—he would rather have the money than the stock.

Q.—I understand that is the only agency you had in this matter.

A.—Yes, sir; other members of the lobby came to me day after day, and I said to them that I had no power to act about it; I said to them, if they saw proper, they could subscribe for the stock; they asked if they could have the privilege of subscribing, after the passage of the bill; I said, certainly, before all others.

Q.—What was the value of that ground you had at the time of the passage of this bill?

A.—I think it was worth one thousand dollars an acre.

Q.—Do you know the value of a piece of land that Barstow bought, adjoining you, about the same time?

A.—I do not; its value, I suppose, would be about the same as this; it was valuable land, only there was a question about the title; there was no question about our title.

Q.—It had been passed upon in the Supreme Court at that time?

A.—No, sir; not by the Supreme Court; Judge Shafter gave us his opinion about the title to this land; he had tried the case in the District Court, and become entirely familiar with it, and he, without any hesitation, recommended the title as being valid.

Q.—Who were the owners of this upland, besides you and Bensly?

A.—There were some seven or eight owners.

Q.—Could you name them?

A.—Some of them, Alvinza Hayward, John Bidwell, W. S. Taylor, Wm. Sherman, Wm. H. Moore, and I do not know the others.

Q.—What interest had these men, and from whom did they acquire that interest?

A.—From Bensly and myself; I bought the land in eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Q.—What interest was it?

A.—The interests were twelfths and twenty-fourths; they all held a twelfth interest, except Moore and Sherman, who held a twelfth between them; they acquired that interest some time in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, before the passage of this Act.

Q.—You say that land was worth two thousand dollars an acre?

A.—No, sir; I said one thousand dollars; that is what we estimated its value at.

Q.—Did you suppose that was the actual value of the land at that time, or only its prospective value, with a view to the passage of this Act?

A.—We considered that one hundred thousand dollars was the value of that land to be sold by any homestead association, where payments were to be made, running two years, in monthly payments, without interest.

Q.—Without reference to the water front at all?

A.—You are aware, probably, that sales of land made in that way, by homestead associations, always bring larger prices than a ready cash sale—land sold subject to monthly instalments of ten dollars each lot, without interest.

Q.—Did you suppose that that land would bring anything like that price for any purpose without this prospective grant of the tide land there; or was it not that which gave it in part the value which you placed upon it?

A.—I considered that the land, as an investment, was worth one hundred thousand dollars to any man or association at that time.

Q.—With or without this prospective grant?

A.—Yes, sir; irrespective of that.

Q.—If that would be so, did you think three dollars an acre was anything like the value of the tide lands fronting upon this land of which you speak?

A.—I could not determine that; that would have to be determined by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners; I thought it was a good bargain; it was not so good, however, as the tide land sale to the South San Francisco Homestead Association, at one dollar an acre, the year before.

Q.—Would you think it would be worth one hundred dollars an acre?

A.—I would not give one hundred dollars an acre for it at the time.

Q.—You would not have given one hundred dollars an acre to have held the land there without improvements?

A.—No, sir; not at that time.

Q.—What, then, has produced this great change in the value of the property?

A.—The general rise of property all over the City of San Francisco.

Q.—Do you know of any such rise in the City of San Francisco, from three dollars an acre to two or three thousand dollars an acre in that time; you gave three dollars an acre for it, and now you say it is worth two thousand dollars?

A.—Yes, sir; the water front property has increased in that ratio; I mean unimproved outside tide land property.

Q.—Do you think that all the water front there has increased in that proportion, from three dollars to two or three thousand dollars an acre?

A.—I think, you take the land that has been sold by the State to homestead associations, and the increase in price, the value of the price paid, and the present price is fully equal to that; land has been bought at one hundred dollars an acre that is now worth two thousand dollars an acre; land has been bought at two dollars an acre and is now worth two or three thousand dollars an acre.

Q.—Hasn't that increase in value been made by the improvements placed upon it?

A.—I have no doubt that the improvements in particular localities have increased the value of the land, but the great rise in the real estate of the City and County of San Francisco has been general.

Q.—Have you made any improvements on this land calculated to increase its value?

A.—We started out to make a system of improvements there; we built a road or contributed to the building of a road across the water property, and we supposed that that was but the beginning of a system of improvements; the Potrero and Bay View Railroad closed up the creek, contrary to our understanding of the matter; they left no draw; they piled up the bridge in the night time, without our consent or knowledge; and at the time we had various projects for the purpose of buying land on the shore line of the bay, suitable for a small ship yard for repairing and building small vessels; there were three already started there; by the tearing up of this bridge they were driven away, and some of the ways are rotting there now on the shore line, and all our improvements in that way were destroyed and prevented by the action of this railroad company; we therefore found ourselves in this position, after we had contributed about three thousand five hundred dollars to the building of the bridge, they so managed it as to damage us.

A.—Then you supposed it was your duty to make those improvements on the land, under the Act of the Legislature?

A.—Not at all; there was no obligation imposed upon us; there was no duty of that kind that we felt called upon to discharge.

Q.—You say that but for the interference of the railroad company, but for the stopping up of that draw, a colony would have grown up there and made that land very valuable; what would have been the expense to you of putting in a draw in that bridge?

A.—It would cost, probably, five thousand dollars for a suitable bridge.

Q.—Weren't you informed that that could be done for three thousand dollars?

A.—I was not.

Q.—Wouldn't a draw similar to the one on Mission Creek serve your purpose?

A.—It would not be sufficient.

Q.—What is the reason?

A.—The opening is not wide enough.

Q.—Isn't it wide enough for all crafts that would go up that creek?

A.—No, sir; I have known, as early as eighteen hundred and fifty-three or 'four, the steamer Dashaway to lay up the creek for a long time.

Q.—Did you contribute enough, as much as a draw would cost, towards this bridge—did your company, did you individually, or any of you?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—You just said, as I understood you, that you contributed from two thousand dollars to three thousand dollars?

A.—I said from three thousand dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars.

Q.—You said this draw would cost about five thousand dollars?

A.—Certainly; three thousand five hundred dollars would not build a five thousand dollar bridge; but we will pay one thousand five hundred dollars more to it now if they put the draw in, if that is the difficulty.

Q.—We are not settling that proposition now; I have no authority to act upon that matter; isn't it your opinion that the improvements made south of this property have caused the increase in the value of yours—the building of this bridge and the improvements south of you?

A.—I consider that the improvements north, south, east and west have all contributed to the increase in the value of the Golden City Homestead Association property; and I consider that the building of that bridge has been a very serious injury to the value of the land of the Golden City Homestead Association; I would like to state here, that at the time we commenced a ship yard over there a man named Fisher went over there and bought a lot and built a house, to establish a grocery there; he had been a sort of leader among men building small vessels over at the foot of Bryant, over by Rincon Point; Mr. Fisher said he would bring over a large colony of them; but Mr. Fisher's grocery was a failure after and by reason of the building of the bridge.

Q.—What are your uplands worth to-day, adjoining this tide land property?

A.—From two thousand dollars to three thousand dollars an acre.

Q.—What is the water land worth?

A.—About the same price; about two thousand five hundred dollars.

Q.—You said at the time of this grant that the uplands were worth one thousand dollars an acre, and that you thought three dollars an acre was about a fair price for the other, and that you would not give one hundred dollars an acre for it; what caused this change in the value of the land?

A.—The general appreciation in the value of real estate in the City and County of San Francisco.

Q.—Why would that make one appreciate more than the other? why would it make the tide land appreciate more than the upland?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Can you give any reason yourself for such a change; your own best judgment?

A.—Well, no; I cannot give any particular reasons; and the reason I cannot do it is this, places so peculiarly situated as the tide lands are in the City of San Francisco at present, unimproved, are more or less in value according to locality and improvements around them; people buy them, thinking that they are a good investment, that they will be worth more by and by, but it is certain that those lands, at the market value of it in San Francisco, would not be used to pay one per cent. a year upon them; they cannot be used and occupied so as to pay one per cent. upon the value of three thousand dollars an acre; the value is imaginary and speculative.

Q.—Do you call a value imaginary and speculative when it will bring gold—when it can be sold for actual dollars and cents to that amount?

A.—I mean to say that the market price of these lands at present is beyond their real value vastly, that is all; that it is speculative and imaginary, and depends on the future of San Francisco.

Q.—If you had a piece of land that you could sell for three thousand dollars an acre, I suppose you could make that money useful?

A.—Yes, sir; but the man who bought, perhaps, could not.

Q.—As valuable as you consider this land now, would you sell a small portion of it to any one who would make improvements upon it?

A.—I would like to see some proposition—I cannot tell.

Q.—If you could be certain that improvements were to be made there, would you not be willing to sell?

A.—I do not want to put myself in the market place, but I will hear any propositions.

Q.—Would you not let a man who would make improvements have it for less than you would sell the balance of the property?

A.—I think very likely I would, and I would entertain any proposition of that kind now.

Q.—Do you not know you would?

A.—I do not want to commit myself on that point, but I think I would; I think most men would; some men would not sell the property at any price.

Q.—Did you not suppose that the value placed upon the land by the Tide Land Commissioners was more with the view of selling it for the purpose of improvement than for the amount realized for it?

A.—There were no Tide Land Commissioners at that time.

Q.—Well, Swamp Land Commissioners—those who did sell it?

A.—I do not know what motives entered into their consideration; I don't know what motives induced the Tide Land Commissioners to sell.

Q.—What is your opinion?

A.—My opinion is that the Swamp Land Commissioners thought they were getting a good price for the land at the time they sold it to the Golden City Homestead Association; I know that they said they did not want to charge us three times what they charged the South San Francisco Homestead Association the year before, and they thought they were making a good sale.

Q.—Was it thought by the people of the South San Francisco Association that they were paying the value of it simply to hold it?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—The Golden City Homestead Association did not promise to make improvements in consequence of getting the land cheap?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Give us the whole history, from the inception to the end of it?

A.—You have got it about all; you have been very searching; Mr. Williams probably can give it to you better than I can.

Mr. Williams—I am going on the stand.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Was this bill granting the land to the Golden City Homestead Association introduced before or after the contract to sell to your company was made?

A.—After the contract was made.

Q.—After that bill was introduced, and after it was passed, the books of your company were open to anybody to subscribe for stock?

A.—They were, sir.

Q.—You spoke about the Dallam title being a cloud on the property of the Potrero?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the tract bought by Barstow; there was also another claim exclusive of that?

A.—Yes, sir; an adverse holding of possession.

Q.—The De Hano covered it as well as that of the Golden City?

A.—Yes, sir; the De Hano covered the whole Potrero; the Golden City land held part of the Potrero.

Q.—You and Bensly had a great deal more land there than you conveyed to the Golden City Homestead—other land?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The subscriptions given to that railroad company were not by your company, but by individuals?

A.—They were by Bensly and myself; the Golden City Homestead Association had no existence at that time.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Q.—What consideration passed at the time of the sale of this property?

A.—I don't remember; it is expressed in the agreement.

Q.—Was that a positive sale, or wasn't it contingent upon the fact that the Golden City tide land bill should pass the Legislature?

A.—I think it was a positive sale, independent of any other.

Q.—Was there any money paid previous to the passage of that Act?

A.—I presume so.

TESTIMONY OF M. S. MONTGOMERY.

M. S. MONTGOMERY sworn:

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—You were a member of the Senate of this State in eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the passage of a certain Act by the Legislature, known as the Golden City Homestead bill?

A.—I know of such a measure and its passage, with two or three other similar measures that were passed at the same session of the Legislature, or at least were under consideration in the Senate; one of these measures was an Act to amend the law in relation to the securing of titles to homesteads; the other was a measure in reference to the South San Francisco Association; this Golden City Homestead Association I remember of in connection with these; that which I remember most distinctly about, is owing to certain personal associations I had with two Senators from San Francisco; Mr. Buckley and Mr. Redding were then in the Senate; Mr. Buckley has since been killed; he died from the effect of some mishap; he and I were very warm personal friends, and ordinarily, in reference to San Francisco matters, I voted with him; I voted for this Golden City Homestead Association bill, partly by representations made by Mr. Redding, and partly from representations I got otherwise; I do not now know who from; the locality of this land granted by that bill I did not know anything of, otherwise than it is somewhere about the Potrero Nuevo; I never was there that I know of; the impressions

made upon me generally, and which induced me to vote as I did upon the proposition, was simply this: it was a grant of land generally represented as being of merely nominal value; that intrinsically, taking it just as it was, it was measurably insignificant in value; that the grant was made for the purpose of having it settled up, giving people homesteads, and making general improvements; it was said, for a reason for the grant, that the State would thereby be benefited by reason of the surrounding lands becoming more valuable in consequence of the improvements that would be put upon this land; I have not looked at the Journal of the Senate for that year to find how many votes were taken on this bill; if I am not mistaken now, it was an Assembly bill, and my further recollection is, it was passed through the Senate within the last fifteen days of the session; I state that from my recollection now, not from anything that I have made an examination of.

Q.—You say that these impressions were made by the friends of the bill?

A.—Yes, sir; and Senator Buckley voted against the bill, if I am not mistaken; Mr. Redding voted for it, and I think perhaps Mr. Buckley came to me afterwards and said that it was a grant of too much land, and said that in the future of San Francisco it would make the grantees very wealthy; on the other hand, it was said to me by Mr. Redding, and probably by various other persons, generally, in talking about the measure (who mentioned it, other than those persons, I do not know), I think that Redding told me that, intrinsically, the land was of no considerable value, that it was unimportant, and lay distant from the population, and that the intention was to settle it up as a homestead association, and thereby the State would lose nothing by the grant, but, on the contrary, would make; the gentleman who has just testified here, I do not know his name, said, if I understood him correctly, that at the time this grant was made, this land was worth a thousand dollars an acre.

Mr. Mason—(interrupting)—I said the upland, not the tide land.

Witness—(continuing)—I would not have voted for any bill granting land from the State to individuals, worth a thousand dollars an acre; the idea that impressed itself on my mind, and which guided my action in voting for the bill, was, that this land was of the class of lands lying in the vicinity of the surroundings of San Francisco that required an expenditure of money, and improvements, to make it of any considerable value, and that it was surrounded by other lands of similar character, which would enhance in value, and the State would derive a revenue from it in the way of taxation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—You knew, of course, if the State made an absolute grant of land to the Golden City Homestead Association, that there was no legal obligation upon them to improve it, or to do anything other than as they pleased to do with it; did you know at that time, and do you know now, that it is not the object of homestead associations to improve lands, but rather to acquire lands and divide it up among the members of the association, that the title must pass from the association before the improvements can be made?

A.—Yes, sir, I know that is the usual course of associations now-a-days; did not understand me to say that any person interested in the

acquisition of the title to the land conveyed by the grant in the Act of this Golden City Homestead Association, ever assured me that they would put improvements there; on the contrary, so far as I know, I had no information from those parties, but the gentleman from whom I had information, and in whom I reposed much confidence, assured me that that would be the result.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Had you any idea that the Senate would pass such a bill, for merely speculative purposes?

A.—That is a very difficult question to answer, what a California Senate would do or would not do, for speculative or real purposes, either; I could not answer you what the Senate would have done, I could only answer you what my course would have been.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES CAPP.

CHARLES CAPP SWORN.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield :

Q.—State, in general terms, everything you know about the organization of the Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—I know very little about it.

Q.—Do you know anything about its organization at all?

A.—I know when it was organized, and I was asked to take shares in it, to assist in having the stock taken.

Q.—Who asked you?

A.—I am under the impression that Mr. Mason asked me; if I recollect right, I had a conversation with him; I was also asked by a gentleman in the employ of Mr. Bensly, and I had a conversation with the Secretary of the association, in consequence of having been applied to for that purpose.

Q.—What were the representations? what did they say, and who said it?

A.—It is a long time ago, and my recollection is not as distinct as it might be; I know that either in consequence of a note that I received, or in consequence of a message that was sent me, I went to the office of Mr. Bensly, or to the office of the association, and I saw the Secretary, a gentleman named Swazey, I think, and I was there shown an abstract of the title of the property that they had, that is on the dry land, and an opinion of Judge Shafter to the effect that the title was good, and could be safely purchased; I was offered one share of the stock free, to take hold of the business and endeavor to have friends of mine take stock in the company.

Q.—Was that prior to the passage of the Act by the Legislature?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was the value of that land, in your estimation, at that time?

A.—I do not know, but from an examination I made of the abstract and opinion of Judge Shafter, I came to the conclusion that it was simply an expression on his part that in case litigation was likely to arise, or that litigation did arise, that the owners of this land from whom the association was to purchase, would be able to successfully

defend it; I had been engaged in forming associations of that kind, and I had very carefully refrained from dealing in any lands concerning which there was a probability of any litigation; in most cases I confined myself to titles that we consider without a flaw, where there was no contest likely to arise at all; I was of the opinion that litigation was likely to arise concerning this property, and for that reason I did not care to take hold of the organization for fear that subsequent trouble would arise; but at the same time I had a conversation with this other friend of mine, who I knew was one of the members of the association, and I think one of the Trustees, and was in the employ of Bensly, and therefore I supposed in his confidence; in those conversations it was distinctly stated that the intention was to apply for a grant of tide lands, and the idea was very distinctly put forward that the tide land would be worth more, if it could be obtained from the Legislature, than the other property of the association; that it would be the most valuable part of the property, and that a great deal of money would be made by obtaining the grant; I knew that, as a general rule, these grants were obtained on promises to make improvements, and I was satisfied that no improvements could be made at that time on this property that would at all pay; and, besides that, my opinion was very fixed and well settled, that all these applications for tide land grants were essentially dishonest; that it was endeavoring to get members of the Legislature to betray their trust and squander the property of the State without an equivalent for it; as a correspondent and writer for newspapers I had always opposed it, and I believed what I had written, and taking that view of the matter, I declined to have anything to do with any of these associations in which tide lands were situated; for these two reasons I declined to have anything to do with that association: first, I did not like the title to the solid land, and I did not care to have anything to do with the tide land.

Q.—Were there any representations made to you by the Secretary as to what improvements they intended to make upon the tide land?

A.—None whatever; the idea was that it was a good speculation to get the tide lands; as much as they could obtain from the State, and that, the natural growth of the city and otherwise, they could be put in the market and bring a higher price than what they paid for them.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Haymond—They had a regular office open for the sale of shares, didn't they?

A.—Yes, sir; I think so.

Q.—And they wanted to procure your assistance in selling shares?

A.—Yes, sir; I had organized several of these associations and sold shares, but none in which any tide lands were implicated.

Q.—What they wanted you to do was to do what you had been doing in other associations—to aid in getting the stock taken.

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Dangerfield—What paper was you reporting for?

A.—I don't think at that time I was connected with any paper; but for twelve years past, with the exception of six years of the time I was in the County Clerk's office, and two years connected with the real estate business, I have been connected at different times with the *Bulletin*, and on the *Golden Era* two years.

TESTIMONY OF WM. B. HUNT.

WM. B. HUNT sworn.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield:

Q.—Were you a member of the Legislature of California in eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What committee did you belong to?

A.—Commerce and Navigation, of the House.

Q.—Do you remember when this bill for the Golden City Homestead Association was before your body?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect anything about the history of that bill?

A.—I think the committee reported in favor of it; you can see from the Journal of the House.

Q.—What we wish to know is this: was there any personal representations made to you which influenced you; did you vote for that bill?

A.—Certainly, I did; I voted for all the good measures that the Republicans brought up.

Q.—If there were any special representations made to you in regard to the object and purposes of the bill, which influenced you in casting your vote, we would like to know them.

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You say that no special representations were made to you.

A.—None at all.

Q.—Did they declare to you the object of the association?

A.—Yes, sir; I think they explained about that.

Q.—Do you recollect who made that explanation?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect what these representations were?

A.—It was to increase the taxable property in San Francisco; they were to purchase some land from the State, to fix it up, and by cutting it into lots, make taxable property of it; the thing has slipped my mind now, but I think that was the object.

Q.—You voted, then, for that bill, with the understanding that it was to improve the property and make it taxable.

A.—No; but I think that is the explanation made to me and to the committee, that that was the purpose.

Q.—Was that the motive or moving cause which influenced you to vote for the bill, that the property was going to be made more valuable and become a source of revenue to the State?

A.—To increase the taxable property down there, I suppose, would, if they had gone with the homestead association and bought land from the State, and would erect wharves in the course of time.

Q.—With that view, you, as a member of the Legislature, voted for the Act?

A.—I voted for it, but I do not know as it was with that view.

Here the plaintiff closed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

TESTIMONY OF DR. NICHOLS.

DR. NICHOLS sworn.

Examined by Mr. Haymond :

Q.—You are the Secretary of State ?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You hold in your hand a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Golden City Homestead and Railroad Association ?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was it filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of San Francisco ?

A.—The thirteenth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Q.—Look at the body of that certificate and see how long that corporation was to exist ?

A.—To continue in existence for the period of two years and six months from the date of filing in the office of the Clerk.

Q.—Have you got the certificate of the incorporation of the South San Francisco Dock Company ?

A.—Yes, sir ; filed in the Secretary of State's office August the ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Q.—When in the Clerk's office in the City and County of San Francisco ?

A.—It does not seem to have the date of any filing there.

Q.—What is the date of the certificate ?

A.—The eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Mr Williams (interrupting)—It was incorporated for two years, and before the end of the two years we extended it three years longer.

TESTIMONY OF L. L. BULLOCK.

L. L. BULLOCK sworn.

Examined by Mr. Haymond :

Q.—You are one of the Tide Land Commissioners, under what is known as the Farrish Tide Land bill ?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You know the location of the homestead of the South San Francisco Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how the lines run of that association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how many lots there are within those lines, and outside and beyond those lines?

A.—Four hundred and fifty-seven lots inside of the line, patented to them four hundred and fifty-seven, and outside of that line two hundred feet from low water mark.

Q.—What do you mean by a lot?

A.—The size of these lots, I believe, was fifty by one hundred feet.

Q.—How many lots are there that are within the limits of the patent and outside of the six feet water line?

A.—Sixty-four; I will state here that the patent was issued to the South San Francisco Association, and on a survey made by our Commission we found that those lots lying between the patent line and the line defined in the statute was four hundred and fifty-seven.

Q.—The survey which you made in strict conformity to the statute—the survey by the Tide Land Commissioners?

A.—Yes; the patent was issued a year or two years previous to that time, and embraced lands that we supposed belonged to the State; we have not sold them, because we did not want to get into any litigation; we sold lands that no one claimed; the area amounts to four hundred and fifty-seven lots; what the Commission will do or the State will do regarding these lots, I cannot say; the lines that we ran were outside of what the statute called for; the statute called for such a depth of water at low tide; that is, the statute granting to the South San Francisco Homestead Association.

Q.—Then, according to the understanding of the Board of Tide Land Commissioners, they have included within their patent four hundred and fifty-seven lots that belong to the State?

A.—Yes, sir; we have looked at it in that light; they came before the Board and stated that they had a patent and claimed it as their own property, having a patent from the State.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Williams:

Q.—Would not the strict letter of the statute allow them to take a portion of land that was not taken, to get at two hundred feet from the six feet of water; and wouldn't they then have a greater area than they could take under the letter of the statute?

A.—I am strictly controlled by the survey and soundings.

Q.—And the depth of water in certain places, and the distance?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Has your engineer ever reported to you what lands might have been taken in a different way?

A.—Never.

Q.—And was not the line laid out according to the instructions given to the Surveyor-General; and didn't the Surveyor-General report to your Commission that he followed straight lines in certain directions, and that the area embraced was not so much as might have been embraced by adopting a different line?

A.—I think Mr. Potter stated that by a strict construction of the let-

ter of the statute they might possibly have taken in a small fraction; I did not understand that he was to have taken thirty acres; he might have taken a portion of it.

Q.—You can form the lines without being governed by the depth of water?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did they, let me ask you, as an engineer, vary farther from the language of the statute than engineers may with propriety do in surveying such lines, considering the nature of the ground, the value of the land?

A.—I could not answer that question, because every man who has anything to do with a survey has his own views about this matter, and I cannot say what other men might do; surveyors are more exact in surveying where land is worth a hundred dollars a foot, than where it is only worth three dollars an acre, and surveys that were made around San Francisco; there has been some of them run just to suit the engineer, or parties that control the engineer, and not in accordance with the statute, that embraced large areas of tide lands, that they were not justified in doing, and they were afterwards confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Q.—But you are pretty well convinced, from investigating the matter and from conversing with Mr. Potter and others, that the area embraced within the patent was not greater than might have been embraced by a different survey?

A.—That's his testimony.

By Mr. Haymond—Were you convinced of it?

A.—No, sir; because I could not be convinced; he probably thought he was right in doing it.

By Mr. Williams—I think I understood you to say that a different survey would have taken in different land from what was taken in?

A.—A small portion might have been embraced in another survey; he might have run the line different without embracing the lands; there is a difference in that water front; some places the tide has had an effect on the soil so as to make it so uneven that he could have embraced probably a small portion of the lands that is not embraced in the patent, and still follow the statute.

Q.—Isn't there quite a distance, both on the north and south line, where it strikes the upland, where it is narrower two hundred feet nor six feet, the water as it leaves the shore line?

A.—Yes, sir; there is.

Q.—That might have been embraced?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you think that what might have been embraced at these points is about equal to what was embraced to about the depth of six feet, elsewhere?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You know what Potter has testified, that he thought it would?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that Mr. Bryan has testified to the same thing?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haymond—Who is the Engineer of the tide land?

A.—George F. Hillhard.

Q.—What is his opinion about it?

A.—I cannot say; he followed the strict letter of the law, in following the lines; he never expressed to me what his views were about it; his

return to me showed that they have within their patent four hundred and fifty-seven lots that they are not entitled to; the average price of these lots I cannot tell without going to the Controller's office; it brought eleven hundred dollars per acre, average; I suppose these lots are worth as much as those that were sold by the State; we never have offered to sell them?

By Mr. Haymond—How many of these lots makes an acre, with the streets?

A.—I think it is something like twelve; it is about two or two and one-half acres to the block.

Q.—From the information you have, how much land was left out from the patent what might have been included in it?

A.—It is impossible for me to say, without going to the soundings or a map.

Q.—Can you approximate?

A.—It might have been ten or fifteen acres.

Q.—Well, one hundred and twenty lots—would there be that many?

A.—Yes, sir; I think there would be as much as that; I would not testify that that is the fact, without going and testing the matter.

Q.—According to your ideas of it, there are about three hundred lots too many?

A.—That was the opinion, that the patent embraced between two and three hundred lots that ought not to have been conveyed to the association; while there was no particular feeling about the matter, the surveyor was instructed to run the lines in accordance with the statute, and it showed that state of facts.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Did the surveyor interpret the statute for himself, or was it interpreted to him?

A.—There was no interpretation about it; he took the statute and followed it; it was the surveyor's own interpretation.

By Mr. Williams—Did Potter ever tell you how he interpreted the Act?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why?

A.—He said that he didn't consider the lands very valuable, and he stated that at that time no one in San Francisco believed it very valuable.

Q.—Didn't he tell you that the Swamp Land Commissioners instructed him to run straight lines, conforming as near as possible, so that the boundaries of the property might be distinctly fixed hereafter—not to undertake to follow meanderings?

A.—Yes, sir; he was very particular in stating that.

Q.—That was under the instructions of the Tide Land Commissioners, who ordered him to take the survey?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did the association receive more land than they paid for to the State?

A.—I do not think that question arose; I think Potter stated that the State received money for the whole of it; he brought with him a copy of the appraisement of the lands and some other papers connected with it; he left this impression that his survey was made under the instructions of the Marsh Land Commissioners, and was not very particular in running it, for it was not considered valuable, and he made the survey as they requested him to do it; and the Tide Land Commissioners, when they made their sale, thought they sold portions that might have been

embraced in the patent under other circumstances ; I think so ; as to the area I cannot say ; they did sell some that might, under a difference of construction, be embraced within the patent.

By Mr Haymond—Is it the intention of the Board of Tide Land Commissioners to sell these four hundred and fifty-seven lots ?

A.—I cannot say ; we laid the matter over, and it is under consideration now ; we came to the conclusion to sell lots where there was no question—no other claimants.

By Mr. Williams—Has there been any evidence brought before the Board to induce you to believe that anything but good faith was practiced in reference to that grant ? was there any effort at fraud ; was there anything to make you believe that ?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was there anything to make you suspect there was ?

A.—Not that I know of ; the only thing was developed in following the survey ; it developed itself in making this survey, that showed an area there that was not in conformity with strict lines of the statute.

By Mr. Haymond—You made no investigation on the question of fraud ?

A.—No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF DR. NICHOLS.

DR. NICHOLS recalled.

Examined by Mr. Dangerfield :

Witness—I find this paper which I hold in my hand, relative to the South San Francisco Homestead Association, in the office of the Secretary of State ; it is the certificate of the continuance of the period of existence of the South San Francisco Homestead Association, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five :

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco. }

We, the undersigned, H. F. Williams, President, D. G. Gould, Secretary, of the South San Francisco Homestead and Railroad Association, do hereby certify as follows :

The said association was duly incorporated under and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of corporations to provide homesteads for the members thereof, approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one ; that the certificate of incorporation of the said association was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, on the thirteenth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also duly filed on the same day in the office of Secretary of State, at Sacramento ; that the period of existence of said corporation was thirty months from the date thereof—November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two ; and we, the undersigned, do further certify, that a meeting of the members of the South San Francisco Homestead and Railroad Association was held on the evening of the twenty-fifth of Feb-

ruary, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in the Twelfth District Court-room, in the City Hall, in the said city and county. Three hundred and fifty-eight shares out of the whole five hundred shares of the capital stock being represented and present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That article seven of the indenture be and the same is hereby so amended so as to read as follows: This association shall continue in existence for the period of five years from and after the date of filing certificate of incorporation.

That the vote of three hundred and fifty-eight shares was cast in favor of the adoption of said resolution, and was more than two-thirds of all the stock of said association, as required by the indenture of formation thereof.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal, the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

HENRY F. WILLIAMS, President. [SEAL]
H. G. GOULD, Secretary. [SEAL]

Certificate of Notary attached; also, certificate of County Clerk indorsed thereon and duly stamped.

Defendant here offers in evidence, Record Book, containing the subscription, from page one to twenty one, inclusive, and also pages ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six, of said book, and also all of book marked Exhibit Seven; also, certified copy of the certificate of incorporation, letters patent, agreement between Bensly and others in the Golden City Homestead Association, and the deed to the Golden City Homestead Association.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES A. DUFFY.

JAMES A. DUFFY sworn.

Examined by Mr. Haymond :

Q.—You reside in Sacramento?

A.—Yes, sir; I have resided here for eighteen years.

Q.—You have some shares in the Golden City Homestead Association?

A.—Yes, sir; I had, and have a few.

Q.—State when you got that stock, and how you got it.

A.—I believe the homestead was formed in eighteen hundred and sixty-four; shares were then worth two hundred dollars a share, payable in ten dollars a month; I took five shares, and paid for them.

Q.—Were you at the distribution of the lots?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many persons were there present at the distribution?

A.—The Fourth District Court-room, in San Francisco, was nearly filled.

Q.—You say you own these lots now?

A.—Yes, sir; I own them now.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dangerfield—Do you remember what premium you paid, or did you get choice lots?

A.—The premiums were not very high; I know that I got back, I think it was the share of the premiums, from Mr. Swazey; it was fifty-six dollars—some small amount; the premiums on the lots were very low; I think it was as low as two bits on lots there; I think I paid five or six dollars a lot on mine.

Q.—Wasn't there some difference in the value between the water lots and the upland?

A.—There was no value upon the water lots; the idea was that we were to have the tide land also.

Q.—Didn't you realize that there was a considerable difference in the value of lots, between the lots that were being divided, that some of them were worth ten, fifteen or twenty dollars more than the others?

A.—The only lots looked upon then as being valuable was where the milk ranch was.

Q.—What did you think of the water property?

A.—If you ask me what I thought of it then, I do not know; if you ask me what I think of it now, I can tell you.

Q.—Do you know whether the property along the bridge brought any more premium than the rest of it?

A.—I do not know; there was no bridge there then; the partition was long before the building of the bridge; the bridge ruined that property, in my estimation.

Q.—And still you have the right to select between the water lots and the upland, and there was only a few dollars difference between them?

Mr. Haymond—They were not put up against each other.

Witness—I did not bid on the water lots at all; I had five shares of the upland; I paid upon five shares; I have ten lots now; and for every share I held of the upland, I got a water lot; that is what gave me the ten lots.

Q.—Were you here at the time this Golden City Homestead Association bill passed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The bill granting these tide lands to this company?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know, from conversation with any members of that association, what representations were made in regard to the object and purpose of the association?

A.—I cannot remember now; I suppose the main object was, as I understood it, that if we could get the swamp land in front of our property, and could get a deed of it, that it would increase the value of our property; that was the idea; the conversation I could not remember.

Q.—Was the object to improve the property?

A.—I suppose that was the object; I do not really know what the object was; as far as the improvement was concerned, it was to make homesteads out of it.

Q.—Did you assist in the passage of that bill?

A.—As far as I could.

Q.—Were you employed by any member of this association to recommend its passage, or urge reasons for its passage?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You were not a member of that association at the time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How did you assist in its passage? What reasons did you assign in favor of its passage? What representations did you make to members of the Legislature?

A.—Yes, sir; I spoke to them; I said, here was a homestead that a lot of poor men went in and invested their money in it; for the purpose of making it valuable, that we were anxious to have the swamp land that fronted upon that property, and we were willing to pay the amount that the Board of Tide Land Commissioners would appraise it at.

Q.—What do you mean by improvement? Simply owning property doesn't improve it.

A.—I think it does; I think our owning that water lot property, would improve the upland.

Q.—But would it with the tide land?

A.—Of course; it made the upland more valuable, and that affected the tide land property.

Q.—What was you going to do with the water property?

A.—We couldn't do much with the water, except shut it out.

Q.—How are you going to shut it out, except by grading and filling in?

A.—I am no engineer, and cannot tell.

Q.—What reasons did you assign for the passage of the bill, with the Legislature?

A.—That is the State's business, not mine; I was not a member of the Legislature at the time.

Q.—What we are trying to get at is, what reasons were assigned to induce the members of the Legislature to make this grant; it certainly was not that the State was anxious to get rid of the land?

A.—Ask me what reasons I assign, and I will tell you.

Q.—Well, that you assigned?

A.—I have stated here the reasons I assigned; that poor men had a homestead there and wished to get this swamp land in front of their homesteads; these were the reasons I assigned; I did not know any other reasons to assign.

Q.—That a number of poor men had purchased this property, and they wanted to get this tide land in front of their property.

A.—No, sir; I didn't say they purchased this property; I say that a number of poor men purchased shares in this homestead property.

Q.—Then you think it was that sort of reasoning that prompted the Legislature to make the grant?

A.—I do not know what influenced the Legislature; that's the reason I urged; I do not know what the Legislature thought; I suppose they thought it was right to give it under the law.

Q.—Do you know whether that association has done anything to improve this water property?

A.—I understood the time that bridge was built, from Bensly and Mason, the two men here now, that they were building a bridge across, which was going to enhance our property very much, and when I went down again to sell the property, I could not get near as much as I could before it went there; and I thought their mode of improving property was not in good style.

Q.—Do you remember what you could get before the bridge was built?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is it?

A.—I will not state.

Q.—What can you get for it now, as compared with then?

A.—I do not know; I have not offered it for sale lately; but I could not get as much within a good many dollars, after the bridge was built, as before; I was going to Europe and wanted money; a man met me and offered to pay me so much for it; I was gone two or three years, and when I came back I met the same man; I wanted money and offered to sell to him; he said that property is not worth near as much as it was when you went away, because of the building of the bridge; there was to be ways there for building schooners, which would bring a population there and enhance the value of the property, and the building of that bridge there without the draw has prevented it.

Q.—Who is that party?

A.—I do not think that is necessary.

Q.—I want to know if it is this grocery man who expected to get patronage from these men?

A.—I want to state this: that the price I was offered was a big difference from what I paid for the property, but after I returned I could not get that sum offered, and I have not got it since; I have not offered it for sale for two years or eighteen months.

Q.—But you substantially testified that the building of that bridge has damaged the price of the property, and it is not worth as much since as it was before?

A.—That is what I have testified—that is what I find.

Q.—I would like the witness to state what he could get before the bridge was built and what he could get after?

A.—I refuse to answer; I could not get as much after as before; I could not distinctly say as to the amount of the difference, but I know positively that it was a good many hundred dollars less.

Q.—And I understood you to say that you had paid up within a hundred and fifty dollars?

A.—You are again wrong; I said when I left for Europe I had a little to pay of my monthly instalments, and wanted to sell it; but that was a matter between Mr. Swazey, the Secretary of the company, and myself, as to what I owed; the man who offered to buy made me an offer which was a big advance from what the shares originally cost me; I went off and came back, and went to the same party, and he offered me three or four hundred dollars less for the property than when I went away, and his excuse was the bridge damaged it that amount; I owed a hundred and fifty dollars on the five shares when I went away.

Q.—These five shares cost you two hundred dollars a share?

A.—Yes, sir; that is what they cost; they cost me a little more, I think—ten dollars assessments that I had to pay.

Q.—Before the bridge was built what did you consider these five shares worth?

A.—I might consider them worth twenty thousand dollars, but that would not make them so; I didn't consider them worth anything.

Q.—What do you consider them worth now?

A.—I will sell them very cheap to-day, according to your estimate; I will sell you my property down there for five thousand dollars.

Q.—That cost you one thousand dollars; did I understand you to say you could have got more than that before the bridge was built?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then you don't consider that the bridge has been a permanent damage to the property?

A.—I do consider so, because it shut up Islais Creek; it was a navi-

gable stream before that, and I think was declared navigable before the building of the bridge; I have seen schooners up there taking in hay frequently.

Mr. Mason—It was declared navigable, after the bridge was built, by statute.

By Mr. Williams—Do you know of any improvement on this tide land of the Golden City Homestead Association, other than the bridge?

A.—I have not been there for two years; when I was there, there was no other.

Testimony closed.



MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Federal Relations

RELATIVE TO

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 20.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 20, respectfully presents the following minority report :

The undersigned respectfully dissents from the recommendations contained in the report of the majority of your committee, and protests against the passage, by the Legislature of the State of California, of said concurrent resolutions, for the following reasons, to wit :

First—Because, in the deliberate judgment of the undersigned, the passage of said resolutions would rightly be deemed an unwarrantable interference on the part of the Legislature of this State with the exercise by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee of the high prerogative of determining for itself, solely, and without the interposition of external influences, whether the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be ratified by the State of Tennessee or not.

The undersigned is not able to perceive why, if it be appropriate for the Legislature of this State to take the action proposed by the adoption of said resolutions, that the Legislatures of the other numerous States which already, by their own appropriate action, have ratified said amendment, to express in like manner to the Legislature and constituted authorities of the State of Tennessee, their displeasure and reproof of the action of said legislative body, respecting said amendment. The undersigned is of the opinion that all such action by the Legislatures of sister States, whether of approval, as proposed by said resolutions, or of displeasure and reproof, as suggested, would justly be deemed by the Legislature and people of the State of Tennessee as an unwarrantable and pernicious intermeddling in the affairs of that State, which, from their nature, are, and must be, exclusively their own, and that such interference tends directly to a subversion of that salutary comity heretofore existing between the several States, which is so essential to the dignity and independence of each State composing the Union.

The undersigned, therefore, dissents from said resolutions, and protests against their passage by this honorable body, and this without regard to the (as he claims) highly pernicious doctrines and manifest falsifications of the recent history of the Government and people of the United States which they contain.

Second—While the undersigned, member of your committee, deems

this not the most fitting occasion to present his views at large upon the merits or demerits of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, yet he feels it incumbent on him to express it as his deliberate judgment, that the principle asserted in said resolutions, and therein urged, as the grounds in part for their adoption, are unsound and false in theory, and that they betray a lamentable want of appreciation of those high and grander principles of human liberty and national unity which have already been ratified by the American people, and by the adoption of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, have been embodied into the Constitution of the United States as a part of the common frame work of the National Government. By the first, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment for crime, has been abolished, and its future existence anywhere upon the soil of the republic has been prohibited forever. While, by the second, a just and salutary definition of American citizenship has been authoritatively proclaimed and a solemn guaranty given to all citizens throughout the republic for the enjoyment of the inalienable right to liberty and an equal voice in the Government, both State and National, and have thus wisely effectuated the purpose of the fathers who framed the Federal Constitution and Government "in order (as they proclaimed) to form a more perfect Union; establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and, in the judgment of the undersigned, the proposed fifteenth amendment, under consideration, is in complete harmony with the general purposes and spirit of the Constitution as it now is. He is of the opinion that the one main provision of the proposed amendment has been wisely designed and aptly framed, and, if adopted, will effectually give a solemn and perpetual guaranty to all citizens of the republic wheresoever within its vast bounds they may reside, against any open or covert assaults, either by the Federal or any State Governments, upon their inalienable right to liberty and civil equality before the law, by prohibiting, on the part of either Government, or any Legislature, to abridge their common right of suffrage on account of race, color, or any previous condition of servitude of such citizens. In the judgment of the undersigned, such a provision is not antagonistic to the principles on which the Government has been established; nor is it in any sense subversive of the just rights of the several States of the Union, but that it will, in the highest sense tend, in both State and National Governments, to the perfection of republican government, for the common benefit of the people, by whose wisdom they have been established, and in accordance with whose wishes, as proclaimed at the ballot box, they shall be administered.

Third, and finally, because, in the deliberate judgment of the undersigned, the recitals contained in said resolutions of alleged grievances suffered by the State of Tennessee and other States, in connection with the submission of the said amendments to them for their ratification or rejection, are simply absurd falsifications of the current history of the republic, and, as such, are libellous of the present wise administration of the Federal Government.

For the correctness of this opinion, the undersigned is content to await the calm and impartial verdict of the people of the United States, and the disinterested judgment of the lovers of just and free government throughout the civilized world.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. WALDRON.

M E S S A G E

OF

GOVERNOR H. H. HAIGHT,

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL

•
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 152.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

M E S S A G E .

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, March 8th, 1870.

To the Assembly of the State of California :

I herewith return to your honorable body, without my approval. Assembly Bill No. 152—An Act for the relief of Patrick Creighton. James Brennan and Patrick Donohue.

This bill appropriates a sum which, with the interest allowed, is equivalent to about thirty thousand dollars, out of the treasury of the City of San Francisco, for the benefit of the three persons named in the bill. Upon a brief review of the facts of the case, I think your honorable body will concur in the statement that there is, on the part of these persons, no claim in law or equity, to the amount which would be taken from the city treasury and donated to them, if the bill became a law. The facts are briefly these: Contracts for grading certain streets were entered into by these claimants, under a law which charged the expense upon the lots fronting on the street graded. The improvements being local in their character, were made a charge upon the locality affected by them. Formerly, work of the same kind had been done under a system which apportioned the expense partly upon the lots benefited; but by reason of defects in the framework of the law, as well as in its execution, the entire expense fell upon the city at large. As the benefit was mainly a local one, this was felt to be unjust to the taxpayers, and for their security, the city charter provided that, under no circumstances, should the cost of such work be paid by the city, and that all contracts should contain a provision expressly exempting the city from any liability. Section forty-four of the charter of eighteen hundred and fifty-six (statutes of 1856, page 157) provided that all contracts for grading, etc., must contain "*express notice that in no case* (except where it is otherwise provided in this Act), will the said city and county be liable *for any portion of the expense nor for any delinquency of persons or property assessed.*" The word "otherwise" refers to costs of grading, etc., in front of squares and city property, and there is no pretence that any of the work for which compensation is sought in this bill, was done in front of any city or public property. It would not be possible for a law to be framed.

guarding more carefully against any claim for payment out of the city treasury, than was done in the law in force when the work was performed for which this claim is made. The contracts in question were thus entered into, the contractors looking only to the property fronting on the streets graded, and with this express notice, that they were not to look to the city. They did the work under the contracts, and collected part of the assessments. Had the validity of the proceedings been established in the litigation which followed, the expense would have been a very onerous one to the owners of the lots, because a portion of the property was rendered almost worthless by the work done. The litigation, however, was decided in favor of the property owners, and these claimants now seek to coerce the taxpayers at large into paying them for losses which resulted from their failure to hold the lot owners responsible. In other words, the contractors embarked in a business enterprise which turned out unfortunately for them, and now seek for some one to make good their losses. They seek to take the money of those who have improved their own streets and paid their own assessments and make use of it to indemnify themselves for their mistake as to their legal rights. It certainly would not be easy to conceive of a claim more devoid of any legal or equitable basis.

If the provisions of law which sought with such extraordinary care to shield the taxpayers from liability, are to be set aside, it would be useless to make any provision for the security of the latter. Of what avail is it to provide that a municipal corporation shall not be liable, if after all it is to be so held? Under similar circumstances, if this precedent is established, other contractors will besiege the Legislature for compensation for their losses, at the expense of those to whose money they have no more just claim than they have to the money of citizens of any other city or county in the State. The case is the same as if a law were enacted for the construction of a drainage canal in some locality of the Sacramento Valley, and the statute were to declare in express terms that the expense should be solely chargeable on the property benefited, and should, under no circumstances, create a claim against the State, and contractors, in the face of these provisions, should lay siege to the Legislature for payment, because they failed to collect it out of the property which the law declared to be alone liable.

There is another objection to this appropriation. The Legislature has no power, under our form of government, to take the money of one man and give it to another, and it has been expressly held, in one of the Eastern States, that the Legislature cannot create a debt from one county to another. It would seem to be equally clear that it is not within the constitutional power of the Legislature to donate the funds of a municipal corporation to a private individual. If such an exercise of power is constitutional, the guards which are thrown around the rights of property, in the organic law, are an empty formula, and resolve themselves at last into the exercise of legislative discretion.

I doubt not that upon reconsideration, your honorable body will concur in the injustice and impolicy of this measure.

H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor.

P E T I T I O N

OF

C I T I Z E N S O F S A N F R A N C I S C O

FOR THE REPEAL OF THE

M O R T G A G E T A X L A W .

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE

FOR THE

REPEAL OF THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW

WHEREAS, By the laws of this State, money loaned on real estate has always been taxed as specie in the hands of the borrower, or wherever it may be found; and the land and improvements thereon, or other property produced by the same money, has also been taxed, and without abatement on account of such loan; and a tax has also been imposed upon the promises (mortgages) given for the repayment of such loans, though the money loaned and the land upon which it was loaned had already been fully taxed, thus virtually taxing not only what is real and substantial—namely, land and money—but also taxing mere promises and agreements, which are intangible and capable of indefinite multiplication and expansion upon one piece of land and one sum of money—one promise or mortgage being made the basis of many successive loans; and whereas, such taxation is excessive, unequal, unjust and impolitic, ignores the fundamental principles of enlightened statesmanship, represses industry, trammels and embarrasses business operations, repels capital, increases the rate of interest on money and is a grievance pressing with peculiar and aggravated force upon the working people; and whereas, Senate Bill No. 597, introduced by Mr. Kincaid, on March fifteenth, to abolish this tax, is a just and equitable measure, and should be passed, and we call on our representatives to support it by all means in their power; therefore,

Resolved, That we, working men of the City and County of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, do most respectfully petition your honorable body to repeal the law taxing debts secured by mortgage, as it works oppressively upon the poor, and we feel that the action of the Assembly was unjust, undemocratic and unfriendly to the people of this city and county, whose votes secured the triumph of the party which has thus shown its disregard for them, their interests and their opinions.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to take such action at the next election as will convince politicians that we can judge of parties and individuals by their acts, and that noisy and insincere professions of

devotion to the interests of the working classes will not deceive them again.

Resolved further, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to those members of the Assembly who endeavored to have justice done on the occasion referred to.

Names.	Residences.
M. C. Smith.....	Clementina street.
John J. Conlin.....	130 Clara street.
Timothy Driscoll.....	Columbia street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.
G. W. Coffey.....	1815 Powell street.
D. Foley.....	Taylor street.
Patt Claffy.....	Corner Second and Jessie.
Jas. Gartland.....	135 Minna.
Martial Hainque.....	82 Natoma.
W. Kincaid.....	12½ Clinton street.
Michael Curry.....	278 Minna street.
Wm. Bedell.....	San Francisco.
Philip McGuire.....	Corner of Lombard.
James Hamilton.....	263 Clara and Montgomery streets.
John A. McKenzie.....	38½ Langton street.
Nicholas Smith.....	O'Farrell street.
Elijah Presby.....	Bartlett street.
Neil Barr.....	Southeast corner Twenty-third and Harrison.
Michael McLaughlin.....	24 Ritter street.
John Cederbloom.....	1519 Hyde street.
John Murray.....	25 Rich street.
S. Spearman.....	64 First street.
Denis Sweeney.....	213 Clementina street.
David Grant.....	50 Natoma street.
E. A. Fullum.....	595 Howard street.
Thos. G. Roebuck.....	152 Tehama street.
James McAndrews.....	152 Tehama street.
Charles Brady.....	545 Howard street.
Robert Henderson.....	653 Howard street.
Michael Murphy.....	San Francisco.
Patrick Kelly.....	First and Natoma.
P. Blick.....	Horner, bet. Harrison and Alabama.
John McGreevy.....	Bartlett street, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty third.
P. McMahon.....	14 Natoma street.
Patrick Gwider.....	Sansom street.
William Dougherty.....	628 Natoma street.
Samuel Wheeland.....	53 Natoma street.
William H. Briggs.....	402 Montgomery street,
Matthew Darcy.....	445 First street.
Johan Rapp.....	Mason street.
Daniel McLaughlin.....	234 Fremont street.
John West.....	Baldwin Court.
James Daly.....	52 Shipley street.

Names.	Residences.
M. A. Leonard.....	San Francisco.
Henry Lockyer.....	Essex street.
John F. McEntee.....	767 Folsom street.
Patrick Norton.....	17 Hunt street.
William Harvey.....	29 Minna street.
J. Allan.....	Minna street.
Alexander Rattray.....	317 Rich street.
Mike Keelen.....	515 Taylor street.
L. G. Sylvester.....	630 Mission street.
John McKinney.....	Twenty-second street.
William Shackleton.....	Twenty-third and Harrison.
Mark W. Dugan.....	61 Clementina.
W. W. Call.....	San Bruno road, near Twenty-sev'th
John Sullivan.....	77 Stevenson street.
Henry J. Huttner.....	317 Sutter street.
John McBride.....	Twenty-fifth street.
William L. Higgins.....	1520 Mission street.
William L. Hyland.....	San Francisco.
Jo Clement.....	do
E. A. Wilson.....	1 Duncan street.
Thomas M. O'Connor.....	8 Hardie Place.
George A. Thornton.....	Russian American Com'l Co.'s office
M. McNally.....	Sixteenth, between Valencia and Guerrero.
William D. Bowie.....	1520 Mission street.
W. S. Bromley.....	1106 Mason street.
P. O. Barry.....	923 Pacific street.
George W. Green, Jr.....	719 Bush street.
William Lyons.....	1900 Powell street.
James H. Jenkins.....	Bush, between Dupont and Stockton
W. L. Cazneau.....	Northwest cor. Filbert and Dupont.
William P. Merriam.....	244 Taylor street.
Thomas Mitchell.....	835 Mission street.
Rudolph B. Horn.....	11 Oak street.
J. F. Brokhage.....	Oakland.
D. H. Regensburg.....	523 Stockton.
John J. Nolan.....	Southeast corner Washington and Kearny.
John E. Millar.....	904 Kearny street.
John F. McNamara.....	1022 Montgomery street.
William Ferrie.....	Fresno County.
W. Marsh.....	21 Union street.
B. Olivvich.....	Corner Taylor and O'Farrell streets.
W. M. Evans.....	Stockton street.
Frank L. Unger.....	723 Harrison street.
William P. Henderson, Esq.....	Northwest corner Sacramento and Leavenworth.
Henry Green.....	Northwest corner Sacramento and Leavenworth.
J. P. Gaillard.....	San Francisco.
William Kinkland.....	do

Names.	Residences.
C. C. Webb.....	San Francisco.
Philo David.....	Northwest corner Clay and Polk.
N. Landry.....	611 Commercial.
John L. Love.....	Exchange Buildings.
Joseph K. Hooper.....	335 Pine street.
Ralph C. Harrison.....	919 Pine street.
J. B. Painter.....	Southeast corner Jackson and Powell
William Cline.....	San Francisco.
Richard Dillon.....	do
J. Buckley.....	Twenty-seventh avenue and Califor- nia street.
J. W. Golden.....	709 Market street.
A. P. Greene.....	720 Lombard.
Manuel Castro.....	West End Hotel.
Henry B. Janes.....	622 Clay street.
S. R. Gerry, M. D.....	810 Washington street.
F. A. Fabens.....	718 Broadway street.
G. G. Hayden.....	653 Clay street.
William Craig.....	1021 Powell street.
P. H. McGann.....	727 Washington street.
J. H. Brumagim.....	Bear Valley, Mariposa County.
A. Gros.....	818 Broadway street.
Robert Pace Hamilton.....	554 California street.
James Cooke.....	San Francisco.
Arthur Leman.....	do
Daniel Leon.....	do
W. G. Griffith.....	do
W. Painter.....	do
A. P. Durand.....	do
Daniel Daly.....	do
A. Astredo.....	do
O. Hixon.....	do
John B. Bauns.....	do
Edward C. Lovell.....	do
Peter Short.....	do
George W. Orrin.....	do
Edward W. Orrin.....	do
W. H. Woodward.....	do
F. R. Fowler.....	do
M. S. Bates.....	do
Julius Rapp.....	do
James Ryan.....	do
Thomas McCarty.....	do
Peter Sanders.....	do
J. W. Kenney.....	do
Edward B. Montague.....	do
Joseph V. Bayers.....	do
F. Rapp.....	do
Alexander G. Abell.....	do
Thomas C. Anderson.....	do

Names.	Residences.
John R. Engel	San Francisco.
John W. Adams.....	do
Walter O. T. Smith.....	do
J. S. Kerne	do
A. T. Delano	do
D. Armstrong	do
C. Diez.....	do
John Brady.....	do
C. S. Flanders	do
George B. Green.....	Corner Fourth and Kentucky.
R. McHenry.....	San Francisco.
James P. Kelley.....	do
Harry Brown.....	North Beach.
Briget Kennely.....	Minna street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Thomas Wall.....	San Francisco.
Philip Casey.....	do
A. H. Todd.....	905 Market street.
James H. Gager.....	625 Montgomery street.
Thomas W. McCarthy.....	25 Silver street.
C. Turner	832 California street.
William Gilliland.....	35 Erie street.
E. J. White.....	3½ Verona street.
W. J. Crozier.....	1413 Pacific street.
P. H. Blake.....	Point Lobos road.
J. Bryan	728 Filbert street.
Epes Ellery	San Francisco.
W. Palen.....	11 First street.
J. L. Hicks.....	47 Second street.
Tim McCarthy.....	Twenty-first and Mission streets.
Michael Kennedy.....	44 Tehama street.
John Sullivan.....	20 Russ street.
J. D. Lynch.....	135 Second street.
James H. Lynch.....	219 Sixth street.
Richard Brown.....	Fifth and Shipley streets.
Michael Bray.....	212 Fourth street.
Peter Hopkins.....	506 Brannan street.
T. F. Brady.....	Howard and Sixteenth streets.
Frank Moran.....	164 Jessie street.
J. H. Cunke.....	San Francisco.
Richard Curtis.....	Folsom street, near Nineteenth.
Matthew Conlow.....	349 Tehama street.
William J. Byrne.....	252 Minna street.
James Flynn.....	San Francisco
J. M. Ahen.....	Larkin and Ash streets.
Patrick Lawrenson.....	621 Minna street.
John Drohan.....	53 Natoma street.
Jacob Herkimer.....	858 Howard street.
David O'Brien.....	21 Sumner street.
Eugene Joseph Baker.....	764 Harrison street.
Richard Raymond.....	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
Eugene McCarthy.....	53 Shipley street.
W. G. Reynolds.....	139 Fourth street.
Robert McMillan Reynolds.....	139 Fourth street.
Eugene Gorman.....	Occidental Hotel.
James Ward.....	Corner Seventh and Howard.
Cornelius Lucey.....	411 Pacific street.
Michael Wall.....	736 Howard street.
Daniel Cashman.....	734 Howard street.
John Heany.....	110 Vallejo street.
P. Casserly.....	Tremont House.
C. Bourke.....	San Francisco.
P. F. Brady.....	625 Bush street.
Edward Cammerford.....	20 Harrison avenue.
Peter Kehoe.....	238 Third street.
Daniel Sullivan.....	San Francisco.
J. W. Round.....	121 Folsom street.
John McGuire.....	San Francisco.
John P. Fitzpatrick.....	40 Tehama street.
John Sheridan.....	58 Minna street.
Patrick Cornery.....	Drumm street.
Dick Murphy.....	503 Pine street.
Thomas Olsorman.....	701 Clementina street.
Nicholas T. Brennan.....	415 Powell street.
Thomas Byrne.....	619 Turk street.
Daniel Harney.....	1010 Larkin street.
L. H. Hoffman.....	423 Natoma.
L. F. Baker.....	1014 Leavenworth street.
Thomas Jones.....	California street.
William Tracy.....	1189 Harrison street.
James Clentin.....	San Francisco.
W. D. Hensley.....	220 Lombard street.
Michael Lynch.....	120 Shipley street.
James Denman.....	San Francisco.
J. C. Diggins.....	Sutter and Broderick.
Byron Diggins.....	Sutter and Broderick.
William McGleney.....	San Francisco.
G. W. McCullum.....	426 Clementina street.
Peter Woods.....	Leavenworth street.
J. C. Selleck.....	Brannan street.
V. Gilbert.....	Seventh street.
Charles Wildes.....	Fourth street.
Thomas P. H. Whitelaw.....	Brannan street.
H. A. Daniels.....	Rich street.
J. E. Brown.....	Rich street.
Lewis Olson.....	San Francisco.
Thaddens P. Goodwin.....	Third street.
George S. Johnston.....	Minna street.
R. Laird.....	Third street.
Carlo Schlatter.....	Sixteenth street.
George C. Castell.....	Silver street.
George Faron.....	do

Names.	Residences.
John Slocum.....	First street.
John Cotten.....	San Francisco.
John Vaughan.....	do
A. Hager.....	do
E. S. Hermann	422 Third street.
J. T. Schuster.....	102 Kearny street.
J. Davis.....	404 Third street.
Gustav Harschall.....	144 Third street.
William Culligan.....	606 Third street.
F. W. Rourk.....	San Francisco,
Eduard Roethel.....	323 Bush street.
Louis Geygus.....	140 Third street.
William H. Collis.....	27 Geary street.
John N. Gerder.....	Geary street.
Ch. Schumacher	do
R. H. Pahls.....	do
G. T. Venker	128 Dora street.
Jasper P. Hawkins.....	33 Geary street.
George Watzberger	25 Morton street.
James McCarthy.....	Mission street.
James McGuire.....	Geary street.
Thomas Jones.....	Fifteenth street.
F. Boldemann	Bush street.
Anton Reiner	Pacific street.
James Dooley.....	South Park.
P. C. Sweeney.....	19 Geary street.
Anthony Smith.....	Powell street.
Jerry Cronan.....	Market street.
Jacob A. Bell.....	do
M. Boyle.....	do
Edward Shurtz.....	do
Reinhold Breither.....	do
John P. Glynn.....	do
John L. Haman.....	do
George W. Lenk	Bush street.
P. Donahue.....	Market street.
Michael Hennessy.....	Minna street.
John Martinn.....	Pine street.
Samuel Daniels	Ellen street.
Michael Brown.....	811 Mason street.
John L. Williams.....	San Francisco.
Henry L. Williams.....	do
Benjamin B. Laithe.....	Ellis street.
N. Simonds.....	Corner Twenty-fourth and Vermont.
A. O. Davis.....	San Francisco.
Michel Smith.....	Natoma street.
Daniel O'Driscoll.....	333 Bryant street.
Charles J. Riffe.....	606 Third street.
William Barber.....	do

Names.	Residences.
J. G. Hagetgauze.....	606 Third street.
Charles McPherson.....	do
John Hanaven.....	do
Charles P. Howard.....	764 Fourth street.
James Peter Morgan.....	606 Third street.
Benjamin Heisler.....	do
Henry A. Osborn.....	606 Third street.
James Munroe.....	718 Market.
Michael Hartigen.....	316 Harrison.
G. S. Pracy.....	San Francisco.
T. H. Brooks.....	829 Mission street.
G. W. Cuddebock.....	712 Market street.
T. F. Palmer.....	1010 Market street.
Edgar Bishop.....	716 Market street.
W. E. Moses.....	716 Market street.
L. W. Palmer.....	716 Market street.
William Taylor.....	718 Market street.
A. Assman.....	773 Mission.
A. P. Raye.....	718 Market street.
M. Moore.....	San Francisco.
Samuel McDowell.....	718 Market street.
Patrick Keenan.....	San Francisco.
Cornelius Cronin.....	San Francisco.
T. Deal.....	San Francisco.
Alexander Callie.....	752 Market street.
C. Breed.....	722 Market street.
M. Brown.....	724 Market street.
T. F. Le Schnutenhaus.....	728 Market street.
G. W. Conkling.....	730 Market street.
G. Uhl.....	734 Market street.
A. N. Uhl.....	734 Market street.
H. R. Smith.....	740 Market street.
D. C. Hall.....	912 Market street.
Robert A. Marden.....	19 Park avenue.
George W. Loftis.....	774 Market street.
Christopher Than.....	25 Folsom avenue.
J. C. Harrington.....	744 Market street.
William Gundlach.....	746 Market street.
John Grady.....	San Francisco.
Jacob Hess.....	125 Morton street.
Marcus Unger.....	748 Market street.
J. K. Cooper.....	750 Market street.
James K. McCormick.....	800 Market street.
Thomas Doyle.....	244 Stevenson street.
George Gouch.....	800 Market street.
William Simpson.....	San Francisco.
S. Post.....	802 Market street.
Adam Orth.....	810 Market street.
J. W. Mandlebaum.....	830 Market street.
S. E. Mandlebaum.....	830 Market street.
Thomas N. Sullivan.....	Corner Leavenworth and Jackson.

Names.	Residences.
E. D. Dockery.....	23 Turk street.
J. Bernstein.....	608 Post street.
Daniel O'Keefe.....	834 Market street.
John T. Kelly.....	840 Market street.
Adam Erbe.....	842 Market street.
Joseph Aaron.....	131 Perry street.
John Paterson.....	848 Market street.
P. Green.....	do
George Peiffer.....	do
M. Pezold.....	738 Market street.
John Whalen.....	732 Market street.
J. Tilson.....	720 Market street.
William M. Newhall.....	323 Fremont street.
J. H. Widber.....	Corner Market and Third streets.
George A. Evans.....	Corner Folsom and Main.
Landers, Byrne & Co.....	4 Third street.
J. G. Scovern.....	739 Market street.
J. V. Risdon.....	San Francisco.
Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works	do
George Cumming.....	29 Berry street.
Newbaur & Co.....	197 Sansome street.
Henry Roberts.....	Fremont street.
Joseph Moore.....	642 Second street.
G. W. Lovejoy.....	516 Folsom street.
Thomas Morton.....	San Francisco.
William Francy.....	235 Minna street.
Robert Raphael.....	546 Folsom street
Peter Shelly.....	Austin, near Franklin street.
John O'Connell.....	Austin street.
Charles H. Tower.....	108 Dora street.
D. Marcucci.....	1780 Folsom street.
W. McKibben.....	317 Howard street.
Thomas McKibben.....	do
Horace Presbrey.....	107 Stockton street.
J. B. Firth.....	12 Guy Place.
James Brodie.....	Pine, near Fillmore.
M. Sweeny.....	544 Howard street.
John Keney.....	Corner Beale and Howard streets.
Patrick Bromely.....	do
William Fields.....	17 Clementina street.
John Shackleton.....	Broadway.
William Davies.....	Seventh street.
Louis Lesquier.....	19 Clementina street.
John McConnell.....	12 Brook street.
George Paton.....	148 Natoma street.
John Russell.....	San Francisco.
Frank Ryan.....	do
John McCauley.....	do
Thomas Bithel.....	do
F. Morrison.....	do
Thompson Brothers.....	Eureka Foundry.

Names.	Residences.
David Stoddart.....	Iron Works.
John Thomson.....	do
John Parker.....	926 Washington street.
James Monkhouse.....	5 Natoma street.
Henry Dettman.....	3 Clara Lane.
Charles Williamson	Columbia street.
William G. Dixon	315 Eleventh street.
Alfred G. Jones.....	36 Natoma street.
R. Dowd	Beale street.
George Latimer.....	Moore's Iron Foundry.
William C. McDonald	do
James J. Connor.....	do
D. M. Moore.....	Brass Founder.
T. Manly.....	Carpenter.
D. McKenzie	Dunn's Foundry.
Henry Koerben	San Francisco.
Frederick Geils.....	do
H. J. Holmes	Howard street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.
W. T. Gannatt.....	Brass Founder.
George Wise.....	Osborn street.
William T. Little	Capp street, near Nineteenth.
W. F. Toothaker.....	620 Grove street.
T. J. Johnson.....	34 Minna street.
James E. Harity.....	49 First street.
William Provence.....	126 Dora street.
W. K. You g.....	308 Beale street.
James O'Rourke.....	44 Clementina street.
L. W. Lindsley	308 Beale street.
V. Wilett.....	William Tell House.
Richard Pinckney.....	Fulton street
James Hillman..	San Francisco.
George A. Baccus.....	515 Stockton street.
Hugh Cameron.....	1780 Folsom street.
John Bree.....	221 First street.
Benjamin Garvalt.....	Capp street, near Nineteenth.
A. Brund.....	Octavia and McAllister streets.
Oliver Moorissy.....	316 Folsom street.
Valerian Leu.....	1703 Dupont street.
William Leibe.....	220 Minna street.
James Brenton.....	640 Second street
Thomas O'Brien.....	149 Tehama street.
J Goldsmith.....	317 Harrison.
Thomas Godfrey Maguire.....	457 Minna street.
J. Kane.....	18 First street.
William G. Burrett.....	709 Taylor.
James Beggs.....	335 O'Farrell street.
Joseph Daniels.....	Corner Second and Folsom.
Patrick McGillen.....	963 Howard street.
James B. McGowan.....	5 Perry street.
H. Beggs.....	335 O'Farrell street.

Names.	Residences.
James R. Smedberg.....	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
John Martin.....	118 First street.
Richard King.....	128 First street.
John Carroll.....	509 Howard street.
August Siebe.....	154 First street.
Henry Windt.....	154 First street.
Mrs. James Hayes.....	9 Natoma street.
P. Hartigan.....	Corner First and Howard.
Patrick Ward.....	761 Folsom street.
Matt Bietner.....	535 Mission street.
Peter Boyle.....	55 Natoma street.
Joseph G. Huber.....	102 Tehama street.
T. W. Dennis.....	111 Ellis street.
John Kilday.....	39 Minna street.
Simon Keefe.....	19 Clementina.
Bernardo Rassini.....	1443 Leavenworth street.
Patrick Finn.....	513 Howard street.
James Gaffney.....	963 Howard street.
William Keegan.....	963 Howard street.
D. B. Noonan.....	424 Seventh.
W. Boger.....	32 Russ street.
Jacob Radston.....	232 Sixth street.
C. A. Dahgren.....	First street.
Andrew Munro.....	415 Howard street.
Michael Dolan.....	107 Perry street.
A. L. Price.....	2323 Jackson street.
William Fexhan.....	144 First street.
William Ploschker.....	142 First street.
A. M. Jochim.....	418 Howard.
John Asmus.....	724 O'Farrell street.
A. Schmitz.....	Corner California and Mason.
S. W. Lyman.....	339 Tehama street.
F. Hobbs.....	606 Folsom street.
H. B. Shaw.....	Northwest cor. Second and Folsom.
W. B. Rand.....	do
H. P. Sonntag.....	do
C. E. Davison.....	Davison House.
Daniel McColgan.....	321 Tehama.
P. H. Velbert.....	150 First street.
B. F. Mead.....	309 Montgomery street.
F. J. Curry.....	Page street, between Laguna and Buchanan.
Hanscom & Co.....	Ætna Iron Works.
Frank Kearney.....	56 Clementina street.
George Atwood.....	Shotwell, near Twenty-second.
Freeman Duff.....	123 Shotwell street.
A. C. Nelson.....	33 Natoma street.
James Donohue.....	88 Stevenson street.
James J. Kearney.....	536 Howard street.
Thomas Amner.....	504 Howard street.
Martin Kearney.....	do

Names.	Residences.
William A. Fraser.....	211 Ritch street, near Bryant.
Thomas W. Boyd	108 O'Farrell street.
E. A. Richmond.....	221 Seventh street.
Joseph Redington.....	Boardman street.
D. F. Neal.....	152 Perry street.
H. S. Smith.....	221 Seventh street.
C. S. Blair.....	548 Folsom street.
John Garey.....	206 Folsom street.
John S. Lennon.....	12 Frederick street.
James Pendegast.....	Twenty-second street.
J. V. Johnson.....	1225 Folsom street.
Simon Gorman.....	316 Beale street.
William Connor.....	30 Second street.
John T. Gosnell.....	407 Tehama street
Thomas Pendergast.....	Twenty-second street.
M. L. Hanscom.....	Sixteenth street.
James Pendergast.....	Folsom street.
Nicolas Lennon.....	3 Beale place.
L. C. Marshutz.....	204 Montgomery street.
Daniel E. Hayes.....	Folsom street.
J. H. Andrews.....	Second street.
James Brandy.....	15 Clementina street.
Patrick Dillon.....	126 Clary street.
D. B. Hinckley.....	Oakland.
A. Schofield.....	607 Sutter street.
John A. Scott.....	21 Essex street.
John J. Kelley.....	10 Verona street.
W. J. McConnell.....	1212 Second street.
Samuel H. Wheeler.....	San Francisco.
Nelson Mathewson.....	do
John E. Kennedy.....	46 Clementina street.
R. B. Ellis.....	106 Sixth street.
J. Wylie Mackie.....	566 Howard street.
J. W. Carphin.....	724 Union street
John Wright.....	13 and 15 Fremont street.
Michael Tierney.....	227 Perry street.
John McIver.....	Pierce, between Eddy and Ellis.
I. S. Van Winkle.....	Corner Gough and Fulton streets.
Andrew C. Mathison.....	1238 Bush street.
Nelson & Doble.....	Fremont street.
F. Tustin.....	15 Fremont street.
William Walsh.....	do
W. D. Ayers.....	do
John McLane.....	do
Henry Shafer.....	do
Michael Shafer.....	do
M. D. Arnot.....	611 Folsom street.
James Boland.....	Howard street.
John Rafferty.....	544 Folsom street.
Palmer Cox.....	Howard street.
P. F. Clerc.....	15 Minna street.

Names.	Residences.
James Hamilton.....	Twenty-third street.
John E. Dwyer.....	219 Minna street.
Edward Holmes.....	Howard street.
William H. Birch.....	18 Verona place.
Joseph Gobbee.....	535 Folsom street.
V. Hiron.....	35 Freelon street.
T. Mantar.....	Morton place.
William H. Steiger.....	Louisa street.
John Maginnis.....	Tehama street.
H. Olanie.....	Pacific street.
C. T. Hilton.....	264½ Minna street.
A. Bourdin.....	139 First street.
George T. Scott.....	409 Turk street.
G. J. Wheelock.....	333 Turk street.
E. T. Stern.....	9 First street.
John W. Quick.....	1014 Mission street.
C. H. Evans.....	82 Natoma street.
Martin White.....	15 Tehama place.
Robert Dick.....	726 Minna street.
Robert Currie.....	14 Freelon street.
Thomas Floyd.....	28 Clementina street.
Theodore J. Cushman.....	Corner Broderick and Fulton streets.
Thomas B. Smith.....	Cor. Capp and Twenty-fifth streets.
George N. Briggs.....	24 Silver street.
G. S. Gluesing.....	14 First street.
Andrew McNicoll.....	Twenty-second street.
William W. Taylor.....	Twenty-third street, between Ala- bama and Columbia streets.
R. Coulter.....	564 Howard street.
C. Carth.....	Freelon, between Third and Fourth.
R. Blair.....	Zoe, near Bryant.
B. Orphant.....	21 Frederick street.
James Munson.....	do
Wells B. McIntosh.....	6 Minna street.
James Callison.....	155 Tehama street.
Frank Murphy.....	116 Miller place.
J. B. Carroll.....	140 Natoma street.
Matthew Doyle.....	13 Natoma street.
Felix O'Brien.....	Miller place.
Daniel Curtin.....	252 Perry street.
Donald McLeod.....	16 Ritch street.
E. K. Holmes.....	565 Howard.
C. B. Heald.....	864 Folsom.
W. Eckfeldt.....	82 Tehama street.
S. Burke.....	35 Clementina street.
Patrick Dunning.....	Clara street.
Stephen Fletcher.....	614 Mason street.
W. W. Wood.....	do
A. B. Branett.....	13½ Harrison street.
D. C. Dunn.....	14 DeBoom street.
H. Webb.....	40 Natoma street

Names.	Residences.
John Brady.....	Tehama street.
Watson Topping.....	129 Second street.
W. H. Hepburne.....	Twenty-third street.
A. W. Hoyt.....	514 Sutter street.
A. Holland.....	227 Second street.
H. T. Scott.....	547 Folsom street.
C. A. Low.....	553 Harrison street.
H. Shipman.....	United States.
C. C. Perkins.....	San Francisco.
J. P. Hayes.....	12 Sherwood place.
Thomas Cullen.....	1230 Mission street.
J. Jukins.....	168 Howard street.
James Fay.....	15 First street.
James Gee.....	112 First street.
Jerry Griffin.....	521 Mission street.
Peter Delven.....	59 Minna street.
Thomas J. Quinn.....	12 Natoma street.
Peter R. Zimmerman.....	48 Bush street.
Matthew Arnold.....	54 First street.
William Carsons.....	18 First street.
G. A. Dewall.....	566 Mission street.
Daniel Sayles.....	San Francisco.
Isaac Hulme.....	do
W. Gering.....	314 Folsom street.
Thomas Swanton.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Jones.....	1227 Second street.
N. Collins.....	30 Minna street.
M. Foley.....	Second and Clementina.
John Malone.....	Twenty-fourth and Bryant.
William Sharp.....	160 Minna street.
John Powell.....	78 Natoma street.
D. F. O'Neal.....	San Francisco.
Dareah G. Harrison.....	do
Thomas Little.....	Dora street.
Con Noonan.....	12 Natoma street.
Maurice Flinn.....	Diamond street.
Robert Nesbitt.....	71 Tehama street.
William Mortomey.....	148 Jessie street.
John O'Brien.....	321 Clementina street.
Martin Donely.....	50 Perry street.
Daniel Coneley.....	San Francisco.
Michael Riley.....	Florida, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.
Edward Barry.....	42 Geary street.
Edward McGrevy.....	64 First street.
Nicholas Hagel.....	Hancock, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.
Hugh Dugan.....	316 O'Farrell street.
Felix Harbaugh.....	53 Natoma street.
Sheldon Allen.....	66 First street.
George Harmer.....	71 Tehama street.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas Fletcher.....	71 Tehama street.
Thomas Waberton.....	413 Union street.
James Tendal.....	30 Welch street.
James Fitzsimmons.....	14 Sumner street.
Robert Gill.....	61 Tehama street.
Thomas Noon.....	Chesley street.
August Batemire.....	317 Bush street.
Samuel Lingard.....	39 San Bruno road.
Henry Demmick.....	27 Oak Grove avenue.
F. Pearce.....	Corner First and Folsom.
Samuel Drew.....	Fourth street.
George H. Ferguson.....	1185 Broadway.
G. W. Fletcher.....	1020 Pine street.
W. G. Doolittle.....	830 Howard street.
F. B. Wilde.....	407 California street.
John Flood.....	1513 Sacramento street.
Lew Tasheira.....	San Francisco.
Andrew Thorpe.....	407 California street.
J. C. Swain.....	San Francisco.
A. S. Gould.....	407 California street.
A. T. Farish.....	San Francisco.
Louis French.....	do
J. W. McKenzie.....	407 California street.
George R. Starr.....	403 Davis street.
C. J. Duval.....	615 Pine street.
A. Himmelmann.....	637 Washington street.
William Ingraham Kip.....	Bishop of California.
John Skinker.....	108 Butte street.
B. McEwen.....	407 California street.
W. A. Arnold.....	South San Francisco.
C. A. Ketler.....	410 Harrison street.
W. J. Ketler.....	do
J. M. Wilde.....	San Francisco.
H. E. Perry.....	622 Clay street.
Stephen Putnam.....	1107 Pine street.
John C. Bower.....	610 Howard street.
J. W. Farrington.....	Southwest corner Kearny and Sac- ramento streets.
C. L. Ross.....	708 Railroad avenue, South San Francisco.
Dennis Coffin.....	407 California.
David C. Keller.....	112 Welsh street.
Frances McCormick.....	San Francisco.
John Cumberland.....	Polk street, near Green.
John F. Byxbee.....	406 Eddy street.
Philip Conway.....	22 Clinton street.
John Cerbery.....	650 Brannan street.
Main street Wharf Company, per Bliss.....	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas C. Peoler.....	San Francisco.
Charles Eitel.....	Heron street.
P. Swift.....	Fell street.
P. Madel.....	Corner Howard and Spear streets.
Robert Shea.....	Potrero.
William Davis.....	1222 Bush street.
John N. Farnham.....	409 First street.
W. G. Anderson.....	Potrero.
Henry Taal.....	206 Steuart street.
J. H. Tietjen.....	Mission and Steuart.
Frederick L. Blair.....	Howard, near Spear.
William Cronin.....	Twenty-seventh and Columbia ave- nue.
William S. Tice.....	22 and 24 Market street.
James Fitz Simmons.....	Howard, near Spear.
A. R. Wells.....	216 Eddy street.
A. D. McDonald.....	San Francisco.
W. N. Miller.....	23 Hawthorne street.
Joseph F. Haley.....	649 Howard street.
A. H. Culverwell.....	1217 Ellis street.
Simon Strahan.....	724 Minna street.
E. B. Cooper.....	206 Eddy street.
W. W. Spaulding.....	17 and 19 Fremont street.
John Bryant.....	Folsom, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.
James Brickley.....	Clementina, between Eighth and Ninth.
Joseph Gosling.....	110 Stockton street.
William F. Curtis	625 Post street.
O. D. Bennett.....	298½ Clementina street.
John Grant.....	San Francisco.
C. W. Sears.....	200 Seventh street.
John Carbery.....	175 Stockton street.
Patrick Carbery.....	Pacific Rolling Mills.
C. A. Hooper.....	30 Rincon Place.
Noble Miller.....	23 Hawthorne street.
H. T. Freeman.....	323½ Fifth.
Norman Parrish.....	Treat avenue.
James Gillis.....	Fourth street.
Robert Magee.....	24 Minna street.
George W. Keller.....	112 Welsh street.
J. N. Crane.....	San Francisco.
N. George.....	110 Stockton street.
A. Boucher.....	San Francisco.
W. H. Tuttle.....	550 Stevenson street.
N. Hartman.....	San Francisco.
E. D. Owen.....	23 Hawthorne street.
J. E. Tiggs.....	337 Jessie street.
John Clark.....	333 Jessie street.
Robert Nelson.....	32 Tehama street.
Clement Felbin.....	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
Fred E. Jenkins.....	33 Ellis street.
H. Arrison.....	San Francisco.
F. C. Nichols.....	524 Howard street.
A. D. Crow.....	414 Fourth street.
Benjamin F. Lee.....	1216 Washington street.
William Harding.....	330 Third street.
M. P. Shore.....	440 Hayes street.
A. J. Smith.....	14 Clarence place.
John Simpson.....	726 Mission street.
John S. Crough.....	Oakland.
H. William Hoffman.....	Northeast corner Pine and Powell.
Albert Saberce.....	San Francisco.
W. M. Sack.....	Mission street.
John Watt.....	Corner Howard and Main.
A. Lippincott.....	807 Geary street.
R. Whatler.....	506 Dupont street.
D. Mosher.....	15 Stockton street.
James Milliken.....	24 Minna street.
Peter Rasmuson.....	40 Minna street.
H. L. Stevens.....	619 Mission street.
V. Pauzi.....	Twenty-fourth street.
William E. Rury.....	San Francisco.
G. T. Clark.....	3 Clinton street.
John Bannerman.....	San Francisco.
George H. Peterson.....	343 Fremont street.
A. Gillin.....	Bryant street.
S. B. Lyon.....	San Francisco.
M. Russell.....	do
Thomas D. Worster.....	do
Brown & Wells.....	411 Mission street.
William Henry.....	San Francisco.
Matthew Harris.....	do
M. N. Carson.....	do
E. Heath.....	Northeast corner Polk and Fell.
Henry H. Nagle.....	536 Market street.
William Corcoran.....	1518 Mission street.
B. F. Pendleton.....	Oakland, Alameda County.
George L. Hull.....	San Francisco.
Alfred Wheeler.....	do
Charles R. Story.....	30 McAllister street.
Thomas W. Cunningham.....	6 Montgomery street.
Maurice Levin.....	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Arthur E. Webb.....	560 Folsom street.
A. Holmes.....	304 Montgomery street.
John H. Wise.....	607 Front street.
J. C. Woods.....	11 Kearny street.
P. Conklin.....	416 Battery street.
F. D. Haswell.....	424 Montgomery street.
Joseph Trontin.....	328 Montgomery street.
Alanson H. Phelps.....	118 California street.
F. Tillman.....	318 Battery street.

Names.	Residences.
A. Martinon	5 Dewitt street
Theodore Gruenhagen.....	1507 Leavenworth street.
Baldwin Gardiner.....	1506 Taylor street.
H. C. Swain	324 California street.
J. F. Stirling.....	601 Dupont street.
Edmund Scott.....	Northwest corner Commercial and Montgomery streets.
Joseph S. Reed.....	519 Brannan street.
Christian Kirk.....	1017 Bush street.
Nathan L. John.....	275 Jessie street.
J. H. Harle.....	Oakland.
George H. Sanders	1213 Bush street.
J. Wright	1912 Stockton street.
Abner Doble.....	1609 Polk street.
S. E. Holcombe	209 Montgomery street.
M. M. Baldwin.....	433 Montgomery street.
Wheeler Martin.....	438 Geary street.
James Croke.....	California street
John McKenzie.....	do
John A. McGlynn.....	936 Mission street.
P. A. Hawkins.....	1514 Folsom street.
L. F. Rowell.....	920 Jackson street.
K. George.....	Clay, near Franklin.
F. Madge.....	116 Taylor street.
Edward Whitsted.....	731 Pine street.
Edward McLean.....	Oakland.
Ezra Morse.....	1208 Sacramento street.
R. B. Macy	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Daniel Rogers.....	351 Brannan street.
James M. Learned	Oakland.
James Heron.....	Corner Shotwell and Twenty-first.
F. A. Donnelly.....	417 Montgomery street.
Charles M. Tyler.....	843 Mission street.
George Childs	Fair Oaks, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.
Richard B. Neill.....	11 Russ street.
M. M. Whyte	San Francisco.
G. W. Haskell.....	336 Montgomery street.
N. P. Perine	135 Montgomery street.
S. Maynard.....	Corner Sacramento and Sansome.
John C. Maynard	Notary Public.
John Beatty.....	517 Kearny street.
George Dougherty.....	do
E. D. Keyes.....	834 Sutter street.
G. W. Blake.....	336 Montgomery street.
Samuel P. Crane.....	Sixth street, opposite Tehama.
August Saulman.....	520-518 California street.
T. L. Laverskie.....	520 California street.
Owen Connolly.....	Market street
A. G. Fitzpatrick.....	Corner Shotwell and Twenty-second.
L. E. Week & Co.....	417 Battery street.

Names.	Residences.
G. C. Landis.....	724 Green street.
August Reusche.....	520 California street.
J. T. Babcox.....	944 Howard street.
S. Kibley.....	419 Pine street.
John P. Couch.....	924½ Pine street.
J. R. Deardoff.....	124 Fifth street.
G. Wingate.....	338 Montgomery street.
B. N. Wingate.....	142½ Fourth street.
Ferdinand Smith.....	Corner Linden street and Van Ness avenue.
Charles M. Haley.....	336 Montgomery street.
M. T. Brocklebank.....	534 California street.
James Adams.....	962 Mission street.
D. Smith.....	110 Sutter street.
Selden S. Wright.....	817 Lombard street.
R. B. Swain.....	314 California street.
Andrew J. Stevenson.....	Corner California and Montgomery.
H. J. Tilden.....	Dolores street, between Twenty- third and Twenty-fourth.
H. L. Chamberlain.....	22 Montgomery street.
James H. Carey..	44½ Third street.
John F. Lohse.....	864 Mission street.
C. H. Reynolds.....	329 Montgomery street.
Thomas Gallagher.....	21 Rincon place.
Walter Turnbull.....	516 Sacramento street.
A. Folsom.....	531 California street.
Edward S. Spear & Co.....	536 California street.
John McDermott.....	861 Folsom street.
William H. Davis.....	110 Eleventh street.
J. M. Haskell.....	331 Montgomery.
William A. Plunkett..	35 Union street.
John Hamill.....	22 Eleventh street.
George Flaherty.....	621 Taylor street.
P. H. Canavan.....	1124 Folsom street.
P. F. Mohrhardt.....	612 Shotwell street.
James R. Dyer.....	do
R. Wegener.....	621 Geary street.
Ebenezer Knowlton.....	4 Center block, Sixteenth street.
William M. Neilson.....	529 California street.
P. B. Quinlan.....	506 Greenwich street.
A. J. Morrell.....	617 Third street.
Nelson Bartholomew.....	410 Pacific street.
Ira P. Rankin.....	First street.
R. Wertheman.....	607 Pine street.
W. R. Donnellan.....	539 California street.
F. Sherr.....	210 Stockton street.
C. H. Pollard.....	321 Montgomery street.
George Wallace.....	402 Montgomery street.
J. W. Low.....	743 Pine street.
M. H. Kelly.....	325 Hayes street.
Charles Kohler.....	1507 Stockton street.

Names.	Residences.
John Reynolds.....	1007 Jackson street.
A. W. Von Schmidt	1628 Folsom street.
Joseph Trench.....	611 Clay street.
H. W. Massey.....	305 Montgomery street.
José M. Gonreyro	City of Santa Barbara.
R. Wells	Southwest corner of Fifteenth and Dolores streets.
William Halloran	Southwest corner of fifteenth and Dolores streets.
J. S. Allen.....	1028 Pine street.
William E. Domett.....	629 Geary street.
John H. Druhe.....	Corner Market and Steuart streets.
William H. V. Cronise.....	526 Green street.
A. Campeon	Oakland.
E. J. Baldwin.....	410 Geary street.
H. Johnson.....	1807 Dupont street.
W. Smith.....	1811 Howard street.
G. R. Rossetter.....	1819 Clay street.
Otto Anton.....	407 Pacific street.
Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.	217 Market street.
William Bunce.....	1329 Sacramento street.
A. S. Struian.....	519 Front street.
James Craig.....	713 Commercial street.
William J. Richardson.....	Corner Webster and Ellis streets.
Ira G. Hoitt	804 Bush street.
J. M. Conner.....	181 Jessie street.
E. Whiting	do
William Leffingwell.....	408 Montgomery street.
Charles N. Fox	523 California street.
H. Hickei	942 Harrison street.
A. W. Hawkett	Oakland
J. Wolf.....	San Francisco.
Stephen Putnam.....	1107 Pine street.
Robert G. Lord	1514 Folsom street.
John Herzo.....	1600 Taylor street.
Milo Hoadley.....	Gate, Lone Mountain Cemetery.
Cornelius Denis.....	Russ House.
J. M. D. Parr	14 O'Farrell street.
William B. Swain	302 Montgomery street.
Ch. Kornfeld.....	733 Clay street.
John Ricketson.....	912 Harrison street.
T. J. Chadbourm.....	1412, 1414, 1416, 1418 and 1420 Dupont street.
J. M. Byrne	533 Sutter.
Joseph Lipman	What Cheer House.
E. A. Williams.. ..	1113 Stockton street.
A. D. Miesegaes.....	54 Third street.
George Amerige.....	100 Stockton street.
B. P. Rooney	251 Perry street.
Frederick A. Sawyer.....	509 Kearny street.
B. Heringhi	768 Harrison street.

Names.	Residences.
J. W. Conner	504 Second street.
M. Weil.....	229 O'Farrell street.
M. Coleman.....	107 Battery street.
R. H. Lloyd	1010 Folsom street.
Joseph P. Thompson.....	523 Montgomery street.
R. Hughes.....	Oakland Point.
John Johnson.....	do
Frederick S. Ellmaker	Guerrero street, Mission Dolores.
D. W. Connelly	San Francisco.
Frank Kennedy.....	619 Stevenson street.
J. H. Page	24 Hawthorne street.
A. B. Campbell	1126' Market street.
William Ede.....	14 Second avenue.
Frank D. Sweetser.....	44 Third street.
John J. Joiner	Dorland street.
C. B. Williams.....	Northwest corner Church and Dorland.
B. Ordenstein.....	San Francisco.
Edwin Lewis	1001 Lombard street.
John Hall.....	1011 Market street.
H. P. Coon	Northeast corner California and Gough streets.
C. H. Killey	Northwest corner Webster and Union.
William McPhun.....	65 Shipley street.
John Linchan.....	Chattanooga street.
A. J. Ellis.....	Montgomery street.
Thomas McSweeney.....	305 Hayes.
Elijah Lord	312 Hayes.
M. Ashbury	204 Montgomery.
N. G. Kittle	719 Geary
John Henderson, Jr.....	Twelfth street.
T. J. Bergin.....	Russ House.
W. J. Robbins.....	Bush street.
Charles Mayne.....	535 Clay street.
H. M. Newhall.....	Corner Beale and Harrison.
F. Kane.....	555 Natoma street.
Daniel Ryan.....	911 Greenwich street.
S. M. Van Doren.....	Corner Twenty-fourth and Guerrero.
E. N. Torrey.....	516 Dupont street.
R. Muhlendorff.....	Sixteenth street.
S. C. Weik.....	California street.
John F. Boden.....	707 Greenwich street.
H. Barroilhet	411 Washington street.
John R. Coryell.....	4 Montgomery street.
J. Francis de Leon.....	814 Dupont street.
William Lilientfeld.....	301 Kearny street.
Thomas Ford.....	633 Ellis street.
P. Connolly.....	968 Harrison street.
Daniel S. Roberts.....	139 South Park avenue.
Francis Kance.....	1008 Clay street.

Names.	Residences.
R. C. Dyer.....	1430 California street.
S. Goodman.....	208 and 210 Sansom street.
Thomas Rowlandson.....	Potrero avenue.
José R. Pico.....	1123 Folsom street.
George A. Freiermuth, Jr.....	Ellis, near Fillmore street.
J. C. Reis.....	319 Oak street.
S. J. Straus.....	522 O'Farrell street.
Charles W. Grant.....	315 California street.
M. L. Perego.....	206 Sutter street.
William A. Jenner.....	15½ Tehama street.
Joseph G. Fuller.....	528 California street.
James A. Pritchard.....	311 Fourth street.
John H. Warren.....	444 Clementina street.
J. R. Coleman.....	706 Front street.
George Howes & Co.....	302 California street.
George C. Wickware.....	518 Sutter street.
A. Schwerin.....	30 Sixth street.
L. C. Fogle.....	422 Montgomery street.
J. J. Richenbach.....	1231 Filbert street.
P. Mangan.....	10 Gilbert street.
Silas Wilcox.....	Laguna, south of McAllister.
Richard Ivers.....	251 Stevenson, between Third and Fourth.
A. G. Beck.....	432 Montgomery street.
F. Gebhard.....	451 Jessie street.
V. Kehrlein.....	Leavenworth, near Bay.
P. Cavanagh.....	1511 Larkin street.
John Haller.....	Fillmore and Filbert streets.
George O. Smith.....	33 John street.
Thomas C. Grant.....	Guerrero street.
William M. Pierson.....	1217 Mason street.
Daniel Mahony.....	Corner Sixth and Bryant.
John Baumeister.....	1036 Howard street.
William Böhle.....	723 O'Farrell street.
E. W. Park.....	Mission and Twenty-fourth streets.
John Owens.....	1055 Mission street.
S. T. Leet.....	526 California street.
Francisco Dublé.....	728 Montgomery street.
Enoch Lott.....	9 Hubbard street.
Daly & Hawkins.....	220 Montgomery street.
John McGeary.....	1135 Mission street.
C. A. Spanlding.....	628 Montgomery street.
G. S. Kern.....	120 Market street.
Conrad Schneider.....	Taylor street.
J. A. Rawson.....	338 Montgomery street.
F. J. French.....	528 California street.
D. Weston.....	115 Second street.
Louis R. Lull.....	Secretary Society California Pioneers.
John D. Neppert.....	Secretary Society California Pioneers.

Names.	Residences.
Agustin Olvera.....	Los Angeles County.
William Renner.....	619 California street.
John P. Clabrough	630 Montgomery street.
Thomas Mitchell.....	115 Second street.
F. W. Ramsdell	125 Selina Place.
John Davis.....	31 O'Farrell.
George W. Smith.....	740 Washington street.
J. M. Aturmusler.....	Washington street.
M. O'Donnell	925 Broadway.
H. W. Waite.....	224 Fourth street.
A. Platt.....	311 Minna street.
Patrick Dugan.....	Southwest corner Green and Hyde.
Michael Hogan.....	Glover street.
D. J. Horswel.....	638 Clay street.
F. H. Woods.....	913 Pine street.
G. F. M. Glover.....	320 Montgomery street.
D. W. C. Rice.....	415 Montgomery street.
Cornelius Hoyer.....	1608 Larkin street.
F. B. Maynard.....	Petaluma.
J. Herrberg.....	821 Greenwich street.
Edward Groves	Corner Twenty-fourth and Church.
John McCombe.....	Corner Twenty-second and Treat avenue.
G. Beuste.....	Barnum Restaurant.
B. Bernhard.....	215 Prospect place.
Thomas Rutherford	419 Sutter street.
George C. Herrick.....	516 California street.
S. L. Hartmeyer.....	506 Greenwich street.
James Burke.....	516 California street.
G. Strasser.....	Page street, north side, between Franklin and Gough.
John McKerven.....	Southeast corner Montgomery and Green streets.
John Willis.....	1227 Pacific street.
Aram Crombughe.....	307 O'Farrell street.
Richard Abbey.....	Russ House.
James S. Waturea.....	506 Second street.
F. A. Harnden.....	408 Montgomery street.
Cyrus W. Jones	do
Samuel F. Bladell.....	34 Tehama street.
W. J. Stringer.....	315 and 317 Pine street.
J. C. Maynard.....	334 O'Farrell street.
Gus. Reis.....	434 Second street.
P. J. O'Conner.....	571 Howard street.
C. Reis.....	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
C. M. Woodworth.....	504 Second street.
L. G. Locke.....	506 Second street.
Michael Flood.....	727 Market street.
Samuel Bradley.....	First street.

Names.	Residences.
H. P. Herrick.....	42 Hawthorne street.
L. J. Henry, M. D.....	745 Clay street.
A. C. Titcomb.....	1320 California street.
Juan de Foro.....	614 Merchant street.
S. Brunner.....	Southwest corner Pacific and Sansom streets.
George Dent.....	111 Oak street.
G. Hock.....	Southwest corner Pacific and Sansom streets.
David Farquharson.....	601 California street.
L. H. Varney	611 Powell street.
J. J. Mundwyler, Jr.....	708 Bush street.
J. J. Mundwyler, Sr.....	do
George S Hoag.....	505 Sutter street.
Thomas R. Church.....	223 Montgomery street.
William Trumpp.....	630 Bush street.
Allen J. Gladding	1512 California street.
Mebith & Moore.....	722 Bush street.
Samuel Read.....	908 Leavenworth street.
John Ogilvie.....	933 Jones street.
P. A. & J. McKinley.....	328 and 330 Geary street.
E. Emmett.....	San Francisco.
A. S. Davenport	1234 Bush street.
William Nagel.....	722 Bush street.
Ford H. Rogers.....	814 Bush street.
Samuel Adams.....	San Francisco.
Edward Considine.....	1513 Leavenworth street.
Robert Crayton.....	San Francisco.
Philip Rothermel.....	706 Bush street.
Samuel Moffatt..	530 Bush street.
Isaiah Dixon.....	San Francisco.
F. P. Latson.....	135 Montgomery street.
H. Rosekrans.....	do
J. W. Wilbur.....	do
G. M. Perine.....	do
C. W. Kinsman.....	66 Tehama street.
W. H. Hogan.....	10 Tehama place.
S. G. H. Rosekrans.....	135 Montgomery street.
George O. McKay.....	1207 Clay street.
C. C. Keene.....	San Francisco.
Thomas L. Kervan.....	611 Powell street.
W. Betmemann.....	700 Bush street.
W. Tietjen.....	do
Patrick Mulvihill.....	234 Clara street.
A. R. McDonald.....	San Francisco.
John Brien.....	734 Harrison street.
William Howe.....	Bush and Mason
George L. Howe.....	Steiner and Post.
John Cook.....	805 Mason.
John Pennemer.....	San Francisco.
J. G. Moore.....	1426 California street.

Names.	Residences.
T. Horstmann.....	700 Bush street.
N. Proctor Smith.....	717 Bush street.
H. H. Wood.....	1067 Market street.
Jules F. Pages.....	O'Farrell, near Luguna.
Paul Fleury.....	Corner O'Farrell and Octavia.
Louis Bothe.....	104 Kearny street.
Henry Collin.....	1307 Pacific street.
George Haas.....	908 Geary street.
William Gruenhagen.....	1507 Leavenworth street.
D. Woods.....	1501 Leavenworth.
Patrick McGee.....	1014 Jackson street.
William P. Brown.....	114 Bernard street.
J. E. Gould.....	644 Howard street.
J. T. Oatmann.....	815 Jackson street.
James Van Byres.....	906 Jackson street.
Daniel Cohelen.....	19 Virginia street.
Christian Jomford.....	819 Jackson street.
Martin Teitjen.....	815 Jackson street.
George Sawyer.....	10 Howard court.
W. Brown.....	10 Howard street.
W. H. Martin.....	315 California street.
John Giblin.....	Folsom street.
T. S. Myrick.....	Stevenson.
Jefferson Martenet.....	Coso avenue, near Aztec street.
C. F. Myrick.....	Stevenson street.
George Southwell.....	727 Broadway.
H. G. Sahnke.....	523 Jackson street.
John G. Drube.....	535 California street.
James B. Townsend.....	Russ House.
George Jaudin.....	411 Bush street.
Solomon Tesmore.....	208 Dupont street.
Charles A. Sankey.....	Shotwell street.
William Bailly.....	124 Silver street.
B. P. Batchelder.....	Oakland.
T. D. McKenna.....	Yerba Buena street, near Sacra- mento.
William Henkel.....	516 Hayes street.
John Hutton.....	35 Eleventh street.
Thomas Quinn.....	558 Mission.
Thomas Langan.....	Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
John Colter.....	Pfeiffer street.
D. N. Robison.....	44 Minna street.
James Lynch.....	700 Post street.
Denis Dugan.....	310 Folsom.
R. A. Thompson.....	409 Minna.
John Molloy.....	54 Clay street.
Frank Cordé.....	1106 Taylor street.
John W. McCormick.....	Erie, between Thirteenth and Four- teenth streets.
G. F. Breithaupt.....	San Francisco.
A. J. Moldrup.....	Ellis and Webster.

Names.	Residences.
Daniel Short.....	Corner East and Commercial.
Lawrence Laffin	Tenth and Folsom.
Edward Mullen.....	1050 Broadway.
William Otis Reynolds.....	2310 Larkin street.
Henry J. Dixon.....	48 Sacramento street.
H. G. Earle.....	124 Fifth street.
Peter Cline.....	Hyde street.
Frederick Bodell.....	San Francisco.
G. Lufkin	409 Washington street.
William F. Dorman	Corner Howard and Fifteenth.
J. W. Wolf	Oakland Point.
James A. Benson.....	407 Hyde.
H. M. Jeffers	do
J. W. Perin.....	San Francisco.
John Miller.....	Drumm street.
Christian Neilsen.....	South street.
John Weel	California street.
E. Quin	Leavenworth and Vallejo streets.
Joseph Lewis.....	260 Washington street.
James Clarke.....	437 Shipley street.
James Larkin.....	San Francisco.
Michael Joyce	Howard and Tenth.
E. S. Short.....	Tehama street.
J. K. Brooks.....	Welsh street.
Charles Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Peter Morris.....	Nevada street.
Albert Luhrs.....	25 Dupont street.
Peter McCormick.....	180 Natoma street.
Thomas Burke.....	Clinton, near Brannan street.
Richard Cummings.....	98 Clay street.
Philip Simmon.....	52 Clay street.
Louis Zephyr.....	334 Seventh street.
Henry Corley.....	First street.
Michael Hession.....	Broadway, near Larkin.
Raymond Summer.....	Corner Greenwich and Sansom.
Benjamin Miller.....	16 Drumm street.
James Gaugh.....	234 Minna street.
E. J. Meservy.....	209 Drumm street.
Thomas J. Butler.....	16 Natoma street.
J. P. Phillips.....	164 Jessie street.
Patrick Gilleran	19½ Downey street.
William G. Martin.....	do
A. E. Prince.....	337 Bryant street.
P. Walsh	131 Drum street.
James Smith.....	Corner Drumm and Sacramento
J. B. Fowler.....	Corner Green and Montgomery
George R. Turner.....	Vallejo, between Taylor and Jessie.
T. J. Walsh.....	Southeast corner Commercial and Drumm.
Martin Tarpey.....	120 Fourth street.
William Guttridge.....	12 Bagley place.

Names.	Residences.
Frank Savoy.....	951 Folsom street.
M. Waterman.....	San Francisco.
George Crosby.. . . .	727 O'Farrell street.
L. Rosenbaum.....	San Francisco.
Arthur Devine.....	Ritch street.
S. Folk.....	Corner Eddy and Larkin.
Michael D. Faylor.....	Potrero.
William Schmidt.....	Oak street.
Charles Peschke	Brannan street.
Henry Vigneaud.....	San Francisco.
William Cringle.....	Fourth and Townsend streets.
J. Meyerstein.....	Freelon street.
Daniel O'Brien.....	414 Shipley street.
George Dowsett.....	Brannan street.
B. Elliot.....	10 Freelon street.
James S. Summerville.....	Steuart street.
James F. Hill.....	Perry street.
William Murphy.....	Beale street.
James Costello.....	Bluxome street.
William Watson.....	do
Thomas Curtin.....	Berry street.
John Curtin.....	do
William Curtin.....	Perry street.
John McDaid.....	Fifth street.
Frederick Gast.....	Clara street
James Regan.....	Brannan street.
Antonio Bassett.....	do
Michael McClaskey.....	Dora street.
Patrick Kegan.....	Minna street.
Daniel Donavan.....	Stevenson street
James Donavan.....	Mission street.
William Smith.....	Perry street
Martin Conway.....	Third street.
D. Reekmann.....	Corner Fourth and Brannan.
G. Drucker	Brannan street.
Richard Magee.....	859 Harrison street.
N. Bishop	Harrison street.
Charles Ash	434 Fifth street.
H. Blohm	500 Clara.
A. Lemaire.....	415 Fifth street.
John Marshall.....	Fifth street.
John Buttner.....	524 Fourth street.
A. M. Kingsley.....	255 Perry street.
George Eidenmuller, M. D.....	San Francisco.
J. W. Davis.....	261 Perry street.
J. Edwards.....	240 Perry street.
John Kelcher.....	241 Perry street.
Thomas N. Fullum.....	146 Cherry street.
Francis T. Murray.. . . .	Folsom avenue.
James Gaul.....	7 Harrison avenue.
Daniel Harigan.....	12 Chesley street.

Names.	Residences.
Richard Morrissey.....	2 Doe street.
Alexander Stark.....	1140 Folsom street.
C. H. Dieckmeyer.....	Southeast corner Eighth and Harri- son.
John R. Smith.....	San Francisco.
John Robeson.....	do
Stark Van Drusen.....	do
Louis C. Richardson.....	2 Hampton court.
James S. Sherman.....	38 Silver street.
M. LeMaire.....	48 Varenne street.
T. M. McKeen.....	25 Third avenue.
Patrick McCarty.....	640 Mission street.
James Ratigan.....	Ninth street.
John Block.....	Union street, near Sansom.
Joseph Hoffman.....	Folsom, between Seventh and Eighth
Patrick Cabill.....	San Francisco.
John Mechan.....	20 Downey street.
Nicholas Brown.....	San Francisco
Richard Barry.....	260 Clay street.
Henry K. Stiles.....	Ash street.
John Feour.....	169 Gardiner street.
Andrew Donnelly.....	San Francisco.
M. Conlin.....	3 Gilbert street.
John Lyons.....	108 Dora street.
Cornelius Mahony.....	Harrison street.
Patrick Moran.....	Decatur street.
R. W. King.....	30 Tehama street.
Patrick Sculley.....	Harrison street.
Edmund Hanrahan.....	262 Clary street.
M. Lester.....	Eighth street.
Owen Harrington.....	do
Michael Kennedy.....	554 Tehama street.
John S. McGowan.....	Eighth street.
John Conley.....	Folsom street.
Patrick Loughran.....	Eighth street.
Michael A. Donnelly.....	429 Clementina street.
Henry J. Bellew.....	427 Clementina street.
Tobius George.....	717 Sutter street.
Conrad Berghöffer.....	542 Folsom street.
F. Velatt.....	941 Mission street.
A. H. Loughborough.....	Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Edward Vischer.....	Southwest corner Front and Jackson
Frederick Granhoff.....	1510 Powell.
M. L. Bassett.....	Corner Church and Jessie.
John McGill.....	824 Broadway.
George Hertel.....	Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
C. E. Gibbs.....	San Francisco.
Adolph C. Weber.....	840 Folsom street.
John Lloyd.....	Geary street.

Names.	Residences.
F. A. Dierok.....	31 Welsh street.
F. & C. Rearden.....	Northwest corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
B. Ernst Tittel.....	656 Folsom street.
Conrad Tittel.....	First avenue, Mission.
F. Augustus Tittel.....	do
H. A. Engels.....	602 Mission street.
Julian B. Harris.....	157½ Tehama street.
Joseph Ehres.....	542 Folsom street.
H. Luchsinger.....	349 Minna.
H. Newmann.....	Corner Bush and Montgomery.
George L. Wenzel.....	San Francisco.
A. J. Lafontaine.....	627 Merchant street.
D. Levitzky.....	1008 Market street.
H. L. Simon.....	507 Lombard street.
M. Leese.....	692 Sacramento.
W. Müller.....	1507 Powell street.
Lewis Rothermel.....	Siegfried Hotel.
Jacob Knell.....	431 Sutter street.
P. O. Larsen.....	217 Kearny street.
C. S. Storms.....	313 Kearny street.
Ph. H. Graser.....	13 Second street.
M. Barks.....	228 Kearny street.
A. Knoblauch.....	do
Henri Ielmini.....	454 Bush street.
H. C. Bateman.....	227 Kearny street.
Maurice B. Walsh.....	do
P. O. Larser.....	217 Kearny street.
H. Hildebrande.....	208 Sutter street.
Daniel Clement.....	21 Stockton place.
August Matz.....	217 Dupont.
Christian Richland.....	Central Road.
John J. Lucas.....	San Francisco.
William H. Heald.....	20 Sansom street.
Aug. A. Rosenberg.....	139 Kearny street.
J. W. C. Rhind.....	113 Perry street.
Ed. Ehrenpfort.....	138 Eighth street.
John Kleinsbroth.....	San Francisco.
Alexander MacAbee.....	406 Geary street.
Theodore Brown.....	337 Bush street.
Franck Jarinko.....	do
J. Berger.....	627 Clay street.
James L. Hanna.....	Corner Shotwell and Twenty-fourth.
Dennis J. Lucy.....	Clinton street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
John W. Craig.....	Eighth street.
P. Tully.....	1150 Folsom street.
F. N. Able.....	Folsom street.
J. W. Lynngrenn.....	408 Shipley.
Hubard Ward.....	1623 Howard street.
James Monkhouse.....	5 Natoma street.

Names.	Residences.
Michael Conniff.....	Perry street.
M. J. Kelly	Hayes Valley.
John Slavan.....	San Francisco.
Owen Prunz.....	do
William Mathers.....	Eighth street, between Harrison and Folsom.
James E. Harrison.....	Eighth street.
Patrick Joyce.....	Ninth street.
Michael O'Riordan	do
Peter Bainbridge.....	Eighth street, near Folsom.
Michael Gormby.....	Heron street.
James Jones.....	Howard street.
James Engal.....	Mission.
John Rerdon.....	Harrison street.
Thomas Boyd.....	Filbert street.
Michael Riley.....	First street.
J. B. Fargo.....	San Francisco.
J. H. Monnich.....	do
W. Willie.....	Clementina street.
David Cummins.....	Folsom street.
P. H. Murphy.....	Tin shop, corner of Eighth and Folsom streets.
James Mullens.....	Howard street.
John McMillin.....	Clementina street.
Peter Johnston	Folsom street.
John Yablonsky.....	737 Howard street.
Daniel Coffey.....	Eighth street.
William O. Lloyd.....	423 Hayes street.
Edward Shea.....	216 Eighth street.
James Croke	Tehama street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Henry Harding.....	Howard street.
Martin Gilligan.....	Eighth street.
D. J. Mahony	724 Eighth street.
A. C. Hiested.....	Tehama street.
Martin Moore.....	San Francisco.
Robert Neely.....	711 Clementina street.
James Heally.....	Twelfth street.
William O'Keefe.....	Eighth and Howard.
Martin O'Brien.....	Shipley street.
William O. Ryan	Seventh and Clementina streets.
E. Hongson.....	Fourteenth and Mission.
James Tearney.....	Natoma street.
William Daly.....	Natoma, between Fifth and Sixth.
John Claffy.....	Clementina.
Martin Kenny	Howard street.
James McGragh.....	do
J. T. Jones	San Francisco.
W. E. Murphy.....	Corner Eighth and Natoma streets.
Thomas Noonan	Corner Eighth and Howard streets.
Michael Hyland.....	Natoma, between Eighth and Ninth

Names.	Residences.
Frances McQuade.....	1047 Howard street.
James Hughes.....	Eighth and Howard streets.
Joseph A. Fowler.....	664 Minna street.
Henry Murphy.....	Folsom, above Ninth street.
James Doyle.....	1119 Howard street
Martin O'Neill.....	26 Sumner street.
John McGover.....	Eighth street.
John Kerr.....	109 Eighth street.
John Conway.....	Mission street, near Twelfth.
Michael Kennedy.....	do
Thomas Maroney.....	Thirteenth street, between Howard and Mission.
James Kelly.....	Mission, between Twelfth and Thir- teenth streets.
John Kensella.....	Natoma, between Eighth and Ninth.
Edward Monaghan.....	Ellen street.
Montgomery Frank.....	Sumner street.
Martin Murray.....	Seventh and Harrison streets.
Charles Gillam.....	Gardner street.
August Gunther.....	Howard street.
Daniel C. Swett.....	236 Seventh street.
John Ryan.....	Dora and Bryant streets.
Charles Seibert.....	Sheridan street.
Peter Quinn.....	Seventh street.
Philip Rodgers.....	Market and Brady streets.
John Quail.....	Eighth street, near Folsom.
William Nash.....	Mission, between Twelfth and Thir- teenth streets.
J. P. McMurray.....	1107 Howard street.
Dennis B. Noonan.....	Seventh, between Harrison and Bry- ant streets.
Charles McCarty.....	San Francisco.
M. D. Barron.....	Stevenson street.
Timothy Lowney.....	Natoma street.
George Ward.....	Minna street.
Michael Deane.....	Howard street.
Joseph Eagan.....	Mission street.
William Gough.....	Jessie street.
R. D. Jenkins.....	Eighth and Howard streets.
Timothy Simon.....	2015 Hyde street.
John Harrup.....	Folsom street.
J. M. Johnson.....	Rausch street.
Thomas Murphy.....	Ninth street.
J. McGilliendy.....	Brannan street.
Charles E. Black.....	Howard street.
M. F. Turner.....	1208 Howard street.
Gaston Garrett.....	San Francisco.
John Hagan.....	Corner Bush and Broderick.
John Dean.....	114 Hayes street.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas Power.....	Fourteenth street.
M. Doody.....	16 Langton street.
J. M. Gillony.....	9 Langton street.
B. Dougherty.....	San Francisco.
William Barry.....	21 Rausch street.
John McGuire.....	Corner Grove and Van Ness avenue.
Patrick Farley.....	San Francisco.
M. Cooney.....	do
W. C. Dorrance.....	316 Eighth street.
John McBride.....	San Francisco.
John Ryan.....	do
Thomas F. Donnelly.....	159 Shipley street.
John K. O'Brien.....	Natoma, between Eighth and Ninth.
James McDermott.....	126 Page street.
Thomas Moore.....	Southeast corner Fell and O'Farrell.
Fenton Behan.....	1223 Mission street.
Michael Byron.....	Northeast corner of Fifteenth and Minna.
James Kelly.....	560 Stevenson street.
Patrick Donnelly.....	49 Mission.
Maurice Herleby.....	Harrison, between Ninth and Tenth
Patrick Conlin.....	1622 Mission street.
Richard Brennan.....	Mission street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
Hugh Maguire.....	McAllister street.
Michael J. Madden.....	Boyd street.
Hugh Molloy.....	Twelfth and Howard streets.
John Duffey.....	32 Rausch street.
John P. Crowley.....	304 Sixth street.
Frances Miller.....	Sixth street.
John Carey.....	Howard street.
William Downes.....	O'Hara street.
Timothy Murphy.....	Hyde street.
Humphrey Gallagher.....	Twelfth street.
Patrick Carroll.....	Tehama street.
Peter Quinn.....	406 Seventh street.
Patrick McLaughlin.....	do
Andrew Carrigan.....	Minna street.
Owen Meeann.....	Seventh and Natoma.
John Mannion.....	637 Minna street.
John Corcoran.....	Natoma street, near Eleventh.
James Rodgers.....	Mission street
T. O. Conway.....	San Francisco.
Francis J. Byrns.....	do
James Daly.....	1212 Howard street.
Timothy J. King.....	412 Shipley street.
Charles O'Neill.....	Hayes Valley.
George Kavanagh.....	Southwest corner Dupont and Geary.
Peter McCarthy.....	Corner Eighth and Bryant.
Joseph Maher.....	Natoma, between Eighth and Ninth.
Daniel Meagher.....	do

Names.	Residences.
Hugh McGraw.....	Sherman street.
Paul Malloy.....	do
D. McBride.....	do
Edward Dunphy.....	Northeast corner Bryant and Davis.
Thomas P. Wall.....	Natoma street.
Michael Warde.....	Gilbert street.
P. R. Ballinger.....	do
John Kyne.....	Brannan street.
James T. Noonan.....	Corner Howard and Eighth streets.
John McDonald.....	466 Stevenson street.
William Clark.....	25 Downey street.
John D. Conover.....	34 Hayes street.
Michael Donovan.....	Fulton street.
James Kenney.....	657 Minna street.
John Bolger.....	Shipley street.
Daniel Brennan.....	205 Eighth street.
J. Driscoll.....	Oak street.
George Johnson.....	121 Dora street.
Patrick Hughes.....	Page street.
James R. Smith.....	Market street.
Thomas J. Cleary.....	Northeast corner Fulton and Octa- via streets.
James W. Buren.....	Minna street.
William Duffy.....	Stevenson street.
Patrick Maguire.....	10 Cleaveland street.
William Conely.....	252 Eighth street.
Owen Wright.....	26 Clinton street
John Barr.....	8 Garden street.
James E. Earby.....	661 Minna street.
James Butler.....	Howard street.
D. A. McKee.....	Sixteenth and Valencia street.
John B. Dunn.....	1114 Folsom street.
Henry Gallagher.....	1412 Folsom street.
Owen Carroll.....	127 Second street.
C. Daly.....	11 Folsom street
Joseph A. Gallagher.....	St. Joseph's Church.
B. Clark.....	Dora street.
John Sheehan.....	Sumner street.
Patrick J. Fitzgerald.....	18 Mary street.
Patrick Garvey.....	Decatur street.
Louis J. Heckmans.....	10 Turk street.
Charles Murasky.....	20 Langton street.
Patrick Whelan.....	Tenth street.
John Kolla.....	268 Stevenson street.
F. Flanagan.....	924 Minna street.
C. Flanagan.....	do
B. Lawlor.....	7 Sumner street.
A. Bellinger.....	Gilbert street.
P. Fay.....	San Francisco.
Lawrence Comyus.....	Gilbert street.
Peter Lynch.....	Natoma street.

Names.	Residences.
Nicholas Sheerin	Cleveland street.
Edward W. Rutledge.....	Natoma street.
J. Livernast.....	Hayes street.
William Netterville.....	San Francisco.
Matthew Nunan.....	do
William Butler.....	do
Thomas Clarke.....	Natoma street.
Timothy Lomrey.....	Clementina street.
M. F. Callaban.....	Eighth street.
John H. Canty.....	do
H. P. Duffy.....	do
Henry Hillgen.....	Corner Mission and Eighth streets.
John Ballentine.....	Jessie street.
Albert Muller.....	100 Eighth street.
P. H. Hink	Northwest corner Howard and Eighth streets.
Frederick Thiliren.....	Corner Brannan and Clinton.
Thomas Flaherty.....	Geneva, near Brannan.
R. Flynn	Corner Brannan and Sixth.
N. B. Welby.....	do
Martin Williamson.....	Brannan and Clinton.
Charles Schoff.....	Corner Clinton and Brannan.
Jareck Buray.....	Geneva street.
Charles O'Hara	Clinton street.
M. Curran.....	Corner Clinton and Brannan streets.
William Page.....	Seventh street, between Brannan and Townsend.
Thomas Curran	Brannan street, between Sixth and Seventh.
John Macken.....	Seventh street, near Brannan.
Edward Gargan.....	Brannan street.
H. Henry Dascher	Southeast corner Brannan and Seventh streets.
Thomas C. Clancy.....	Southeast side of Perry street.
Michael Carolan.....	13 Clinton street.
James Riley.....	Gilbert street.
Patrick Reilly.....	921 Brannan street.
Leander Wintringer	427 Sixth street.
James Rallings.....	Brannan street.
Timothy O'Connor.....	757 Bay street.
N. Armeil & Martin	Corner Eighth and Brannan.
Patrick Rush.....	Seventh and King.
James Wink.....	Bryant avenue.
John Hird.....	Corner Brannan and Eighth streets.
John Simmons.....	do
H. Viroger	do
Andrew Doyle.....	Corner Ninth and Brannan streets.
John J. Egan	do
H. Moffatt	do
M. Holje	do
W. Spreen.....	do

Names.	Residences.
David J. Hoey.....	Corner Ninth and Brannan streets.
T. C. Simmonds.....	Seventh street, near Brannan.
M. D. Collins.....	Ninth and Brannan.
Henry Holje.....	504 Seventh street.
Charles Messerve.....	Corner Eighth and Brannan streets.
Deidrich Witte.....	Corner Eighth and Bryant.
Henry Brokate	do
Adolph Bertelsen	do
Ebler Weber.....	do
Claus Krönek.....	do
John Markward.....	do
L. Wilkens.....	Corner White place and Bryant.
F. H. Hughes.....	Corner Harrison and Eighth streets.
T. H. Meyer.....	Corner Eighth and Brannan.
John Gatke.....	Corner White place and Bryant.
Patrick McLaughlan.....	Bryant and Downey streets.
Frederick Hertmann.....	Corner Bryant and Dora streets.
George Stewart.....	Corner Clinton and Brannan.
August Thorne.....	Corner Sixth and Brannan streets.
James E. Benson.....	Sixth street, below Brannan.
Dana K. Merriam	8½ Harriet street, near Howard.
J. W. Monroe.....	649 Broadway.
Edgar O. Twining.....	524 Sixth street.
Joseph W. Dowll.....	Clinton street.
Thomas Donnelly.....	Clinton street.
Ch. H. Hoar.....	Clinton street.
John King.....	Gilbert street.
M. C. Allen.....	Clinton street.
M. C. Glover.....	Corner Seventh and Brannan streets.
Wm. Houston.....	Potrero.
Wm. Stowell.....	do
H. H. Carstrens.....	Seventh and Brannan streets.
Antonio Coneney.....	Gilbert, near Brannan.
Cerefena Porgin.....	Gilbert street, near Bryant.
Dennis Cuff.....	Brannan street
J. Mulrooney.....	do
Richard Roach.....	do
P. McBrearty.....	do
D. H. Coleman.....	Corner Brannan and Gilbert.
Richard Brown.....	Brannan street.
James Sheridan.....	do
J. McGillicuddy.....	do
John Collins.....	Gilbert street.
John C. Fieberts, Jr.....	Liberty street.
John McDonald.....	Gilbert street.
J. Z. O in	Brannan street.
Malo O'Brien.....	Fell and Brannan.
Sam. Lacy.....	Clinton street.
Tony Lacy.....	do
Patray Sheridan	Geneva street.
J. C. Casey.....	Brannan street.

Names.	Residences.
Ludweg Islar.....	Union place.
John Ryan.....	Sixth and Bryant.
James McClellan.....	Garden street.
R. K. Lennerd.....	Main and Harrison streets.
H. Bremer.....	Bryant and Sixth streets.
H. Peterson.....	Louisa street.
Henry Wenat.....	971 Harrison street.
Robert L. Lyell.....	Sixth street.
William H. Orr.....	919 Harrison street.
E. W. Dore.....	927 Harrison street.
Timothy Collins.....	Twenty-seventh street.
P. Browne.....	Bryant street.
M. Dunion.....	do
J. McGee.....	do
A. Cahill.....	444 Sixth street.
Thomas Kenivan.....	do
George Raleigh.....	do
Henry Zihn.....	do
Michael Doyle.....	Corner of Sixth and Brannan.
W. Disso.....	do
C. F. Sanderson.....	Page street.
A. Hummel.....	Brannan street.
F. Kronenberg.....	do
P. M. Ronna.....	Gilbert street.
John Nogetty.....	Brannan street.
John Flood.....	do
J. W. Jourden.....	do
Daniel Greene.....	do
John Welby.....	do
John A. Dodge.....	511 California street.
A. T. Darb.....	What Cheer House.
Patrick Lombard.....	Sixth street.
Edward Ryan.....	do
William M. Moore.....	do
William Fourness.....	do
James Ward.....	Brannan street.
William Bailey.....	do
Henry Heitmar.....	208 Brannan street.
Martin Toors.....	Garden, Bryant.
Heinrich Muller.....	do
Johan C. Brion.....	9 Clinton street.
George Leslie.....	Clinton street.
P. McAdams.....	do
John Ganon.....	do
Peter Donabue.....	do
John Cody.....	do
Lawrence Fahy.....	do
Patrick Calahan.....	Corner Sixth and Brannan.
Terince Kerins.....	Brannan street.
Patrick Moran.....	Corner Seventh and Brannan.
David Carroll.....	Brannan street.

Names.	Residences.
Patrick E. Fleming.....	Brannan street.
John Gibson.....	Sixth street.
James Durkin.....	Folsom street.
Owen Pearce.....	Bryant street.
Robert Croskey.....	Hayes street.
L. Fitzgerald.....	115 Franklin street.
Thomas Monahan.....	Webster street, corner Kate.
Charles F. Webster.....	Corner Van Ness and Lynden streets.
Andrew Santry.....	317 Lynden street.
William Robinson.....	233 Hayes street.
Fantin White.....	347 Grove street.
John P. Maguire.....	San Francisco.
H. Schrader.....	Grove and Gough streets.
H. G. Sieberst.....	San Francisco.
John L. Koster.....	do
B. A. Moore.....	do
Charles Phillips.....	Hayes street.
H. M. Copeland.....	McAllister street.
A. P. Procureur.....	Hayes street.
Joseph E. McGrath.....	do
H. Brommer.....	do
Irvin Howard.....	do
James Forrest.....	do
Ole Bergson.....	Fulton street.
Matthew Trolly.....	San Francisco.
W. T. Jarnes.....	Hayes street.
A. G. Chamberlin.....	Fell street.
James Cameron.....	Folsom street.
J. Washburn.....	Fourth street.
E. Hulbert.....	San Francisco.
J. M. Moreeno, M. D.,.....	Hayes street.
Edward T. Aekland.....	196 Hickory street.
Charles K. Breege.....	112 Hyde street.
O. Kloppenburg.....	Franklin street.
James H. Cahill.....	Fulton street.
W. H. Dingley.....	140 Hayes street.
J. M. Lindsey.....	Joy street.
C. Smith, Jr.....	Hayes street.
James Wood.....	Polk street.
Hiram C. Hinds.....	343 Grove street.
Edwin Phelps.....	Page street, near Devisidaro.
William J. Walker.....	Fell street.
Alexander H. Bailly.....	309 Fell street
J. B. Carter.....	Hayes street.
Michael Winterson.....	San Francisco.
A. H. Mulford.....	Grove street.
P. W. H. James.....	Hayes street.
James T. Condryn.....	Filmore street.
T. L. Elliott.....	Fell street, near Franklin.
William Scott.....	Grove street.
S. A. Wentworth.....	Hayes street.

Names.	Residences.
Peter Connally.....	San Francisco.
Hugh McDonald.....	do
James Casey.....	do
Thomas T. Carlisle.....	do
Thomas Conners.....	do
James Farley.....	do
Samuel Murphy.....	do
Patrick Brogey.....	do
Bernard McArdle.....	do
Owen Brady.....	do
Peter Boyle.....	do
James McArdle.....	do
John McKeran.....	do
Thomas Graham.....	do
Patrick Welsh.....	do
James Mooney.....	do
John Farron.....	do
James Toury.....	do
John J. Shehan.....	do
James Garvin.....	do
Mark Hunt.....	do
John Conolan.....	do
Charles W. Pierce.....	do
Dennis Lamer.....	do
William Dunn.....	do
E. Tracey.....	do
James Clancy.....	do
Peter Hayden.....	do
William Coon.....	do
Balley O. Braney.....	do
John Brady.....	do
John Ames.....	do
Cornelius Dorsey.....	do
Francis O'Neill.....	522½ Stevenson street.
John Smith.....	San Francisco.
Charles Galigan.....	do
John Higgins.....	214 Broadway.
John Henry.....	McAllister street.
S. Driscoll.....	531 Natoma street.
J. A. Cameron.....	1234 Bush street.
James Hamilton.....	719 Market street.
Alfred W. Mace.....	636 Clay street.
C. J. Morrison.....	611 Minna street.
David Kane.....	1217 Powell street.
James Ryan.....	San Francisco.
John Lunda.....	20 Rush street.
Charles Ackerman.....	McAllister and Buchanan.
William H. L. Barnes.....	Cosmopolitan.
Michael Whalen.....	47 Third street.
George Green.....	1109 Kearny street.
Patrick Creighton.....	Mason street, near Union.

Names.	Residences.
M. D. Carr.....	1016 Pine.
M. Ullmenn.....	San Francisco.
M. H. Turrell.....	2806 Broadway.
John Kenny.....	724 Minna street.
J. McCarty.....	Hayes Valley.
W. E. Turner.....	35 Clarice place.
Michael Fitzhenry.....	517 Grove street.
Daniel Gallagher.....	San Francisco.
John Law.....	do
Francis R. Dealy.....	Presito Valley.
M. S. O'Neil.....	227 Second
James McCurdy.....	Hayes Valley.
S. B. Alden.....	1108 Green.
George W. Corbell.....	San Francisco.
Thomas J. Hanby.....	do
J. Hahn.....	do
Thomas F. Casey.....	151 Clementina street.
Thomas Kiernan.....	416 Clementina.
J. S. Swan.....	San Francisco Chronicle.
S. Riorden.....	112 Geary street.
Simon Hackley.....	104 Mission street.
M. Purcell.....	Fifteenth and Valencia.
J. Brennan.....	San Francisco.
George Connell.....	Fourth and Stevenson streets.
M. A. McElkinny.....	Northwest corner Vallejo and Lar- kin streets.
William H. Fobur.....	West End Homestead Association.
John Moroney.....	51 Fifth street.
James F. Cahill.....	232 Turk street.
George Dougherty.....	436 Jackson street.
Philip McCardle.....	829 Stephenson street.
G. Martin.....	6174 Perry street.
John L. Young.....	Corner Ninth and Mission.
Samuel H. Henry.....	Attorney at law, 527½ Greenwich.
J. B. Kemp.....	Corner Fourth and South.
J. L. Smith.....	144 Shipley street.
M. C. Goffry.....	601 Kearny street.
Thomas Walsb.....	21 Caroline street.
Henry Walton.....	631 Merchant street.
James Olwell.....	Ninth street, between Market and Mission.
Thomas Lennon.....	827 Folsom.
William P. Brent.....	1830 Jones.
James M. Sharkey, M. D.....	Washington, corner Dupont.
J. H. Blood.....	24 Montgomery block.
A. Craiyillis.....	734 Minna street.
James H. Van Reed.....	Northwest corner Fifth and Howard.
L. Quint.....	1309 Mason street.
— Nunan.....	712 Folsom street.

Names.	Residences.
H. Schwartz.....	728 Folsom street.
J. B. Penfield.....	811 Vallejo street.
John A. Cardmell.....	Valencia street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
William Rury.....	do
D. P. Barstow.....	San Francisco.
M. A. Wheaton.....	1106 Sacramento street.
E. Caldwell.....	Clinton street.
J. M. Seawell.....	11 Montgomery block.
Eugene N. Deuprey.....	do
H. Q. Adams.....	Southwest corner Sutter and Larkin.
J. R. Corwin.....	824 Pacific street.
James McCabe.....	50 Montgomery block.
G. W. Grauniss.....	43 Montgomery block.
D. C. Mayer.....	do
H. D. Coggsell.....	610 Front street.
A. C. Laree.....	67 Natoma street.
Earl Bartlett.....	35 Montgomery block.
James H. Hardy.....	508 Second street.
Peter Johnson.....	Southeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Bryant.
M. Bergin.....	Montgomery block.
J. Hartman.....	do
M. Morzenthan.....	Stockton street.
John Treat.....	Park or Twenty-fourth street.
E. P. Batchelor.....	10 Montgomery block.
Frank V. Scudder.....	631 Merchant street.
D. O. Kelley.....	24 Court block.
F. W. Eaton.....	204 Montgomery street.
J. R. Helen.....	do
Sewell J. Hardy, Jr.....	636 Clay street.
Samuel Neall.....	Corner Franklin and McAllister.
William Hale.....	932 Pacific street.
L. C. Gunn.....	1709 Polk street.
H. W. Heath.....	503 Hayes Valley.
J. J. Heath.....	1617 Dupont street.
W. H. Jesseys.....	212 Twelfth street.
J. B. Jesseys.....	do
A. McCartney.....	609½ Howard street.
G. D. Hall.....	508 Dupont.
Charles A. Dudley.....	1078 Union street.
George T. Emay.....	248 Fourth street.
John M. Burnett.....	1901 Polk street.
E. R. Carpentier.....	606 Washington street.
E. A. Lawrence.....	620 Washington street.
James Daly.....	1212 Howard.
Patrick Bolger.....	Boyd street.
J. P. Hardy.....	San Francisco.
M. H. Jacobs.....	do
S. Simon.....	do
E. Rondel.....	Fern avenue.

Names.	Residences.
H. Gilman.....	1031 Montgomery.
A. G. Fowler	718 Union.
G. W. Williams	San Francisco.
James Gafney.....	Pacific, between Jones and Leavenworth.
Joseph Baker.....	409 Green street.
W. W. Doran.....	1119 Pacific street.
John Callahan.....	216 High street.
William H. Staniels	Clay street.
James Fitzgerald	111 William street.
John Dammill	Perry street.
E. T. Bewly.....	923 Sutter street.
Michael Coffey.....	23 Jessie street.
Augustus Olbrethl.....	1416 Taylor street.
John McFarland.....	44 Minna street.
Edmund Marks.....	Geary street.
John S. Smyth.....	3 Margaret place.
H. D. Parker	703 Greenwich street.
F. Buckley	Devisadero street.
M. Kelly	Hayes Valley.
Daniel Himmelmann	Fell street.
Francis Donnelly.....	112 Kearny street.
William M. Dowling.....	Corner Broderick and McAllister.
John Bays.....	825 Larkin street.
Thomas Ansbro.....	624 Union street.
Robert L. Frean.....	Commercial street.
Michael Feeny.....	Minna street.
J. D. Stevenson	Polk street.
P. Boyle	San Francisco.
J. T. Hartwell	Polk street.
Henry Merrifield.....	619 Kearny street.
William Manning.....	513 Minna street.
John Bentz.....	do
James Adams.....	Larkin, near Turk.
J. Tully.....	Union and Sansome.
Edward Deady.....	Fell street.
H. B. Wagoner	228 Tehama street.
P. Hanley.....	Filbert street.
William Carmichael	547 Natoma street.
Edward Groves.....	Corner Church and Twenty-fourth.
Eugene B. Drake.....	Corner Lombard and Leavenworth.
M. Martin.....	Filbert street.
John Nightingale.....	100 Turk street.
Johnson Chittick.....	30 Russ street.
Andrew F. Ryan.....	Vallejo street.
Henry S. Dorland.....	Northwest corner Dolores and Dorland streets.
M. Miles	32 Mary street.
P. Kane.....	26 Minna street.
J. F. Forrest.....	719 Market street.
W. H. Bovee.....	1515 Powell street.

Names.	Residences.
H. S. Baldwin.....	609 Sutter street.
Alfred Clarke.....	1423 Howard.
C. Mahony	Jackson and Leavenworth.
John Murphy.....	408 Seventh.
L. Roach.....	Clementina street.
William P. Scott.....	533 Union street.
J. Mulholland.....	Filbert street.
R. S. Clyde.....	625 Merchant street.
J. H. Benson	Park avenue.
Samuel Platt.....	628 Merchant street.
John Cunningham.....	318 Minna street.
David Shanahan.....	1605 Kearny street.
W. H. Norton.....	Corner Franklin and Austin streets.
Michael Giblin.....	Leavenworth street.
James May	222 Clara street
William Kennedy.....	78 Natoma street.
George Egglestin.....	Chestnut street.
D. B. Hughes.....	1622 Howard street.
G. H. Manchester	Oakland
Thomas F. Convers.....	452 Sixth street.
James M. Taylor.....	Larkin street, near Washington.
John Lanigan.....	San Francisco.
John Doyle.....	430 Clementina street.
James H. Rockford	1908 Powell street.
William Galloway.....	San Francisco.
D. J. Murphy	do
James Phelan.....	Harrison.
William Jameson.. ..	Corner Dupont and Vallejo streets.
James Feeny.....	Corner Hyde and Green streets.
P. H. Haller.....	San Francisco.
William Barry.....	Natoma street.
James Galbraith.....	45 Church street.
J. D. Aherne.....	Corner Taylor and Dale.
J. W. Bachelder.....	1125 Powell.
H. Schulbe	769 Folsom.
John Lynch.....	18 Taylor street.
Francis Malloy.....	Lombard.
James Melloy.....	Constitution.
W. M. Kelby	125 Turk street.
John Dunlap.....	21 Stevenson street.
John Conway.....	Vincent.
D. Sweeney.....	Sixth and Braunan.
William H. Spencer	306 Folsom.
P. Cummins	1214½ Fo som.
James Conlin.....	Corner Franklin and Pine.
G. W. Douglas.....	Howard street.
Thomas T. Kingsberry	149 Perry street.
Raymond M. Silvey	Post, between Broderick and Baker.
John Russell.....	1025 Pacific street.
J. W. Owen	533 Kearny.

Names.	Residences.
Charles Malloy	Tehama street, between Eighth and Ninth.
A. Lessing... ..	21 Powell street.
O. D. Boyd.....	709 Greenwich street.
John Bell.....	Jones street.
D. McCarthy	Buchanan and Page.
Walter P. Brackett.....	730 Union street.
A. C. Diggins.....	Sutter, near Broderick.
H. M. Lewis.....	655 Clay street.
C. P. Duane	San Francisco.
Hugh Duffy.....	706 Broadway.
W. D. Sawyer	Police Judge.
D. A. de Groot	Sixteenth and Potrero.
Jacob D. Wolbern	111 William street.
H. Doyle	Ridley street.
Thomas Cunningham.....	318 Minna street.
John N. Peterson	410 Tehama street.
M. Smith.....	Green street.
J. C. Murphy	1418 Geary street.
J. J. Murphy	Polk and Broadway.
George S. King	1227 Green.
S. D. Taylor.....	San Francisco.
P. Donohue.....	do
J. F. Brockhage.....	do
A. Booty	do
A. Browning	Jackson and Leavenworth.
A. P. Dudley	1078 Union street.
James McNamara.....	58 Minna street.
John J. Purcell	18 Tehama street.
J. Brook	550 Natoma.
L. Curry	San Francisco.
Julius Finch.....	821 Kearny street.
C. E. B. Home.....	652 Chestnut street.
R. D. Stiles.....	34 Harriet street.
Thomas McTernan.....	31 Commercial street.
Albert S. Evans.....	South side Green, near Leavenworth
Thomas O'Shea.....	608 Fell street.
Patrick Barry.....	68 Market street.
P. F. Duane.....	Southeast corner Sacramento and Jones.
T. McGinnis	Sixteenth and Capp street.
R. S. Worth	Clay street, near Polk.
B. S. Squires.....	Jones street.
William Little.....	First street, corner Brannan.
P. McAtce.....	13 Mission street.
G. H. Collins.....	911 Bush street.
James L. Martel.....	420 Ellis street.
F. H. Waterman	Santa Cruz County.
H. C. Boyd.....	504 Sansom.
M. F. McKenna	162 Clara street.
Leopold Englander.....	Turk street.

Names.	Residences.
A. J. Ottman	Washington avenue.
Christian Burphards.....	Pacific street.
Christopher Coyrre.....	625 Merchant street.
T. Macauley.....	San Francisco.
J. Mums.....	do
William Bates.....	Southeast corner Harrison and Chesley.
Michael Gulley.....	28 Townsend.
James Galbraith.....	45 Church street.
Thomas Loughran	Hicksville, Sacramento County.
Thomas James.....	San Francisco Bay.
Arthur Quinns.....	Mission Dolores.
John Daly.....	What Cheer House.
John Duff.....	723 Shotwell street.
William H. Rhodes	Valencia, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.
James Rogers.....	Corner Stockton and Vallejo.
P. R. Hanna.....	Corner Columbia and Twenty-fourth
Michael Clancy	Jessie street.
Isaac Barnett.....	Minna street.
Charles Goldstone.....	121 Perry street.
M. Funnell.....	Sixteenth street and First avenue.
Robert P. Smith.....	605 Montgomery street.
J. S. Rouen.....	918 Washington.
Wesley Diggins.....	Sutter street, near Broderick.
A. E. McGregor.....	Dolores, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.
John Deutscher.....	Twenty-third street.
John McGrery.....	Green street.
E. Herman.....	440 Third street.
Lawrence Carey.....	57 Shipley street.
L. S. Clark.....	1221 Polk street.
James McKenna.....	Third street.
Mathew Stickern.....	25 Mission street.
N. McDonald.....	Walsh street.
M. C. Conny.....	1912 Mason street.
William Cohn.....	79 Everett street.
Bartholomew Crowley.....	Treat avenue.
E. A. Atwood.....	1806 Mason street.
Eugene Lynch.....	150 Shipley street.
Robert Smith.....	16 Stevenson street.
Thomas Braden.....	Pierce and Turk streets.
Martin P. Hanson.....	San Francisco.
H. McMullen.....	do
John S. Smyth.....	3 Margaret place.
J. W. Wesson.....	Corner Green and Polk.
John Cooney.....	417 Powell street.
Edward Dolan.....	Van Ness avenue and Joy street.
M. Murray.....	20 Sumner street.
Edward Buckley.....	907 Clay street.
Eugene Murray.....	First avenue.

Names.	Residences.
Charles D. York.....	570 Minna street.
James Dunne.....	817 Market street.
John J. Dixon.....	32 Clary street.
Charles Waters.....	618 Larkin street.
C. P. Robinson.....	San Francisco.
M. L. Citron.....	30 John street.
A. Shepard.....	812 Filbert.
A. Lamburth.....	Southeast corner Minnesota and Mariposa streets.
J. Zorkath.....	San Francisco.
Matthew Blair.....	Haight street.
Joseph Windrow.....	Harrison and Navy.
John L. Gray.....	San Francisco.
John L. Green.....	do
Thomas H. Holt.....	1803 Stockton street.
J. S. Dyer.....	San Francisco.
J. B. Case.....	do
Michael McCaull.....	631 Green street.
Thomas Casey.....	217 Third street.
Mons S. Leszynsky.....	145 Natoma street.
G. K. Urkut.....	55 Second street.
James Brannin.....	46 Louisa street.
Thomas A. Lane.....	Eddy street, near Scott.
Thomas Prince.....	312 Ellis street.
James Herbert.....	Mission.
Lawrence O'Rourke.....	Mission and Brady streets.
James Dingley.....	Mission.
Henry T. Armstrong.....	do
Peter Tolan.....	do
Thomas Ganar.....	do
J. M. Surface.....	do
Martin Funnell.....	Twentieth street.
B. S. Duncan.....	Sixteenth.
B. P. Grelley.....	San Francisco.
John Brown.....	Seventeenth and Mission.
James Glinn.....	Fourteenth.
Z. Herbert.....	Mission.
M. Mulloy.....	Ridley street, Mission.
John Small.....	Market street.
Hugh McDonald.....	Howard street, Mission.
Thomas Doyle.....	Mission.
James Casey.....	do
P. Carmoly.....	Market street.
Thomas S. Carlisle.....	Fourteenth street, Mission.
James McArdle.....	San Francisco.
Matthew Murphy.....	do
S. C. Brown.....	do
William Smith.....	do
H. Bragg.....	do
W. Brady.....	do
Spencer Long.....	do

Names.	Residences.
M. Schwab	San Francisco.
S. M. Atkins.....	do
A. D. Jackson.....	do
H. C. Green.....	do
W. Green.....	do
F. B. Helleon.....	do
Henry F. Waller.....	Howard street.
James Ferguson.....	Eric street.
Jerry Sullivan.....	Hayes Valley.
M. Coyle.....	Mission street.
P. C. O'Brien.....	Hayes Valley.
Henry Shemel.....	Mission.
John Henery	329 Broadway.
Patrick Grant.....	727 Folsom street.
Hugh Kiernan.....	345 Second street.
Dick Turpin.....	71 Thirteenth street.
Thomas Ray.....	29 First street.
William Corcore.....	22 Second street.
Thomas Hays.....	29 Ohio street.
A. B. Bire.....	741 Market street.
John Green.....	743 Broadway.
Hugh Ceege.....	Stevenson street.
Thomas King.....	Eddy street.
J. H. Sherman.....	Eighth and Clara streets.
J. G. Farren.....	Mission, corner Ninth.
J. Skehane	Ninth street.
James G. McCleery.	Mission.
Frederick Horstman.....	Minna and Fifteenth streets.
Frank Burns.....	341 Minna street.
F. Hund.....	436 Jessie.
T. Kempner.....	Minna street.
M. Ditters.....	Stevenson street.
S. Solomon.....	Tehama street.
P. Schwerdt.....	Market street.
P. Kaily.....	Shipley street.
J. R. Mogan	Stevenson street.
George Entenman.....	Sixth street.
Louis Probst.....	32 Sixth street.
Adam Teclner....	Sixth street.
F. Greiner.....	26 Sixth street.
L. Adler.....	22 Sixth street.
John Agnew.....	36 and 38 Sixth street.
John J. Agnew ..	598 Jessie street.
S. Brasacker.	512½ Jessie street.
John P. Schmitz	1032 Market street.
John E. Loe.....	Sixth street.
Thomas J. McCully..	do
H. V. Redington	do
A. McAlister.....	Stevenson street.
A. H. Wetrey.....	Sixth street.
Charles H. Tozer	24 Sixth street.

Names.	Residences.
M. Stepper	42 Sixth street.
Ch. Taubert	Sixth street.
H. W. Helms	100 Sixth street.
F. Victor.....	Corner Sixth and Mission street.
M. Meyer.....	Southwest corner Mission and Sixth.
R. Abraham	44 Sixth street.
John Fitzpatrick.....	102 Sixth street.
John Hughes.....	Corner Fourth and Jessie streets.
Valentine Sherman.....	102 Sixth street.
Thomas Prosbroid	106 Sixth street.
Ernst Eberhardt.....	100 Sixth street.
Gaspar Garneau.....	Sixth street.
John Quinn.....	San Francisco.
Jacob Breiling.....	965 Mission street.
S. Hanult.....	Sixth street.
B. L. Stone.....	do
John Hogan.....	McAllister street.
Christian Ruppel.....	518 Jessie street
Edward Wenzel.....	513 Jessie street.
Hermann Wenzel	515 Jessie street.
Frederick Vollmer	948 Mission street.
J. W. Coleman.....	San Francisco.
John Cosgrove.....	1067 Market.
C. S. Rouse.....	572 Minna street.
E. F. Gendar	San Francisco.
John Manly	Stevenson street.
Patrick Hagar.....	San Francisco.
John McCarty.....	Stevenson street.
John Masterson.....	522 Stevenson street.
William McMenomy.....	524 Stevenson street.
B. F. Ames.....	541 Stevenson street.
F. W. Gibbons.....	513 Stevenson street.
H. Linabs	24 Sixth street.
C. Brun	521 Jessie street.
Richard Colbourn.....	Union and Calhoun.
John Quinn.....	518 Green street.
A. Warner.....	San Francisco.
A. Cohn.....	do
Denis Boneer.....	Hansa Hotel.
Wilh. Keller.....	do
C. A. Brummer.....	do
Simon Bruml.....	do
Ernest E. Laukerlach.....	17 Stockton place
John Frese.....	425 Bush street.
W. E. Turner	310 Commercial street.
Frank Culbertson.....	423 Bush street.
P. Abrahamson.....	1022 Hyde street.
S. Appel.....	521 Stevenson street.
M. Zillen.....	768 Howard.

Names.	Residences.
B. Mariz.....	Clementina.
G. Leinnitz.....	Bush street.
Louis Koegel.....	419 Stockton street.
Joseph Barber.....	2040 Bush street.
G. Kemme.....	419 Bush street.
S. Littel.....	656 Folsom street.
Caronte.....	401 Bush.
Louis Frincke.....	417 Bush.
A. Gurstz.....	502 Sutter.
T. Oppenheimer.....	239 Kearny.
M. T. Seitner.....	319 O'Farrell street.
Fredrik Goodman.....	412 Post street.
Carlos F. Glein.....	Kearny street.
Lucas Schallick.....	Broadway.
Louis Imhaus.....	2117 Mason.
P. Lewis.....	San Francisco.
Louis A. Imhaus.....	434 California.
Emile I. Imhaus.....	317 Kearny.
August F. Eisen.....	Northwest corner Grove and Frank- lin streets.
P. R. Schmidt.....	Haight, between Gough and Octavia
Small & Vaughn.....	246 Third street.
A. Wingood.....	1027 Clay street.
William H. Ayers.....	Potrero.
A. Dennoe.....	Sutter street.
W. McDermott.....	First street.
Peter J. Hogan.....	Mission street.
Timothy Scully.....	246 Second street.
Ezra C. Croker.....	13 Sutter street.
Smith Ramsdell.....	246 Third street.
Thomas McGuire.....	34 Folsom street.
John Murphy.....	Third street
James Holland.....	Hubert street.
Fredrick Horn.....	646 Folsom street.
James Powers.....	322 Third street.
R. B. Dockrey.....	35 Louisa street.
John Hickey.....	Third street.
W. Christmas.....	Corner Harrison and Main streets.
F. W. Hogan.....	351 First street.
Peter O'Rourke.....	246 Third street.
James Barrett.....	318 Clementina street.
John Cunningham.....	Minna street.
George Evens.....	223 Third street.
Michael Gorhey.....	Freelon street.
Robert Pyre.....	Clementina street.
James Darcy.....	Tehama street, between Third and Fourth.
J. F. Reilly.....	252 Third street.
John Scully.....	246 Third street.
R. Lawson.....	Davis and Clark streets.
Michael Killian.....	248 Tehama street.

Names.	Residences.
Owen Mallon	113 Tehama street.
Thomas McCort	Rolling Mills, Potrero.
Michael Mooney.....	Jackson street.
Owen Bunne.....	30 Montgomery street.
Bartley Golden.....	59 Stevenson street.
John Dorney.....	Tehama street.
J. A. Mayhew.....	San Francisco.
Hugh McNulty.....	Barry street.
Geo. B. Higginbotham.....	812 Howard street.
J. G. M. Call.....	Tennessee.
Walter Rebar.....	516 Mission street.
James Jackson.....	28 Silver street.
H. M. Sleeper.....	207 Tehama street.
Shan the Breheon.....	29 Clara street.
James Karragan.....	Mission Creek.
William McDede.....	Potrero.
William Dugan.....	Russ House.
Charles W. Nystrom	1 Bayley Place.
Daniel Innis.....	San Francisco.
Charles McLaughlin.....	224 Fourth street.
E. B. Newell.....	71 Natoma street.
H. Donohue	San Francisco.
James Corry.....	do
Peter Crookshank.....	do
H. H. Bell, agent for J. G. McCall ..	Charini's circus.
Samuel McGinnis.....	Skunk's Misery.
H. McCord	San Francisco.
James Gibb	do
John Harrington.....	do
James Golding.....	do
Theophilus Bertram.....	do
H. F. Murphy.....	do
J. D. Evans.....	do
T. Albert.....	do
James Fox.....	do
John Jennings.....	do
William Henry.....	do
Edward Flanagan	606 Battery street.
H. Steele.....	San Francisco.
James M. Anthony.....	do
H. Burggemann.....	do
P. R. Jones.....	do
Thomas Huckins.....	do
Clinton Winter	do
John J. Brady ..	do
John C. Corbett.....	do
G. F. Petrarchie.....	do
James B. Chalmers.....	do
A. Flood	Tehama street.
Thomas A. Scott.....	Hardie place.
R. W. Dunn	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
Cornelius Murphy.....	Larkin street.
James Conway.....	San Francisco.
William Brooks.....	Sutter street.
J. W. Wright.....	Sansom street.
Robert Moore.....	Rauch street.
D. Cox	Post street
H. Stebins.....	Moss street.
Thomas Doyle.....	121 Post street.
P. Hitell.....	San Francisco.
William E. Carlisle.....	515 Kearny street.
J. L. Isaacs.....	902 Dupont.
J. W. Curbworth.....	Union and Buchanan.
C. J. Wingerter.....	224 Stockton street
Charles G. Noyes.....	422 Montgomery street.
Peter Dempsey	436 Jackson street.
W. H. Grattan.....	Southwest corner Pierce and Haight.
William Simon.....	2015 Hyde street.
James J. Jones	Union and Leavenworth.
L. Ponton de Arce	626 Sacramento street.
Thomas Penlington.....	1242 Howard street.
Timothy Fitzpatrick	511 Minna street.
E. B. Clement.....	616 Greenwich street.
George R. Lawson.....	Webster street, between Sutter and Post.
John M. Jarboe.....	917 Pine street.
S. W. Doggett.....	506 Washington street.
Elijah Case	South San Francisco.
Charles D. Cushing.....	706 California street.
Carl Kruger	646½ Pelie street.
William Brown.....	Welsh street.
Ludwig Cleb.	976 Howard street.
James C. Weir.....	840 Mission street.
John McDonald.....	341 Jessie street.
Irwin Hanna	Montgomery House.
H. L. King	1002 Powell street.
W. S. Havens.....	205 Taylor street.
S. Dickinson.....	76 Natoma street.
William Oliver.....	532 Green street.
E. Bonnell	708 Taylor street.
R. Carmany.....	621 Clay street.
J. A. Morgan	32 Minna street.
Joseph Spinney	San Francisco.
Benjamin O. Devoe.....	Northeast corner Sacramento street and Prospect place.
Catharina Meyer.....	507 Chestnut street.
A. E. Temmorey.....	do
A. H. Rutherford.....	419 Sutter street
William Gaynor.....	227 Perry street.
John T. McCauly	163 Silver street.
W. W. Stone	1011 Mason street.
William Quinn.....	518 Green street.

Names.	Residences.
J. F. Meagher.....	61 Minna street.
D. Courneen.....	135 Natoma street.
Hugh Coyle	Ridley street.
Michael Hayes.....	Fifteenth and Howard streets.
John F. Jordan	Drumm street.
William Weever.....	Broadway and Dupont.
Charles McVicker.....	257 Perry street.
James Herbert.....	Mission and Fourteenth streets.
John Mahon.....	2 Zoe street.
Hugh Reilley	Potrero.
Marcus Doherty	629 Merchant street.
Daniel McBrearty.....	644 Sacramento.
Hugh McCaffry.....	2 Russell street.
Charley Bernhoff.....	Kearny and Filbert.
Lawrence Ryan.....	4 Calhoun street.
Christopher Hamilton	Hinckley street
Edward F. Murphy.....	Jessie street.
Robert Giles.....	Folsom street.
D. Callaghan.....	Corner Howard and Fourteenth streets.
Joseph Norton.....	Corner Polk and Pacific.
J. Louis Schræder.....	Washington street.
William T. Higgins.....	109 Montgomery street.
B. Stone.....	Antonio street.
James McElroy.....	1427 Mission street.
Thomas Carey.....	Lombard.
Patrick Murphy.....	442 Natoma street.
John Harrington.....	267 Stevenson street.
Patrick O'Farrell.....	Scotland.
L. Alexander.....	Sixteenth street.
James Messan.....	733 Market street.
James Magingan.....	Leavenworth.
Merley Vernon.....	812 Stockton street.
H. Schwepin.....	San Francisco.
O. Poschwitz	do
August Koehler.....	528 Green street.
John B. Griffith.....	512 Linden street.
D. Dally.....	San Francisco.
Edward Fanning.....	Cestnut street, near Powell.
Adolph Schroeder.....	Alameda.
James Huyden.....	Market street.
James Gillfeather.....	Pacific street.
Richard Dogget.....	Mission street.
M. A. Clarke.....	408 Natoma street.
E. Dewitt	1436 Mission street.
G. Mulloy	Corner Mission and Eleventh streets.
O. J. Preston	1431 Mission street.
John Turnbull.....	Corner Minna and Third.
P. A. Kernan	Fayette House.
Henry J. Price.....	1427 Natoma street.
John Kloos.....	Corner Eleventh and Natoma.

Names.	Residences.
M. Joost & Co	Corner Eleventh and Mission streets.
James Kelly.....	San Francisco
R. S. Thayer.....	1436 Mission street.
John McLean.....	1427 Mission street.
Jacob Brems.....	Corner Thirteenth and Mission.
Andrew Turner.....	San Francisco.
R. Draper	41 Eleventh street.
Robert Shea	2 Lafayette street.
Robert McIntyre.....	18 Lafayette avenue.
George McDonald.....	South side Minna, between Tenth and Eleventh.
W. B. Perry ..	Dry Dock.
James A. Johnson.....	Howard street.
James T. Williamson	Folsom, near Tenth street.
Alexander S. Steiger	Dry Dock, Hunter's Point.
E. Beckmann	Eleventh and Mason streets.
William Frederick.....	20 Clementina street.
J. S. Currie.....	1515 Mission street.
John Satchwell	Minna, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
John Fieker	San Francisco.
S. W. Creigh	1514 Mission street.
Thomas Walsh.....	Sixteenth and Second avenue.
M. H. Kelly	Noe street.
E. Rankin	do
T. Hordnett.....	Seventeenth street.
M. Cary.....	do
P. Mitchell	Noe street.
D. Hurley.....	Seventeenth street.
F. Fredrick.....	Sixteenth street.
T. Fredrick.....	do
Patrick Healey.....	do
F. G. Holden	Seventeenth street.
J. McMullin	Camp street.
L. Cowan	do
C. Cowan.....	do
T. Morrison.....	do
B. Nicholson.....	Sixteenth street.
John Nicholson	do
T. P. Johnson.....	Guerrero street.
W. Brown.....	do
M. McNamara	do
D. Learery	Guerrero street.
Thomas F. Casidy.....	Sanchez street.
William Farly	do
L. L. Horigan.....	Noe street.
P. Horigan	do
T. McDiarest.....	do
William Diaren.....	do
F. Martin.....	Dolores street.
Tom McGuire.....	do

Names.	Residences.
T. McNab.....	Mission street.
James Lynch.....	Twentieth street.
William Lynch.....	do
Thomas Fogarty.....	do
James Doney.....	Sanchez street.
William Hurley.....	do
J. M. Hubbard.....	Corner Thirtieth and Old Taylor.
C. H. Connell.....	Corner Valencia and Sixteenth.
A. T. Tinkham.....	Corner Valencia and Fifteenth.
P. E. Farrell.....	Corner Valencia and Sixteenth.
Hugh Brodie.....	San Francisco.
Harry V. Bennett.....	First avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.
J. Ensey.....	Alabama, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third.
J. H. Ensey.....	do
A. F. Ensey.....	do
John H. Gernon.....	Sixteenth street.
A. Malany.....	Valencia street.
William F. Thomas.....	Valencia street, near Sixteenth.
J. B. Herbert.....	Mission street.
Charles Batmer.....	Between Sixteenth and Valencia.
Z. S. Sweet.....	Sixteenth and Mission.
P. B. Herber.....	do
T. Wilson.....	Fifteenth and Dora.
John H. Brown.....	Seventeenth street.
John D. Allen.....	Sixteenth street.
Lemuel Langee.....	California street.
James Smith.....	Folsom street.
John Wyman.....	Seventeenth street.
W. Hensley.....	Eighteenth street.
D. K. Pollock.....	do
Lemuel Sanyull.....	San Francisco.
Edward Vallely.....	Montgomery court.
A. J. Campbell.....	do
A. J. Allen.....	Harriet street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
Thomas Regan.....	52 Shipley street.
A. M. Shear... ..	Corner Fifteenth and Mission streets.
E. A. Allen.....	Valencia street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
H. G. McCormick.....	Junction of Market and Valencia streets.
Elam Neuman.....	Valencia street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
John Kennedy.....	Sixteenth street.
John H. Gernon.....	do
George W. Penniman.....	do
John Craman.....	do
Frank K. Bradlee.....	Valencia street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

Names.	Residences.
John T. O'Brien.....	Sixteenth street.
James Young	Harriet street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
P. Smith	Valencia street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
P. C. O'Farrell.....	San Francisco.
Francis J. McGovern.....	Sixteenth street.
Charles A. Fowler.....	do
Thomas Byrne.....	Mission.
C. B. Donaldson.....	do
William H. Harrington.. ..	do
M. J. Costello.....	do
M. Hopkins.....	do
John Platt.	do
William Rantint	San Francisco.
Patrick Shields.....	Sixteenth street.
Thomas Cusack.....	Mission.
William Lee.....	do
J. W. Harville.....	Valencia street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
M. Creamer.....	do
J. E. Henry.....	704 Market street.
Henry H. Whitecomb	Mission Dolores.
Robert Hettres	do
James Donally.....	do
Edward Sweney	do
John Dover.....	do
Bernard McPique.....	do
Peter Ward	Nineteenth and Noc streets.
J. D. Bartlett.....	Eighteenth and Dolores streets.
P. F. Ward.....	Douglas street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.
Robert Greer.....	Seventeenth and Mission.
P. H. Creedon.. ..	Sherman street, near Eighteenth.
Henry Roling.....	63 Jessie street.
Malachy Norton	Mission.
William McCarty	Mission Dolores.
Alaxart Frason.....	San Francisco.
Henry Barmester	do
Darius A. Taylor.....	Seventeenth and Dolores.
C. Duvenech.....	Dolores street.
John Furlong.....	Mission Dolores.
Hiram Carkan.....	San Francisco.
Michael Begley.....	do
Patrick Carrell.....	Buchanan street.
William Eagan.....	Second avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
J. W. Holmes.....	Second avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
Matthew O'Brien.. ..	Second avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

Names.	Residences.
William Rankin.....	Valencia street.
John McNamara.....	Corner Valencia and Sixteenth.
George O'Connor.....	58 Minna street.
John O'Connor.....	do
John Dickman.....	130 Mission street.
C. G. McCluskey.....	First avenue.
William Moore.....	Valencia, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.
S. H. Stafford, Jr.....	Valencia, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.
James Bole.....	Sansom street.
William Shelly.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Byrne.....	Howard street.
Charles Chase.....	Second street, between Howard and Folsom.
Michael McCarthy.....	Sixteenth street, between Valencia and Guerrero
Peter Faral.....	Thirteenth street, between Valencia and Mission.
Michael Faral.....	Ridley, between Valencia and Mission.
D. N. Delay.....	Valencia, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.
Thomas Gibbons.....	Valencia, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
Austin Gibbons.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Hammon.....	Mission Dolores.
O. H. Clancy.....	Sixteenth street.
W. Torssetest.....	Ninth and Mission.
B. Simpson.....	Ninth street.
James D. McNally.....	Ninth and Mission.
William J. Gassert.....	Ninth street.
David Hunter.....	do
James Hanly.....	do
William Cline.....	Natoma street.
John Coins.....	San Francisco.
D. C. Preston.....	Natoma street, near Fourth.
William H. Yesseys.....	212 Twelfth street.
Laurence O'Rourke.....	Mission.
William Knowlton.....	Corner Howard and Twelfth.
C. H. Cordes.....	Lafayette street.
W. H. Knowlton.....	Thirteenth street.
George Goodrum.....	Twelfth street, between Howard and Mission.
Louis Baverman.....	119 Montgomery street.
John Mulvaney.....	418 Clementina street.
William Rollins.....	969 Harrison street.
M. L. Hogan.....	Corner Sixteenth and First avenue.
John Duggan.....	Sixteenth street.

Names.	Residences.
P. Taggart	Columbia and Eighteenth street.
J. F. Crowley	do
Thomas Brady.....	353 Clementina street.
Michael Roarke.....	Clementina.
James Butler.....	Sixteenth street.
James C. Dum	Corner Sixteenth and Mission.
Maurice Kinney.....	Sixteenth street.
Michael D. Ready.....	Seventeenth street.
James Smith	Sixteenth street.
S. F. Smith.....	Dorland street.
S. Simon.....	928 Folsom street.
Z. Peters.....	35 Clara street.
John Levy.....	Kearny street.
Henry Lion.....	708 Green street.
Leopold Hamburger.....	Clementina street.
M. Breslaner.....	St. Nicholas.
S. Raphael.....	430 Kearny street.
M. Wolff.....	115 Geary street.
L. Marks	266 Geary street.
Nathan Levy.....	264 Stevenson street.
Julius Chamansky.....	25 Drumm street.
Julius Clethnelean	Corner Sixth and Jessie streets.
S. Fekner	824 Jackson street.
L. S. Levy.....	939 Folsom street.
M. Hampel.....	Pine street.
F. Selignor.....	1226 Dupont street.
L. Elias.....	829 Greenwich street.
B. M. Blum.....	824 Jackson street.
Mrs. M. E. Tittel.....	417 Bush street.
Cl. Muller.....	6 Clara street.
M. Davis	252 Perry street.
Thomas Wharton	6 Harlem place.
H. Heuck	233 Kearny street.
F. Stenssj.....	1185 Lardner.
S. Hemmelman.....	First avenue, Mission.
Joseph Marks.....	532 Mission.
J. A. Marks.....	do
Aaron Marks	do
F. Yslas.....	San Francisco.
D. Barkhaus.....	10 Turk street.
H. W. Hagermann.....	9 Washington street.
Nicholas Yung.....	1203 Taylor street.
J. A. Campbell.....	651 Sacramento street.
Michael Hartnett.....	Corner Howard and First.
H. Thomas Burrows.....	427 Bush street.
H. Steinhoff.....	425 Bush street.
J. F. Schroder.....	478 Jessie street.
F. Lemme.....	Geary street.
L. Breidenstein	1209 Kearny street.
H. Haesch.....	1216 Clay street.
H. Deutsch	217 Mason street.

Names.	Residences.
H. H. Knibbe.....	517 Jessie street.
William McDowell..	614 Pine street.
John Brewster.....	529 Kearny street.
Henry Bailey.....	454 Jones street.
William Green.....	534 Kearny street.
H. Zacharias.....	do
Tobias Stolz.....	532 Kearny street.
Frank Spiller.....	417 Montgomery street.
E. Levy.....	951 Folsom street.
Charles Hess.....	519 Kearny street.
A. Coney.....	Van Ness avenue, between Clay and Washington.
M. H. Lichtenstein.....	1024 Hyde street.
J. Abrahamson.....	602 Montgomery street.
M. Brandhofer ..	513 Kearny.
G. Lewis.....	409 Kearny street.
Louis Lissner.....	do
L. Ehrlish.....	13 Everett street.
Kappel & Platt.....	401 Kearny street.
W. Wiese.....	1059 Mission street.
Jacob Cohen.....	711 California street.
Harris L. Rosenblum.....	538 Ellis street.
John Bach	325 Kearny street.
Christian Mossemann.....	436 Kearny street.
John Oram.....	113 William street.
Adam Mail.....	13 Geary street.
Peter Anthes.....	315 Kearny street.
Charles Fleischman.....	10 Central place.
K. Lankenau.....	225 Sutter street.
John G. Heim.....	411 Bush street.
M. Mansfield.....	825 Post street.
Matel P. Hill.....	225 Kearny street.
H. Bruns.....	125 Fourth street.
Feelin Koon.....	929 Kearny street.
P. P. Thrash.....	San Francisco.
E. Hyams.....	227 Sansom street.
Ch. Seitz	515 Ellis street.
Henry Edwards	216 Stockton street.
Philip Krull	837 Mission street.
Anthony Kuh	411 Bush street.
J. Lowenthein.....	1203 Stockton street
E. Johnson.....	206 Bush street.
C. L. Luniewski	331 Kearny street.
T. Ephraim	18 Sansom street.
C. Meierdierks.....	400 Post street.
W. Paper.....	do
H. Gurthwaite.....	405 Post street.
A. Heineberg	7 Seventh street.
M. Lewis.....	677 Market street.
T. Guibehus	6 Clara street.
William Setwoeder.....	338 Bush street.

Names.	Residences.
Max Cohnheim.....	869 Mission street.
L. Lengfeld.....	414 Post street.
F. W. Barkhaus.....	502 Stockton street.
E. Zuhierohe.....	104 Post street.
B. Rothschild.....	935 Folsom street.
L. P. Frank.....	108 Hyde street.
John W. Haynes.....	Corner Twenty-fourth and Bartlett.
A. Stiles.....	4 Union place.
J. R. Wharton.....	Brooklyn, Alameda County.
P. Betkowski.....	23 Silver street.
Adam Smith.....	515 Sacramento street.
Carl Aetenburg.....	do
Andrew Foulds.....	228 Folsom street.
Robert Rolstoon.....	do
T. A. Dohrmann.....	20 Folsom avenue.
Jan Betkowski.....	102 Broadway.
A. E. Hartmann.....	108 O'Farrell street.
Lemuel Brothers.....	413 Bush street.
Charles B. Young.....	do
John Savage.....	267 Clara street.
George B. Seidensticker.....	413 Bush street.
John A. Riepe.....	Bush street, near Powell.
Edward Zeitfuchs.....	316 Minna street.
John Schumacher.....	423 Bush street.
Ferdinand Engel.....	425 Bush street.
Ernst Thiele.....	3 Berry street.
Charles Graner.....	429 Bush street.
Carl Akham.....	do
Isaac Hyde.....	527 Sacramento street.
R. J. Tiffany.....	627 Washington street.
John J. Wall.....	1314 Jackson street.
C. L. Harvy.....	13 Allen street.
M. Farael.....	1316 Powell street.
John P. Gaynor.....	663 Harrison street.
A. Thayer.....	227 Montgomery street.
G. Dawson.....	3 Central place, Pine street.
James O. Dean.....	Lick House.
Samuel A. Chapin.....	San Francisco.
N. Simonds.....	Corner Twenty-fourth and Vermont.
F. C. Woodbury.....	204 Montgomery street.
F. Dewing.....	542 California street.
Robert McElroy.....	Corner Pine and Montgomery.
James Phelan.....	do
W. S. Hobart.....	Occidental Hotel.
James G. Carson.....	607 Bryant street.
E. F. Northam.....	532 Montgomery street.
William Blackwood.....	Corner Davis and California street.
J. H. Feige.....	32 Garden street.
Ivory Ross.....	954 Mission street.
Elizabeth W. Phillips.....	703 Taylor street.
A. Van Norder.....	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
F. F. Dorquin.....	522 Pine street.
A. C. Hendly.....	19 Prospect place.
Frederick Buel.....	Brooklyn.
J. R. Regan.....	St. Mary street.
Christaph Hacke.....	Larkin street.
T. S. Russell.....	do
John Kane	514 Minna street.
Louis Forbendes.....	247 Third street.
Andrew G. Cassidy.....	542 Clay street.
Thomas G. Smith.....	609 Montgomery street.
John McHaffee.....	936 Folsom street.
Louis Arnold.....	743 Vallejo street.
Ferdinand Gehrig.....	Francisco street, near Stockton.
J. A. Bauer.....	101 Post street.
A. J. Lord.....	707 Market street.
H. Silverstone.....	1138 Dupont street.
L. L. W. Strei.....	18 Langton street.
C. A. Bernard.....	628 Commercial street.
Joseph S. Paxson.....	424 Montgomery street.
F. Heywood.....	Pier four, Steuart street.
W. L. Torrey.....	San Francisco.
C. S. Smith.....	1 Geary place
Cyrus W. Carmany.....	Clay street.
Joshua Lyon.....	2107 Jones street.
R. H. Shearer.....	San Francisco.
Charles Giessmann.....	205 Commercial street.
Charles Packard.....	Brooklyn.
William Meyer.....	968 Folsom street.
F. Scord.....	San Francisco.
Winslow J. Williams.....	19 Battery street.
J. S. McCue.....	Cosmopolitan.
R. Stevenson.....	913 Jackson street.
D. R. Provost.....	San Francisco.
R. E. Rowland.....	Lombard street, between Jones and Taylor.
William Shepard.....	San Francisco.
W. A. Aldrich.....	do
John J. Cooney.....	Union, near corner of Montgomery.
E. H. Gachby.....	534 Seventeenth street.
Samuel Eastman.....	San Francisco.
William Irelan, Jr.....	607 Howard street.
J. H. Ellwood.....	San Francisco.
E. B. Koons.....	716 Mission street.
Joseph Simon.....	San Francisco.
Samuel K. Addoms.....	South San Francisco.
N. C. Parrish.....	Corner Copp and Twenty-third streets.
H. Webb.....	Sansom street.
Frank C. Havens.....	207 Kearny street.
George A. Case.....	do
Frank A. Marston.....	223 First street.

Names.	Residences.
E. D. Cupri.....	606 Merchant street.
J. Henalts.....	712 Pacific street.
A. Emanuel.....	907 Jackson street.
Patrick Calahan	202 Mission street.
B. A. R. Howe.....	1041 Mason street.
J. C. Ludlam	844 Mission street.
J. Cahalin	271 Stevenson street.
William Irvine & Co.....	121 Post street.
W. B. Ray.....	211 Pine street.
B. Lichtenstein	1207 Jackson.
Michael Mallon	56 Natoma street.
James Rush	227 Bush street.
Clement Dixon.....	Francisco street.
D. W. Laird	610 Merchant street.
C. O. Connor	Francisco street.
M. Brogan.....	Third street.
T. B. Kent	327 Montgomery street.
F. G. Smith.....	McAllister street.
J. B. Bronson.....	414 Montgomery street.
Maurice Dore.....	729 Sutter street.
H. A. Cobb.....	Powell street.
A. Austin	Tax Collector.
William B. Allen.....	Powell street.
John Heinmann.....	507 Mission street.
Charles O'Connor.....	54 Third street.
S. Jacoby	42 Everett street.
T. B. Lichtenstein	517 Kearny street.
J. P. Manrow	1000 Chestnut street.
L. Girard.....	Union Club.
C. L. Newman.....	111 Third street.
D. L. Farnworth.....	Eddy street.
C. Newman.....	Townsend street.
Charles F. Lipman	1810 Mason street.
Ludwig Altochal.....	709 Sansom street.
S. S. Emery.....	713 Eddy street.
Thomas O'Connor.....	Harrison street.
George W. Chapin	338 Montgomery street.
C. Wrede.....	417 Freemont street.
Edward Bosque.....	Corner Clay and Leidesdorff streets.
J. M. McNulty	San Francisco.
A. Fitzpatrick	Mission.
D. McNeil.....	San Francisco.
R. H. Sintans.....	do
John A. Schmidt.....	do
James G. Gould.....	3 Hardy place.
Charles H. Vail.....	San Francisco.
Peter Larsen	do
Charles J. Janson	do
H. Y. Ludington	do
H. P. Templeton	do
A. Martin.....	do

Names.	Residences.
William B. May.....	1114 Clay street.
J. P. Newmarke	San Francisco.
James H. Deering.....	do
Peter Dean.....	do
Walter F. Rand.....	do
George C. Boardman	do
T. R. Butler	do
A. Brownell	do
W. A. Macondray	do
C. L. Taylor & Co.....	do
David Donaldson.....	do
L. Shilling	do
J. Bluxoms	do
R. G. Sneath.....	do
J. N. McCurn.....	do
George H. Whitney	do
A. C. Freere.....	do
J. Harding	do
Reuben Tucker	do
C. H. Harrison.....	do
Thomas Byrne.....	do
Wormser Brothers	do
C. M. Nichols.....	do
George Reed	do
H. Channing Beals	do
Milton Bulkley	do
A. B. Forley.....	do
Agard, Foulkes & Co	do
Moore & Co.....	do
A. C. Rance	do
Albert Dibblee.....	do
Vernon Seaman.....	do
Charles Langley & Co.....	do
J. F. Dorbe.....	do
A. K. P. Glidden.....	do
James L. Barker.....	do
R. H. Elam.....	do
David McKay	do
Edward Flanagan.....	do
William Corbitt.....	do
C. V. S. Gibbs	do
H. B. Cummings.....	do
George W. Prescott.....	do
F. P. & J. A. Hooper.....	do
John Dalbeer.....	do
E. Wassermayer	do
William W. Neal.....	do
Hecht Brothers & Co.....	do
C. A. Hunt	do
D. P. Hawkes	do
A Crawford.....	do

Names.	Residences.
J. G. Jackson.....	San Francisco.
Robert Johnston.....	do
B. Sharp.....	33 Belden street
James Gule.....	1715 Webb street.
Nehemiah Smith.....	1471 Powell street.
John J. Astor.....	1114 Dupont street.
A. T. Stewart.....	San Francisco.
J. W. Gately.....	1576 Clay street.
A. Philat.....	13 Dupont street.
James D. Huesler.....	San Francisco.
J. S. Hutchinson.....	do
A. S. Hubbard.....	do
Andrew J. Gore.....	do
John V. Sawyer.....	do
Patter & Gore.....	do
E. Freeman.....	do
John William Harrison.....	do
J. D. P. Teller.....	do
E. Highton.....	do
Goldsmith Brothers.....	do
E. Heistand.....	do
Adolph Muller.....	do
Crane & Brighany.....	do
T. H. Welen.....	do
J. T. Dean.....	do
Robert Silvey.....	do
M. Keller.....	do
Moore Brothers.....	do
T. A. Wolf & Co.....	do
Welch & Co.....	do
William Hammond.....	859 Mission street.
S. S. Arnheim.....	8 Steuart street.
John W. Pearson.....	605 California street.
Thomas Mooney.....	California street.
C. Calins.....	Serpentine avenue.
Dominick Gonzalez.....	949 Howard street.
M. J. Kelly.....	Hayes Valley.
Joseph K. Handy.....	822 Bush street.
J. C. McDonnell.....	1002 Market street.
John Nielsen.....	San Francisco.
Charles Neff.....	408 Jones street.
G. L. Neumann.....	Hayes Valley.
N. Simonds.....	San Francisco.
A. Hinds.....	do
O. B. Huff.....	615 Mason street.
M. Dolan.....	107 Perry street.
John H. Reddington.....	Silver street.
H. McGrath.....	132 Folsom street.
C. A. Barron.....	815 Market street.
Thomas P. Ryan.....	41 Sixth street.
Patrick Fitzsimmons.....	Second avenue.

Names.	Residences.
Martin McGrath.....	Northwest corner Shotwell and Twenty-first streets.
Joseph Dutton.....	Fell street.
Daniel Leary.....	Geary street.
Thomas Brown	South San Francisco.
A Schüppert.....	Corner Jackson and Stockton.
John Cannon.....	Corner Twenty-third and Columbia.
J. J. Toomey.....	340 Tehama street.
James H. Adams.....	Hyde and Green streets.
W. H. Gleason	226 O'Farrell street.
R. Homes	Twenty-seventh and Mission.
Joseph S. Fernald.....	1418 California street.
Thomas Phair.....	San Francisco.
Belinda Duffy.....	do
Captain William Warner.....	do
Eliza Phair.....	do
Hugh Monaghan.....	551½ Natoma street.
A. E. Erkson	San José.
Patrick Desmond	120 William street.
W. P. C. Stebbins.....	607 Stockton street.
Flamann Schwarze.....	Chestnut street.
Thomas Healy.....	Sixth and Market.
John Finnnoan.....	Corner Pine and Mason.
Joseph H. Moore.....	Fifteenth street.
A. Phelps	Devisadero and Page streets.
R. E. McGill	Ellis street.
William Wolf.....	do
Joseph Nolan	440 Greenwich street.
Henry C. Squire	Oak street, Hayes Valley.
Peter McArdle	705 Market street.
L. Meyerstein	301 Kearny street.
William Green.....	324 Ellis street.
Richard Horton.....	619 Mission street.
James Biddolph.....	do
John Norton	Leavenworth, between Geary and O'Farrell streets.
Charles E. Scott.....	224 Post.
Samuel Irving.....	do
C. Christenson.....	Potrero.
Andrew Allen.....	Folsom street.
A. Bauer	410 Kearny street.
James O'Hara.....	San Francisco.
A. Richet & Co.....	Powell and Pacific.
C. R. Webb.....	San Francisco.
M. Leach.....	12 Quincy street.
Francis Rooney.....	Vallejo street.
Bernard Reiss	613 Bush.
Patrick McKenna.....	526 Harrison street.
John Murto.....	16 Natoma street.

Names.	Residences.
Mrs. Mary A. O'Brien	San Francisco.
James Beurk	1318 Kearny street.
John Donnelly.....	60 Tehama street.
W. J. Smith.....	515 Sacramento street.
M. J. Abell	9 Stockton.
Miss Alexander.....	6 Stockton.
Robert Roy.....	915 Clay street.
F. G. Goontz.....	Vack street.
John Widdonson	Corner East and Commercial streets.
Michael H. Flood	133 Dora street.
James Matthews.....	20 Sherwood place.
Patrick Plover.....	San Francisco.
W. Patrick Dooling	do
George M. Bowman	Napa.
L. R. Clarke.....	Alameda.
James Sullivan.....	550 Minna.
R. J. Tracy.....	909 Jackson street.
Henry Helbush	Brannan, between Third and Fourth
Robert J. Bowie	403 Stockton street, corner Sutter.
Peter Lynch.....	53 Clary.
Bernard Coyle.....	do
William B. Cheff.....	223 Third street.
D. S. Hutchison.....	815 Mission.
Howard Kerr.....	126 Turk.
G. Welsh	11 Essex.
P. Husson.....	San Francisco.
M. Gately	720 Market street.
William Collings.....	140 Natoma street.
John M. Russan.....	531 Jackson street.
John Shannon	San Francisco.
Thomas Donnelly.....	171 Perry street.
Max Kotber.....	Jones street.
C. G. Erwin.....	521 Jessie street.
E. A. Menke.....	Sutter and Taylor streets.
John N. Cooney	Fifth and Folsom.
James O'Brien.....	905 Folsom.
Christopher Byrne.....	160 Tehama street.
Michael Murphy.....	Lombard street.
Mathew Smyth	Folsom.
Henry Gibbs.....	Willow street.
Joseph W. Farrell.....	15 Carolina street.
Michael Costella.....	325 Clementina street.
Thomas Slenin.....	843 Folsom street.
J. B. Sbarboro	Southwest corner Fifth and Folsom.
Michael Reilly.....	559 Howard street.
O. H. Clancy	Corner Sixteenth street and First avenue.
Samuel Drugan	37 Moss street.
J. Palmer	921 Folsom street.
John McDermott.....	220 Minna street.
Peter Foy.....	214 Minna street.

Names.	Residences.
William Perry.....	210 Folsom street.
Peter McFadden.....	Natoma street.
Bernard Brady.....	Corner Fifth and Folsom.
Thomas Keernan.....	Corner Fifth and Shipley.
Patrick Lemon.....	108 Shipley street.
John J. Boland.....	190 Stevenson.
William Rowe.....	Willow street.
George Raleigh	Sixth street House.
Charles Prior.....	927 Folsom street.
Bernard Dunn.....	823 Harrison street.
Francis Brien.....	560 Folsom.
William Wainwright	219 California street.
Thomas Mishy.....	San Francisco.
Snider Lewenberg.....	do
John Wuall.....	do
A. C. Taylor.....	do
John White.....	do
G. Wentzel	do
G. Rosewell.....	do
G. K. Hilton.....	do
James Cashman.....	do
Richard D. Blauvelt, Jr.....	do
George Hagan.....	do
John Burke	do
Cornelius Donovan.....	do
Patrick McGlinchey.....	do
John Greed.....	do
W. A. Woodward	Southwest corner Pine and Mason.
S. H. Brown.....	San Francisco.
C. H. Rumrill.....	do
Charles Ernshel	do
Lewis Tweed	do
Charles P. Kimball.....	do
William F. McAlester.....	do
James E. Powers.....	do
James O'Reilly.....	do
G. O. Carlisle	1121 Pine street.
J. F. Blumberg	1915 Howard.
S. H. Carlisle	527 Post street.
George K. Gluyas	San Francisco.
J. W. Whiting	do
W. A. Scott.....	do
L. Taffe.....	do
H. F. Ross	do
James H. Hardman	do
F. Finch.....	do
Daniel Murphy.....	do
William Moran.....	do
James Killey.....	do
Charles Schroth.....	do
E. M. Sheehan	do

Names.	Residences.
J. J. McColey.....	San Francisco.
F. J. Bachelder	do
J. G. Cady.....	Jackson street.
Festus Hepler.....	San Francisco.
T. G. Brand	do
P. Merle.....	do
Joseph Coulter.....	do
Charles A. Crowe	Jackson street.
H. D. Claffey	Pacific.
G. W. Duffield	San Francisco.
Louis Meyer.....	do
Louis Westerfield	do
E. C. Tittel	do
G. M. Anderson	1632 Sacramento street.
L. Auerbach.....	Broadway and Kearny.
G. W. Prennt.....	San Francisco.
George W. Davis.....	do
Ab. Klein	Kearny and Broadway.
Frances Lynch.....	522 Broadway.
J. G. W. Schulte	San Francisco.
H. H. Wm. Stroecker.....	do
William Meyer.. ..	do
W. M. Casey.....	do
A. F. Hirschman	do
C. E. Driscoll.....	do
E. C. Owen.....	do
Peter F. Medan	do
F. Wegener	do
C. F. Mebres.....	do
Joseph Figel.....	do
E. R. Harris.....	do
F. Campbell	do
Herman Heuck.....	do
H. Butenop.....	do
S. J. Loop.....	408 Bryant street.
Theodore Meetz.....	149 Post.
S. Gilmore	1811 Mason street.
D. C. Somers	Corner Bryant and Second.
E. Hawes.....	Rocklin.
James Love	San Francisco.
George Lockwood.....	do
M. J. Kelly.....	Hayes Valley.
Nicholas Cleary.....	Clary street.
B. Kennedy	San Francisco.
T. Teidulenn	do
Patrick Curry.....	do
David F. Jeffreys.....	do
W. Irvine.....	do
James Neill.....	do
John McKee.....	do
E. F. Baldwin.....	do

Names.	Residences.
Samuel Theodore.....	San Francisco.
P. Quinn.....	do
M. Trideman.....	do
F. M. Von Pfester.....	do
Herman Raukley.....	do
William C. Hinckley.....	do
J. H. Brian.....	do
James Dunn.....	do
F. Banten.....	do
D. Bruce.....	do
James G. Gould.....	do
M. Masseth.....	do
W. G. Weir.....	do
George Wood.....	do
James Smyth.....	do
J. Lippman.....	do
J. Rich.....	do
D. D. Hayes.....	do
J. Doms.....	do
B. Johnston.....	do
H. P. Andrew.....	do
P. George Ryan.....	do
Joseph Ready.....	do
Nathan Peiser.....	do
Julius Platstek.....	do
F. Phillips.....	408 Stockton street.
William C. Walker.....	1409 Sacramento street.
R. S. Calesh.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Magner.....	do
Ferdinand Vassault.....	do
Michael Donnelly.....	58 Shipley street.
Wellington Perry.....	San Francisco.
R. P. Swain.....	do
John P. Dulip.....	do
James Alexander.....	434 Sixth street.
Patrick Byrne.....	San Francisco.
Robert Dixon.....	Howard street.
Owen Gogarty.....	San Francisco.
W. Green.....	San Francisco.
J. Cochran.....	Builder.
Michael Cannon.....	San Francisco.
Alexander Blanc.....	107 Battery street.
Robert Hampton.....	306 O'Farrell street.
Andrew Monteith.....	1236 Folsom street.
B. J. W. Curtiss.....	225 Fourth street.
John C. Clark.....	130 Third street.
J. Livingston.....	783 Folsom street.
Charles Fella.....	439 Stevenson street.
H. Fox.....	262 Clara street.
J. Rosenthal.....	304 Stockton street.
Henry Culcheo.....	418 California street.

Names.	Residences.
P. F. Beardsley	759 Market street.
M. M. Flynn.....	Twenty-second street, between Mis- sion and Howard.
E. C. Miller.....	San Francisco.
A. J. Coghill.....	do
Thomas McDougall.....	Shotwell street.
William Williams.....	Waverley place.
Wesley Jacobus.....	San Francisco.
Samuel Dixon.....	do
William M. Lenby.....	do
John Cagel.....	33 Woody place.
L. H. Stevens.....	1032 Market steet.
J. M. Classen.....	517 Folsom street.
Mark L. McDonald.....	524 Post street.
E. L. Smith.....	437 Natoma street.
George Kluir.....	29 Hawthorne street.
D. G. Cummings..	607 Taylor street.
Philip Mahler.....	627 Merchant street.
D. H. Wulzen....	607 Stevenson street.
F. H. Wulzen.....	72 Minna street.
Charles Murray	San Francisco.
R. O'Donnell.....	do
S. B. Patrick.....	231 Stevenson street.
J. Dober.....	576 Tehama street.
Z. B. Laporte.....	San Francisco.
Charles E. Lang.....	do
P. Hargedon.....	Morton street.
G. T. Wallerson.....	911 Howard street.
G. C. Swinson.....	San Francisco.
William Como.....	80 Louisa street.
John Carbery.....	15 Garden street.
James J. O'Shea.....	1322 Stockton street.
Peter Madden.....	44 Minna street.
T. Murphy.....	485 Minna street.
Richard D. McDonough.....	Silver street.
L. Megastur.....	San Francisco.
C. S. Crittenden.....	do
T. Winslow.....	24 Stanly place.
W. Mache.....	110 Post street.
Daniel Rily.....	306 Minna.
Jacob Kohler	1604 Larkin street.
James Campbell	219 Turk street.
Michael Riley.....	416 Stevenson
George D. Melletz.....	310 Ritch street.
Charles Woehatz.....	5 Trinity street.
E. D. Block.....	San Francisco.
Peter Sleek.....	427 Sutter street.
F. Prohl.....	742 Pine street.
G. W. Williams.....	San Francisco.
J. M. Blodenal.....	1234 Dupont street.
Benjamin F. Lee.....	1216 Washington street.

Names.	Residences.
Adolphus G. Russ	Columbia square.
H. Finnegess	811 Stockton street.
Charles R. Pike	313 Taylor street.
J. W. Flood.....	422 Eddy street.
Daniel Damrell	San Francisco.
H. Whittell.....	Occidental Hotel.
Andrew Carrigan	420 Eddy street.
Philip J. H. Shane	Occidental Hotel.
L. E. Donnelly.....	920 Market street.
John Hammerschmidt	San Francisco.
H. J. Snow.....	do
Philip Cullen.....	do
E. Chamberlin.....	do
J. Crowley.....	do
James Swift	do
George Wittman.....	do
William McCall	do
A. Williams	do
John MacFadden.....	do
John G. Gilchrist.....	do
Andrew Smith.....	do
N. K. Van Allen.....	do
Thomas Brown	919 Sutter street.
W. Lindsey.....	309 Green street.
William Larkin	Post street.
George Lawler.....	1153 Folsom street.
E. D. Donnelly.....	2103 Jones street.
P. J. O'Brien.....	San Francisco.
J. Silvertman	408 Broadway.
John W. Kelly.....	Sacramento street.
C. W. Newman.....	San Francisco.
Terrence Smith.....	Stevenson street.
S. Hammersmith.....	Corner Pine and Bush streets.
W. J. Clark.....	San Francisco.
Charles H. Schaffer.....	do
Charles Lemme	do
N. Cusin.....	do
George W. Newman.....	do
David Coners.....	do
Edward Schulz.....	do
Thomas C. Golden.....	do
Patrick Kearns.....	264 Clara street.
George Patterson	San Francisco.
L. Tranny.....	26 Tehama street.
S. C. Armstrong	943 Folsom street.
John Kavanagh.....	211 Montgomery.
W. D. Dulany.....	San Francisco.
D. C. McGlynn.....	do
F. O'Neill.....	do
D. P. Fenton	do
D. Hays.....	do

Names.	Residences.
James H. Love.....	25 Perry street.
Hugh Corcoran	Corner Sansom and Pacific streets.
John C. Cassidy.....	548 Jersey street.
E. Roach.....	San Francisco.
M. Lynch	do
Martin Tademanne.....	do
Henry Plege.....	Northwest corner Post and Taylor.
H. T. Ross	San Francisco
Thomas Noonan.....	do
Robert Coulson.....	115 Fourth street.
H. B. Levy.....	1157 Mission street.
John F. Sullivan.....	413 Natoma street.
Edward J. Ritson	803 Clay street.
T. A. Mitchell.....	720 Folsom.
James Humphreys.....	512 Geary street
Michael Gulley.....	28 Townsend.
John F. Mitchell.....	Corner Hyde and Post streets.
James T. O'Gorman.....	Hyde and Sacramento.
James Rice	350 Brannan street.
William M. M. O'Brien	7 O'Farrell street.
Daniel Swett	1009 Powell street.
L. Berna	1517 Dupont street.
R. Hopkins.....	720 Folsom.
James W. Wilkinson.....	315 Eighth street.
John M. Nevetec.....	113 Clay street.
Charles Kelley.....	7 Geary.
P. McCann	Brannan street, between Sixth and Seventh.
H. Lake.	Second street.
Philip McGovern.....	317 O'Farrell.
Charles Coakley.....	19 Morton street.
A. Freitz.....	Ellis and Stockton streets.
Jeremiah Keefe.....	728 Folsom street.
Thomas Finegan.....	Russ House.
D. S. McNamara	333 Bush street.
Dennis Jordan	620 Ellis street.
Jacob Rosenthal	364 Minna street.
Thomas Walker.....	Ellis and Stockton streets.
T. H. Jones.....	San Francisco.
J. B. Simes.....	do
Hugh F. Kelly.....	337 Kearny street.
E. B. Dugan.....	11 Geary street.
Joseph Holland.....	San Francisco.
James Sanders.....	do
Patrick Harney.....	do
J. W. Hamer	do
J. Murray	do
Joseph Lydger.....	736 Market.
William J. Feily.....	California street.
Walter Young	San Francisco.
P. R. O'Brien.....	Twenty-third street.

Names.	Residences.
Daniel J. McCarthy.....	Valencia, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.
P. McNamara.....	614 Market street.
A. L. Johnson	248 Jessie street.
Bernard McMurray.....	Presidio.
John Kelly Mason.....	Fort Point.
Hugh Allen.....	Hayes Valley.
Richard M. Barron.....	815 Market.
Charles Harris.....	225 Third street.
Francis O'Connor.....	630 Brannan street.
John T. Barry.....	Geary and Buchanan streets.
Edward Flynn.....	San Francisco.
Washington D. Hayes	725 Ellis street.
Jeremiah Gallivan.....	114 Hayes street.
Patrick O'Malley.. ..	1133 Folsom street.
John O'Malley.. ..	1135 Folsom street.
James Dennigan	140 Natoma street.
James Barton.....	Mission.
Peter Hagan.....	250 Perry street.
Thomas Wade.....	121 Montgomery street.
Thomas Wade, Jr.....	do
G. Backus.....	1827 Clay street.
William Murdock	55 Silver street.
W. E. Loomis	1214 Sutter street.
William Pearson	927 Jackson street.
C. Kloppenburg.....	1324½ Stockton.
J. Creighton.....	Fair Oak street, betw en Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.
John Rae Hamilton	518 Hurd street.
J. B. H. Davis.....	Bartlett, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.
O. Fuller	36 Stanford street.
C. R. Nolte.....	Mission street, near Twenty-sixth.
Augustus Seterson	Anderson street.
William H. Kinn.....	San Maguil.
Victor Moitoret.....	School house station.
Daniel Hanlon.....	Twenty-sixth street, near Mission.
Owen McClasky.....	San José road, near Twenty-sixth street.
Peter McGee.....	Mission street.
Henry Bruns.....	Corner H street, old San José road.
William Scott.....	Vail street, Horner's addition.
P. J. Postel.....	Mission and Twenty-third street.
F. H. Osborn.....	Point Lobos road.
N. C. Parrish.....	Capp street.
Ph. Deyer, Jr.....	do
Lewis Angenhafer.....	do
John Waller.....	do
Ordice Barton.....	do

Names.	Residences.
Ph. Deyer.....	Mission Road.
William Dick.....	Mission street, near Twenty-third.
John R. Crouse.....	San Francisco.
Michael Dalton	Corner Page and Fillmore.
Edward C. Kirby	818 Ellis street
John Clark.....	San Francisco.
James H. Vance.....	Stevenson street.
A. Small.....	246 Third street.
James Denniger	140 Natoma street.
Peter Mertes	23 Jessie street.
J. H. Gray	San Francisco.
J. P. Dameron	802 Montgomery.
Andrees B. Pico.....	1123 Folsom street.
Robert Mayers.....	242 Montgomery street.
Roger Carlin.....	15 Fifth avenue.
H. R. Leonard.....	1309 California street.
J. K. Phillips	Northwest corner of Pine and Buchanan streets.
Henry Harlan	Southeast corner Pacific and Franklin.
M. Vaughan	Northwest corner Montgomery and Green.
C. G. Glass	Sacramento street.
W. W. Miller	Corner Third and Folsom.
Davis Mahony.....	Pfeiffer and Larkin.
M. P. Sessions.....	1219 Folsom street.
— Dunlevey.....	San Francisco.
A. F. Denery	645 Clay street.
Thomas B. Croft.....	122 Davis street.
Mathew Crooks.....	3 Crooks street.
Thomas M. Quackenbush	San Francisco.
John Buckley.....	1126 Pacific street.
John Higgins.....	10 Moss street.
Francis W. Paty	642 Commercial street.
H. Enkle	30 Green street.
John Garner.....	Green street.
George Atkinson.....	Guerrero and Twenty-fourth.
W. Smith.....	San Francisco.
C. J. Walsh.....	76 Natoma street.
Edwin Goodall.....	418 Fremont.
A. H. Rapp	424 Greenwich street.
J. E. Brannan.....	524 Geary.
C. Schoenmakers.....	325 Chestnut street.
B. C. Randall.....	540 Clay street.
Edward Gay.....	8 St. Mary street.
John Wheeler.....	423 Sutter street.
William Gwin.....	59 Jessie street.
D. R. Sinks.....	do
W. M. Ryer.....	Lick House.
D. J. Holder.....	San Francisco.
R. H. Jones	Overland House.

Names.	Residences.
Patrick Hargedon	Morton street.
H. Meyer	Vincent street.
W. J. Haining	1320 Stockton street.
S. T. French	Austin street.
Charles Bribend	Twelfth street.
V. Chaiyneau	Lombard street.
John Pfor	270 Jessie street.
George Branston	Webster, near O'Farrell.
John Fox	112 Alta place.
R. P. Rochicioli	10 Tyler street.
J. B. Miller	do
E. C. Johnson	13 Second street.
Robert Taylor	Hayes Valley.
C. D. Daniels	Pine and Van Ness avenue.
H. E. Thomas	527 Howard street.
M. T. Ballen	431 Bryan street.
Patrick Brady	638 Mission.
Robert McGuire	553 Howard street.
E. F. Woodward	San Francisco.
John A. Coffey	571 Stevenson street.
Mary Coffey	do
M. McLaughlen	San Francisco.
David Barnes	do
John Chipchase	do
William Jones	El Dorado.
J. Whelen	San Francisco.
William Nesbut	do
Philo White	do
Albert A. Hickox	do
John Parner	do
P. S. Fay	do
Henry C. Fulda	940 Mission street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Martin Murray	San Francisco.
D. B. McDonald	do
I. T. Watson	109 Jones street.
Thomas Meuny	San Francisco.
D. M. Richards	931 Sutter street.
Dennis J. Hagan	433 Tehama street.
E. D. Clark	919 Powell street.
— Last	918 Stockton street.
J. A. Fletcher	739 Market street.
Carlo de Bernardi	San Francisco.
Dominico Grau	545 Market.
Joseph Boardman	Francisco street.
A. R. Barrington	San Francisco.
W. H. Burnett	do
George P. Shields	18 Pine street.
Henry P. Drew	74 Clementina street.
George Morton	Jackson and East.
A. A. Peake	Day street, Mission Dolores.

Names.	Residences.
Hoogs & Butler	328 Montgomery street.
William R. Sloan.....	618 Third street.
Mathew Collins.....	212 Broadway.
Henry Slocomb	720 Market street.
D. W. Smith.....	19 John street.
F. Wyntjens.....	San Francisco.
James N. Olney.	Oakland.
H. H. Harris.....	San Francisco.
J. Hovey.....	do
L. McNulty.....	645 Market street.
Henry Kingston	Columbia street, Mission Dolores.
M. Abrams	786 Folsom street.
S. Figel.....	3 Montgomery.
Charles H. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
James L. Meserve	do
A. K. Wards.....	do
David Gibbons.....	do
George W. Cooke.....	do
John Grant.....	do
James Aston.....	do
R. Flary.....	Hartman street.
John O'Kane.....	San Francisco.
R. Emerson.....	Oakland.
C. H. Daniels	Jessie street.
J. J. Domes.....	do
C. Shaphard.....	do
J. C. Tondley.....	Bush street.
B. Donnelly.....	San Francisco.
G. W. Williams.....	do
William H. Murray.....	Agent Scientific Press.
Matthew Bridge	Southwest corner Larkin and Jack- son streets.
John Burke.....	Mission street.
G. I. Wight.....	Merchant street.
William M. Zabriskie.....	do
Daniel Mahony.....	Moss street.
B. R. Norton	Alameda.
Thomas Horan.....	do
J. Johnston.....	174 Thirteenth street.
D. Saultry.....	Vallejo street.
J. T. Coryell.....	San Francisco.
George Lake.....	do
Philip Garlick	do
R. B. Bartlett.....	206 Sansom street.
Robert White.....	413 Washington street.
Richard Brown	Greenwich and Devisadero streets.
Thomas O'Neill.....	Harrison street.
W. S. Church.....	806 Montgomery street.
Robert Beeching.....	1016 Taylor.
P. W. O'Donnell.....	San Francisco.
John G. Fayker.....	do

Names.	Residences.
B. N. Holt.....	Alameda.
F. R. J. Dixon.....	Fourteenth street.
John Clark.....	14 Hawthorne street.
A. C. Turk.....	527 O'Farrell street.
Patrick O. Sullivan.....	543 Stevenson street.
William Hollis.....	418 California street.
H. S. Gates.....	Corner Sutter and Stevenson streets.
T. B. Danos.....	Corner Water and Guyamus streets.
— Henry.....	Brannan street.
William Masran.....	6 Hallham.
J. P. Anson.....	Filbert street.
William E. Shepman.....	Corner Pine and Jones.
Edward Walsh.....	Pacific street.
C. L. Place.....	324 Folsom street.
B. Wilcocks ..	Green and Montgomery.
Philip Mayert.....	823 Howard street.
Luca Descalso.....	San Francisco.
Phil. Lauth.....	Los Angeles.
D. McVicar.....	9 Clara street.
Paul Sarsom.....	Alameda County.
H. K. Curtis.....	San Francisco.
H. Austin.....	do
Patrick McCarthy.....	Jackson street.
William Mooser.....	5 Post street.
John Caddy.....	Oakland.
F. W. Voll.....	Post, between Buchanan and Webster.
P. J. Sullivan.....	28 Third street.
W. J. Fennell.....	Sixteenth street.
John Moran.....	Grove, near corner of Polk.
Edward Twomey.....	559 Mission street.
Joseph O'Donnell.....	do
James P. Clough.....	803 Bush street.
J. D. Niver.....	Oakland.
George Seger.....	507 Montgomery street.
T. E. Trueworthy.....	San Francisco.
John J. Murphy.....	522 Howard street.
Job Kennedy.....	Ellis and Stockton streets.
E. J. Blanding.....	Capp, near Twenty-fifth street.
Albert Brown.....	Dupont.
M. McLaughlin.....	Filbert street.
J. W. Kennedy.....	Corner Post and Taylor.
M. McCarthy.....	Sutter street.
Charles Krause.....	526 Geary street.
John Harvey.....	8 Hardie place.
John Boyle.....	Southeast corner Sacramento and Montgomery.
William Park.....	Tebama street.
Ferdinand Spencer.....	Clementina and Second streets.
A. D. Piper.....	San Francisco.
M. C. Howell.....	116 Montgomery street.

Names.	Residences.
Alexander H. Bryant.....	528 Montgomery street.
J. W. Bowman.....	San Francisco.
George W. Babcock	Brooklyn, Alameda County.
Thomas White.....	45 Mason street.
E. J. Livingston.....	Harrison street.
Frank Riley.....	79 Stevenson street.
George W. Frasher.....	Oakland.
Henry Coad.....	710 Geary street.
B. Harrison.....	First and Tehama.
Thomas O'Shea	266 Minna street.
James G. Hatch.....	4 Henriette street.
B. F. Smith.....	1046 Howard street.
Jacob Jacobs.....	do
William Ludeman	747 O'Farrell.
George Brown	251 Third street.
Frank A. Rutherford	Howard street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.
R. W. Carter	713 Montgomery.
Joseph Catania	33 and 35 San Francisco market.
H. C. Patridge.....	International Hotel
R. Lunella.....	421 Washington street.
John Harnett.....	San Francisco.
Denis Feeby.....	1907 Hyde.
William Moody.....	329 Montgomery street.
George Hearst.....	San Francisco.
A. A. Reviere.....	do
William M. Harper.....	573 Broadway.
George W. Blasedell.....	San Francisco.
F. P. Swett.....	1212 Clay street.
Samuel G. Beatty.....	San Francisco.
John E. Currey.....	do
George Marchaber.....	Dupont street.
John J. Walton.....	533 Mission street.
James Reilly.....	San Francisco.
L. Joseph	511 Filbert street.
George W. Stead.....	San Francisco.
John Doherty.....	33½ Moss street.
Cornelius McCarthy	Northwest corner of Folsom and Rausch streets.
S. J. P. Johnston.....	1009 Mason street.
E. Levy.....	1408 Pine street.
Charles E. Wilson...	76 Montgomery Block.
Alfred Moulin.....	Corner Commercial and Dupont.
J. W. Shaffer.....	1512 Leavenworth street.
E. A. Manhart.....	718 Jessie street.
W. H. Jessup	212 Twelfth street.
R. S. Toizey	7 Calhoun street.
Patrick Rafferty.....	49 Minna street.
John J. Cunningham.....	318 Minna street.
Henry Wolgamuth.....	Meyers' Hotel, Montgomery street.
A. M. Comstock.....	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
John C. Langton.....	2003 Bush street.
J. H. Drubs.....	Guerrero street.
Philipp Frank.....	San Francisco.
George M. Weldon.....	11 Minna street.
B. P. Portois.....	San Francisco.
John Crowley.....	574 Minna street.
D. C. Lawrence.....	San Francisco.
L. Morle.....	do
L. J. Hefferen.....	do
M. Browne.....	28 Townsend street.
James N. Deane.....	318 Clay street.
P. H. Blake.....	568 California street.
William O'Shea.....	San Francisco.
N. J. Street.....	29 Turk street.
Robert Barny.....	109 Montgomery street.
A. Marks.....	Corner Green and Taylor streets.
D. A. Finn.....	1223 Stockton street.
August Caropy.....	San Francisco.
J. R. Hoag.....	do
Robert G. Gilmore.....	Corner Seventh and Folsom streets.
H. Schuldt.....	Corner Third and Harrison streets.
Benjamin F. Josselyn.....	McAllister street, Hayes Valley.
Charles J. Reiley.....	1013 Filbert street.
Thomas J. Power.....	Marysville, Yuba County.
Robert D. Towne.....	San Francisco.
P. Crubert.....	614 Merchant street.
John Shirley.....	536 Kearny street.
F. Koenig.....	505 Montgomery street.
Michael Kean.....	208 Chestnut.
C. Aubrey Angelo.....	32 Moss street.
L. Langue.....	San Francisco.
J. H. Williams.....	do
William Nicol.....	28 Clara street.
W. M. Kelly.....	8 Powell street.
C. Murphy.....	2308 Parker street.
A. Mans.....	815 Pacific street.
P. Lambert.....	Laguna.
Timothy Collins.....	414 Seventh street.
E. Sleer.....	204 Montgomery street.
John J. Corbett.....	200 Ellis street.
A. A. Baer.....	1311 Stockton street.
George H. Bryant.....	113 Clay street.
James Alexander Forbes.....	1808 Powell street.
B. A. Gale.....	1123 Stockton street.
Christopher Murphy.....	San Francisco.
J. Driscoll.....	Washington street.
Charles F. Hamilton.....	424 Montgomery street.
James Convery.....	112 Minna street.
Thomas Kyle.....	610 Jones street.
W. W. Cronin.....	1008 Jackson street.
John Daniel.....	1110 Market street.

Names.	Residences.
A. Gariot.....	913 Kearny street.
W. Walsh.....	San Francisco.
C. A. Sunderland.....	Leidesdorff street.
Isaac Greer.....	San Francisco.
G. O. Brigham.....	466 Minna street
John Couch.....	Guerrero street, Sixteenth and Sev- enteenth.
Henry Wizzett.....	Southeast corner Mason and Broad- way.
J. K. Prior.	730 Montgomery street.
William N. Shelley.....	224 Greenwich street.
George Roth.....	14 St. Mary's Place.
V. M. Fancourt.....	16 Stockton street.
Lyle, Stow & Co.....	San Francisco.
Thomas A. Turner.....	125 Sansom street.
M. Keslophi.....	225 Pacific street.
B. F. Barker.....	647 Third street.
John J. Blanchard.....	Taylor street.
David M. Kelton.....	Alabama street.
T. R. Hyde.....	San Francisco
C. A. Uhrig.....	Howard street.
John Reardon.....	44 Jessie street.
James Orr.....	Quincy Hall.
Joseph William Sartor.....	San Francisco.
P. H. Owens.....	do
John Barrett.....	234 Harrison street.
E. D. Boone.....	117 Market street.
J. W. Violet.....	615 Kearny street.
T. N. Borkman.....	San Francisco.
Ira A. Underwood.....	Oakland.
D. Ghirardelli.....	San Francisco.
Nicholas Wynne.....	do
James Hogan.....	413 Broadway.
C. P. Torrey.....	434 Kearny street.
E. Slossen.....	1004 Larkin street.
John Harrington.....	649 Minna street.
Charles Patton.....	Near St. Mary's College.
Jacob Mueller.....	35 Natoma street.
S. Morgenstern.....	1118 Leavenworth street.
Bernard Lande.....	San Francisco.
S. McCullough.....	Twenty-fourth and Capp streets.
John Kelly.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Whelan.....	do
James Murphy.....	do
Thomas Breen.....	do
O. T. Ames.....	113 Perry street.
S. K. Fleming.....	San Francisco.
John McFaddin.....	28 Everett street.
Ch. N. Herbet.....	San Francisco.
Cornelius McLaughlin.....	do
J. L. Samuels.....	do

Names.	Residences.
M. Callen.....	San Francisco.
Patrick Cox.....	do
William B. Cooke & Co	do
Joseph L. Howell.....	do
C. H. Parker	do
Turner Corning.....	do
Stephen Doe.....	do
Alfred S. Isaacs.....	527 Post street.
Michael Lane.....	822 Ellis street.
Michael O'Calaghan	21 Dupont street.
N. H. Hastings	1825 Clay street.
Andrew E. Thayer.....	120 Greenwich street.
B. J. Shay.....	731 Bush street.
Oliver C. Carroll.....	632 Fell street.
R. E. Green	5 Stockton street.
M. E. Hughes.....	335 Hayes street.
D. D. Baldwin	San Francisco.
C. Paul	Oakland.
Robert Kyle.....	San Francisco.
Michael Herlehy.....	58 Mission street.
F. B. Emmal.....	925 Pine street.
William Schmidt.....	San Francisco.
Henry Gardenier.....	Tyler street.
M. G. McDonough.....	Railroad House.
J. H. Lindsey.....	704 Montgomery street
Peter Byron.....	654 Mission street.
Edward Burley.....	San Mateo County.
F. N. Mayo.....	Centreville, Alameda County.
E. S. Montgomery.....	Capp street.
John Steinmers	507 Mission street.
P. H. Blake	331 Montgomery street.
William Femrery.....	San Francisco.
Edward P. Fox	do
M. McCarthy	do
W. L. Perkins	Eleventh, between Mission and Mar-
	ket.
John McCann.....	Seventh and Natoma streets.
David Fitzgibbon	Corner Mission and Third.
Peter Carter.....	Kearny street.
William R. Doyle	Corner Eleventh and Harrison.
C. C. Dunn.....	345 Fremont street.
T. E. Jewell.....	305 Montgomery street.
Patrick Savage.....	46 Jessie street
Terrence McCluskey.....	648 Mission street.
William L. Smith.....	do
I. B. Peck.....	San Francisco.
W. C. Kimball.....	Oakland City.
Alfred J. Fritz.....	168 Perry street.
James Delmore	103 Bryant street.

Names.	Residences.
John Boyston.....	425 Fourth street.
E. Rabjohn.....	532 Tehama street.
Patrick Barry.....	110 William street.
D. Corcoran.....	1070 Post street.
William Manning.....	513 Minna street.
John Bentz.....	510 Minna street.
Frank Kelly.....	21 Stanley Place.
William Brown.....	202 Howard street.
Eugene N. Fritz.....	168 Perry street.
Thomas Johnson.....	108 Harrison street.
John Ryder.....	209 Bryant street.
James McDermott.....	166 Tehama street.
William Fogerty.....	118 Page street.
Daniel Holland.....	328 Third street.
J. F. Pickering.....	714 Howard street.
George C. Hall.....	229 Third street.
W. H. Baskerville.....	372 Howard street.
Philip Ludley.....	35 Clementina street.
Conway Ceusby.....	Minna street.
John R. Sheldon.....	29 Hawthorne street.
Thomas Tobin.....	O'Farrell street
John Egan.....	5 Perry street.
Michael Creagh.....	Leroy Place, Sacramento street.
William Pendergast.....	126 Shipley street.
James Long.....	139 Natoma street.
John Blake.....	17 Garden street.
John Keane.....	909 Howard street.
J. Eades.....	134 Natoma street.
G. H. Bunker.....	San Francisco.
John McGee.....	Minna street.
W. J. McDougall.....	727 Harrison street.
James Thompson.....	132 Howard street.
Simon Marks.....	462 Third street.
Robert Fuller.....	12 Hampton Court.
S. Frowley.....	Corner Seventh and Jessie.
Patrick Killian.....	Howard street.
Richard Booth.....	129 Everett street.
J. Cook.....	41 Third street.
John Riley.....	41 Everett street.
William Kennedy.....	11 Bryant street.
Charles Brewster.....	24 South Park.
M. Rahol.....	21 Minna street.
J. B. Bean.....	658 Howard street.
C. J. Gilbert.....	151 Natoma street.
Charles Ball.....	151 Natoma street.
Hugh Casey.....	151 Clementina street.
Hugh Quinn.....	Folsom street.
William Crump.....	147 Minna street.
John F. Smith.....	127 Vallejo street.
John Jones.....	24 Howard street.
James Young.....	71 King street.

Names.	Residences.
William Bradie.....	87 Everett street.
Sam Brannan.....	Corner California and Montgomery.
Thomas Sawyer.....	935 Mission street.
Harris Gates.....	223 Seventh street.
M. McCarthy.....	Sutter street.
D. Corcoran.....	1070 Post street.
John Wilkenson.....	24 Minna street
J. N. Wescott.....	316 Rich street.
Owen Flaherty.....	410 Bryant street.
John Houlahan.....	44 Ecker street.
Sidney Hall.....	207 Clara street.
James Hall.....	207 Clara street.
J. N. Wescott.....	160 Perry street.
T. V. Reynolds.....	510 Bryant street.
F. O'Connor.....	446 Third street.
R. F. Donovan.....	535 Bryant street.
Charles Casey.....	506 Townsend street.
William Johnson.....	304 Bryant street.
T. J. Conners.....	434 Third street.
Jacob Villier.....	344 Ritch street.
I. N. Wiskofschill.....	161 Perry street.
James Miller.....	134 Perry street.
Thomas Millett.....	132 Minna street.
Conrad Herold.....	Corner Zoe and Welsh streets.
Charles V. Hussey.....	509 Bryant street.
R. W. Little.....	320 Ritch street.
Hugh Cameron.....	1880 Folsom street.
James Connelly.....	216 Ritch street.
Philip Reiley.....	509 Bryant street.
M. P. Dyer.....	565 Bryant street.
Philip W. Brady.....	107 Bryant street.
John Bucking.....	915 Bryant.
Albert Roper.....	483 Brannan.
Edwin Lang.....	302 Ritch.
M. Fitzgerald.....	209 Ritch.
Martin Kenney.....	11 Freelon.
Samuel Little.....	5 Liberty street.
George Kelly.....	19 Sixth street.
Thomas Brady.....	Bryant street.
Diedrich Bucking.....	515 Bryant street.
John Colebert.....	313 Ritch.
James Cook.....	13 Hampton place.
John Riley.....	41 Everett.
John G. Little.....	320 Ritch street.
Richard Siemer.....	73 Everett street.
Frederick Bucking.....	515 Bryant.
James Smith.....	Bryant.
P. R. Page.....	20 Welsh street.
William Warker.....	203 Ritch street.
J. Porter.....	20 Welsh street.
W. Sullivan.....	22 Welsh street.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas Sullivan.....	507 Bryant street.
Patrick Collom.....	13 Brannan.
Edward Bryant.....	509 Bryant street
Thomas O'Byern.....	84 Leon street.
A. Leach.....	1119 Sacramento street.
James Kelly.....	13 Eighth street.
John Milley	18 Gorden street
Michael Mullen	518 Bryant street.
Eugene James.....	719 Folsom street.
Michael Moor.....	212 Bryant.
Joseph Eckerhoff.....	936 Howard street.
Thomas Hall.....	732 Harrison street.
Patrick Ryan.....	149 Second street.
Charles Horner.....	262 Jessie street.
P. Badger.....	37 Boyd street.
J. W. Murray.....	26 First street.
William McElroy.....	149 Second street.
Michael Ryan.....	159 Second street.
Charles J. Fox.....	149 Second street.
William Creig.....	do
Jack Kearny.....	49 Second street.
Charles McAseof.....	535 First street.
Howard Hamden.....	149 Second street.
Bernard Manbattan.....	1013 Kearny street.
James O'Donnell.....	256 First street.
Edward Keating.....	146 Second street.
Thomas Canbers.....	75 Minna street.
James Van Ness.....	227 Second street
Dave Fleming.....	51 Clementina street.
Francis Hoyt.....	100 Second street.
William J. Quirk.....	1107 Pine street.
Patrick Coyle.....	Steamship Oriflamme.
Daniel Tuniss.....	24 Jessie street.
William McFarley.....	Lick House.
John Russell.....	Pacific M. Steam Co.
William Dooley.....	Howard street.
William Fuller.....	49 Stuart street.
Frank Cavanagh.....	33 Natoma street.
John Cavanagh.....	do
William Brenson.....	16 Natoma street.
J. A. Nelson.....	33 Natoma street.
R. Inches.....	do
E. Williams.....	do
E. Adams.....	43 Second street.
E. Howard.....	do
John Esteburk.....	do
George Masterson.....	San Francisco.
Charles Carmine.....	do
William Brownell.....	do
J. L. Mayers.....	do
M. M. Keating.....	143 Second street.

Names.	Residences.
James Dowling	221 Clara street.
Charles Bunstick.....	1112 Taylor street.
Fabian Joost.....	Northeast corner Mission and Twenty-sixth streets.
H. Harnack.....	Burnel Heights.
J. Lockwood.....	West End, San Mateo.
James Korene.....	Burnel Heights.
H. Wohlers.....	Precita House, Mission street.
John Gorman.....	Burnel Heights.
Andrew Rutherford	Bartlett, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.
Alexander Hay.....	Bartlett street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.
Meyer Brothers.....	Folsom and Fremont.
Peter Meyer.....	Secretary Bay Sugar Refinery.
James Syme.....	Twenty-fifth and Capp streets.
Peter Nullar.....	240 Capp street.
James Kearney.....	536 Howard street.
John Buchanan.....	569 Howard street.
J. W. Bryan.....	15 Second street.
James O'Conner.....	Minna street.
James Sullivan.....	20 Minna street.
Thomas Donohue.....	236 Minna street.
Patrick Kelly.....	227 Second street.
Michael McNamara.....	San Francisco.
John McCormick.....	do
W. H. Wood.....	61 Second.
Patrick Phelan	283 Stevenson.
James C. Sellers.....	31 Second street.
B. F. Fisher	403 Folsom.
Anthony Murphy	568 Mission street.
Edward Kenny	do
Samuel Head.....	1116 Powell street.
Michael Lawlor.....	75 Stevenson.
James Todd.....	San Francisco.
Benjamin F. Riley	402 California street.
J. B. Carey.....	658 Mission street.
James P. Edmond.....	O'Farrell street.
James Donohue.....	39 Minna street.
John K. Carson.....	6 Natoma street.
John Kenny.....	Eighth and Clementina.
Robert Cronin.....	20 Minna street.
Bartholomew Comer	Sherwood place.
Bartley Canavan.....	Twelfth street.
Joseph Jones.....	Filbert street.
Benjamin Allen	109 Jessie street.
L. Dobelman	13 Second street.
A. Barrett.....	San Francisco.
Michael Hogan	do
John Kerrigan.....	649 Jessie street.
Frank Cunningham.....	230 Third street.

Names.	Residences.
J. S. McGuire.....	418 Sansom street.
T. C. Cosgriff.....	Webster street.
John D. Fieldbush.....	1221 Polk street.
B. Joost.....	Corner Twelfth and Folsom streets.
John J. Wiseman	Twelfth, between Folsom and Howard.
H. Burns.....	Corner Eleventh and Folsom.
F Cooper	Eighth and Folsom.
Peter Meyn.....	Corner Folsom and Twelfth streets.
A. E. Mylott.....	Southwest corner Thirteenth and Folsom streets.
Henry Pleasant.....	Twelfth street, near Folsom.
D. Hardie	do
W. B. Williams	Nevada, between Folsom and Harrison streets.
John Kern	Folsom, near Thirteenth street.
Thomas C. Johnson	Hayes, between Buchanan and Laguna streets.
J. & T. Stenley.....	Second street.
J. K. Tobbenberke.....	do
E. M. Aeils.....	do
M. Pier.....	do
P. Shine.....	Tehama street.
J. Brina.....	do.
John Catelin....	204 Second street.
Thomas H. Bradford	Tehama street.
Thomas Guillet	206 Second street.
John Vaughn	26 Jessie street.
Matthews Klaas.....	206 Second street.
John Donnelly.....	62 Mission street.
William Noethig.....	109 Tehama street.
Val. Heintz.....	147½ Tehama street.
Henry Canye.....	218 Second street.
H. Hansche.....	do
Charles Lanbenyerger.....	216 Second street.
F. Seeger.....	do
John K. Dunn.....	219 Tehama street.
Patrick Toony	112 Tehama street.
Thomas A. Murray	Second and Howard streets.
James C. Drum	Howard street, near Second.
William Hartley.....	Corner Second and Howard.
James Carbery.....	12 Natoma street.
Edward Howell.....	290 Jessie street.
Daniel Meagher.....	253 Clay street.
Alexander Bowers.....	553 Howard street.
Eugene F. Herve.....	Cottage place, Taylor street.
George E. Williams.	226 Second street.
W. W. Battles.....	207 Second street.
H. Harbourne.....	609 Howard street.
F. J. Parcels.....	18 Tehama street
Josiah D. Taney	208 Second street.

Names.	Residences.
J. V. Marriner.....	California and Dupont
J. C. Hubbard.....	9 Tehama place.
J. T. Pennell.....	43 Tehama street.
William Hackins.....	217 Second street.
Allan McVicar.....	do
G. Kuck.....	Corner Second and Tehama streets.
D. Kuck.....	do
James B. McLellar.....	do
D. D. Chisholm.....	72 Tehama.
J. G. Chittenden.....	4 Park place.
John F. Higgins.....	219 Second street.
J. H. Schluter.....	263 Second street.
G. F. C. Droge.....	524 Howard street.
J. J. Murphy.....	150 Second street.
W. H. Boland.....	47 Natoma street.
John Johnson.....	150 Second street
T. Murphy.....	154 Second street.
H. Steele.....	Howard street and Second.
William J. Bryan.....	618 Third street.
F. T. Feizel.....	1509 Mission street.
Louis Meyer.....	156 Second street.
Thomas Thompson.....	61 Natoma street.
C. Caitanhault.....	Corner Sixth and Bryant streets.
J. & J. Davis.....	San Francisco.
J. H. Seawall.....	do
William Adeock.....	Tehama street.
R. Temple.....	do
William H. Davis.....	9 Hubbard street.
E. F. Watts.....	617 Howard.
S. B. Saunders.....	146 Natoma.
R. W. Inches.....	33 Natoma.
H. A. Buttner.....	123 Tehama street.
M. McGorry.....	610 Howard street.
Thomas J. Chexton.....	do
A. E. Royer.....	637 Howard street.
Michael McCoy.....	604 Howard street.
Owen J. McCoy.....	do
John Lannon.....	33 Tehama street.
John Estabrook.....	Howard street.
Henrich Jazell.....	Second street
D. O. Mowry.....	510 Howard street.
Barthio J. Shay.....	614 Market street.
Thomas J. Owens.....	421 Pine street.
M. J. Kelly.....	Hayes Valley.
Mrs. Mary Goodman.....	do
G. L. Muller.....	San Francisco.
John Hensley.....	704 Folsom street.
William O. Boren.....	255 Minna street.
J. L. Averill.....	469 Clementina street.
John Mailes.....	49 Eleventh street.
William J. O'Shaughnessy.....	Northwest corner Green and Sutter.

Names.	Residences.
Ephram P. Hill.....	710 Ellis street.
J. H. McInnes.....	110 Larkin street.
P. S. Maloney.....	616 Larkin street.
James Mulcahy.....	612 Larkin street.
S. F. Walters.....	43 O'Farrell street.
L. L. Lubosh.....	San Francisco.
F. A. Wilkins.....	611 Larkin street.
O. B. Kennedy.....	Larkin and Ellis streets.
A. Carrier.....	708 Larkin street.
B. D. Hays.....	725 Ellis street.
Thomas C. Riddell.....	16 Twelfth street.
Patrick Lynch.....	610 Larkin street.
David Wiener.....	709 Larkin street.
Emil Schneider.....	Corner of Larkin and Ellis streets.
John Prestwich.....	Potrero.
John Lehnitter.....	937 Kearny street.
Michael Murphy.....	Commercial street.
C. Jadcicka.....	110 Dupont street.
Owen McCabe.....	San Francisco.
Daniel O'Brien.....	Clementina street.
George J. Campbell.....	551 Mission street.
Michael O'Brien.....	34 Frederick street.
Richard Barry.....	165 Perry street.
Michael Clollan.....	19 Calhoun street.
John Carrol.....	211 Stevenson street.
John Corrigan.....	8 Brook street.
Patrick Higgins.....	25 Stevenson street.
L. D. Sullivan.....	17 Welsh street.
Edward Gitlin.....	575 Mission street.
John Coyne.....	125 Clay street.
James Pratt.....	516 Stevenson street.
James P. McCafferty.....	28 Minna street.
Robert Roper.....	28 Kearny street.
D. J. Murphy.....	132 Clementina street.
A. S. G. Kaminling.....	311 Clementina street.
E. Clark.....	125½ Shipley street.
Daniel Mahoney.....	212 Steuart street.
Thomas T. Barry.....	Third street.
Barney N. Brannigan.....	N street
Owen O'Neill.....	634 Howard street.
Michael Rice.....	1 Clara street.
Andy F. Smith.....	136 Perry street.
Daniel O'Keefe.....	136 Perry street.
John O'Lary.....	746 Sacramento street.
John J. Bradley.....	Cor. Washington and Montgomery.
John O'Keefe.....	783 Third street.
William Garvey.....	24 Jessie street.
Thomas Burns.....	San Francisco
D. J. Fleming.....	51 Clementina street.
C. Ewing.....	416 Market street.
Timothy O'Neil.....	331 Mission street.

Names.	Residences.
Christopher Sheehan	82 Jessie street.
James Nealan	San Francisco.
William Fogarty	4 Stockton place.
William McKinnis	40 Folsom street.
Patrick O'Connor	16 Taylor street.
Dennis Farrell	34 Tehama street.
Silas Deane	Occidental Hotel.
Hugh McGeehan	43 Ritch street.
James Barrett	318 Clementina street.
James Kilday	23 Third street.
William Noble	26 Ritch street.
John McDonnall	47 Minna street.
William Grogan	do
Edward Moran	416 Filbert street.
John Corgan	Sansom street, between Union and Green.
Patrick Egen	San Francisco.
John J. Sweeny	10 Spear place.
Michael Ford	527 Folsom street.
Timothy Murphy	727 Clementina street.
Francis F. Lynch	53 Clara street.
John P. Hall	514 Mission street.
Thomas Loughran	San Francisco.
Michael Greany	827 Brannan street.
James Burke	160 Clementina street.
David Kane	1217 Powell street.
Patrick A. Dasha	179 Minna street.
Denis Whelan	157 Shipley street.
Joseph Kelly	1231 Folsom street.
Maurice Sheehan	Clementina street.
Owen Kelly	212 Broadway.
James O'Connell	108 Main street.
P. S. Guerin	Haight street.
P. Killiliar	454 Minna street.
Henry J. Brown	253 Jessie street.
Charles M. Brown	139 Shipley street.
James M. Conney	42 and 40 First street.
James Walsh	757 Mission street.
James McQueeny	177 Shipley street.
T. D. Murphy	264 Minna street.
John Collins	16 Natoma street.
Michael Farrell	Howard street and Howard court.
D. O'Keefe	29 Hunt street.
John Powers	56 Natoma street.
Charles O'Neil	210 Leidesdorff street.
Dana & Codington	Corner Lombard and Gough streets.
Owen Hindelon	132 First street.
James Zak	234 Minna street.
John Foley	8 Howard court.

Names.	Residences.
John Conley.....	535 Mission street.
John Fleming.....	21 Louisa street.
James Kelly.....	112 Ritch street.
Peter Rafferty.....	San Francisco.
Nicholas Garston.....	132 First street.
Michael McLoughlin.....	227 Second street.
John J. Cahill.....	1208 Union street.
Edward Doherty.....	1202 Union street.
Redmond Walsh.....	26 Harriet street.
Patrick Wallace.....	49 Natoma street.
J. F. Forrester.....	San Francisco.
Patrick O'Mara.....	Beale street.
Thomas Murray.....	1120 Markét street.
Richard O'Gorman.....	24 Perry street.
J. D. Grant.....	Corner Fifth and Mission.
W. O'Brien.....	San José depot.
Hugh Carlin.....	269 Minna
Patrick Cailinan.....	13 Freelon street.
John Joseph Kelly.....	25 Freelon street.
R. Sullivan.....	Pine street, near Montgomery.
Theodore Bloder.....	602 Market street.
William Smith.....	San Francisco
R. S. Falconer.....	225 O'Farrell street.
A. H. Aaron.....	142 Sutter street.
Daniel Winter.....	211 Kearny street.
W. A. Robertson.....	240 Montgomery.
C. Y. Hammond.....	San Francisco.
James Fogarty.....	do
Simon Walsh.....	14 Clara.
Joanes Lapreeyo.....	71 Steuart street.
Olonzo Parigo.....	do
Jacob Alfones.....	do
Thomas Finley.....	119 Stevenson street.
William Conners.....	32 Jessie street.
Milton Wallace.....	Natoma street.
James Ryan.....	8 Minna street.
Bryan McCarty.....	39 Howard street.
Jacob Miller.....	793 Mission street.
James Walters.....	Mission street.
Anthony Williamson.....	371 Mission street.
Patrick McGuire.....	31 Jessie street.
Charles St. Clair.....	Minna street.
John Burke.....	Howard street.
Thomas McElroy.....	do
Anthony Crown.....	710 Mission street.
Charles W. Mallon.....	San Francisco.
John McEntyre.....	257 Minna street.
John Gray.....	24 Clementina street.
James Schelds.....	76 Clementina.
John Mulony.....	do
Patsey Molony.....	do

Names.	Residences.
Michael Kean	Howard street.
Joseph Redington.....	Seventh street.
Patt Grant	Clementina street.
George Atwood.....	Twenty-second street.
O J. Burns.....	Jackson street.
Thomas Kyne.....	Silver street.
John Casedy.....	Third street.
Andy McCan	do
James Downey.....	Folsom street.
Denis Donohue	Stevenson street.
Anthony Parker.....	Market street.
James Devlin.....	do
Martin F. O'Farrell	Garcia street.
Peter Marooney	Market street.
Michael Brady.....	Folsom street.
James H. Peterson.....	do.
Alick Burke	Tehama street.
Martin Silver.....	Mission street.
Theodore Paxton.....	do
James L. Parker.....	do
Michael Walters	Market street.
Mark Timpleton	173 Market street.
James Berwick.....	409 Market street.
Marcus Barnes.....	301 Clementina street.
Sirus Walton	8 Steuart street.
Martin Kelly.....	Jessie street.
Martin Kenedy	9 Anthony street.
Alick Simpson.....	Anthony street.
William Kelly.....	Main street.
Michael Fox.....	do
John Fowler.....	339 Merchant street.
James Fleming.....	213 Market street.
James Prendergast.....	302 Howard street.
Martin Wheeler.....	207 First street.
William Rodgers.....	904 Folsom street.
William Spellman.....	Mission street.
Henry Cuiller.....	Natoma street.
Martin Van Sickels.....	Minna street.
John Byam.....	Brannan street.
William Virtinzo.....	Steuart street.
James Duffy.....	Jessie street.
Marino Antonia	Steuart street.
Farmer P. Yalenus.....	San Francisco.
Markus Kelly.....	Main street.
Martin Gilman.....	Tehama street.
William Freeman.....	Silver street.
Jacob Marks.....	do
Nicholas Byrne.....	do
Martin Kafferly.....	do
Arin Clapp.....	Folsom street.
Peter Reely.....	Market street.

Names.	Residences.
James Manning	Tehama street.
P. J. Gray.....	Second street.
Thomas Sullivan.....	Jessie street.
Michael McDonnell.....	do
Anthony Fowler.....	Mission street.
Michael Conley	do
Denis O'Brien.....	Natoma street.
James Donohue.....	Jessie street.
Michael McGlaughlin.....	San Francisco.
William McGlaughlin.....	do
Thomas Smith.....	Howard court.
Joseph McDonough.....	Clementina street.
Edmond Barrett.....	do
Henry Klopenger	Fremont street.
James Lemhan.....	Folsom street.
Anthony Calnau	Fremont street.
P. Murry.....	Mission street.
Michael Seetell	Baldwin court.
James Finley.....	Howard court.
Fredrick Alsphas.....	Main street.
Inanyta Victnoe.....	do
John W. Cowdon.....	Baldwin place.
James T. Winters	St. Mark's place.
Michael Freeil.....	Jones alley.
Levy Kerlinger	Third street.
Stephen P. Donevan.....	First street.
Chirley Zeegler.....	17 Silver street.
James L. French.....	630 Mission street.
Arthur Fevry.....	17 Baldwin court.
Maurice Mulcaby.....	Tehama street.
Martin Roach.....	do
Michael Adea.....	Steuart street.
Lawrence Shaughnessy.....	Ritch street
Alphonsus Marino.....	do
Charles Bermingham.....	Minna street.
Michael M. Feeny	Tehama street.
Thomas Fahraher.....	Minna street.
Mortimer Holmes.....	do
James O'Brien.....	Mission street.
Michael Glinane.....	562 Howard street.
William Benk.....	Jones street.
Gones Jackins	John street.
William Blackwood	Second Avenue.
John Short.....	Larkin street.
John Brogan.....	519 Minna street.
Jeremiah Danes.....	Jessie street.
Timothy Joslyn.....	Third street.
James Johnson.....	Sixth street.
Adolph Lely.....	Jessie street.
James Andrews	Clara street.
Patrick Avery.....	34 Howard street.

Names.	Residences.
Andy Quade.....	416 Howard street.
Can. Vaich.....	400 Mission street.
Theodore Roach.....	186 Jessie street.
Ira James.....	Thirteenth street.
John Martin.....	308 Jones street.
Michael Younes.....	214 Howard street.
Charles Young.....	Second avenue.
Daniel Quigley.....	584 Folsom street.
Larry Neil.....	18 Howard street.
James Slattery.....	395 Mason street.
William O'Shea.....	49 Jones street.
John Hamlet.....	Jones street.
William Barton.....	14 Jones alley.
Sandey Conkley.....	11 Essex street.
Timothy Quigley.....	56 Everett street.
James Jackson.....	34 Natoma street.
Benjamin James.....	618 Harrison street.
Con. Fitzgerald.....	218 Sixth street.
James O'Brien.....	69 First street.
Thomas Farrell.....	18 Jones street.
Dennis Sheehan.....	48 First street.
James Mulcahey.....	9 Natoma.
Bartly McAnally.....	16 Folsom.
James Maroney.....	6 Park avenue.
T. Severy.....	South Park.
Michael McMay.....	314 Harrison street.
Peter James.....	218 Bryant street.
John Kirk.....	14 Mason street.
James O'Grady.....	Exeter Place.
Patsey Dunlap.....	18 First street.
P. J. Cady.....	First avenue.
Cardoza Avalencia.....	Sutton avenue.
James Brady.....	Twenty-first street.
John Moore.....	Folsom street.
James Vantine.....	6 South Park.
Edward Quaid.....	74 Harrison street.
Bartly McHartney.....	45 Sixth street.
Timmy McHerrick.....	18 Eighth street.
James O'Brien.....	140 Second street.
Bartly Moran.....	Eighth street.
Andy Degnan.....	Sixteenth street.
William Legroot.....	186 Jackson street.
Philip Jemason.....	418 Pacific street.
Anthony McMurtha.....	373 Mason street.
James Adrain.....	76 O'Farrell street.
Albert Lawrence.....	San Francisco.
Michael Ryan.....	818 Howard street.
Hugh O'Rourke.....	Corner Fourth and Jessie streets.
Joseph J. Farrell.....	24 Fourth street.
James McEnery.....	419 Clementina street.
John McTiernan.....	761½ Mission street.

Names.	Residences.
Hugh Baxter	Market street.
Parker Merrill	San Francisco.
A. P. Anderson	do
T. Twohey	326 Third Street.
James Dealey	524 Mission street.
Michael Culligan	218 Ritch street.
H. Scholten	164 Clara street.
Henry Hughes	Freelon street.
Terrence Sullivan	125 Fourth street.
Louis Mowry	721 Sansom street.
Isaac Leipsig	Pine street.
James Tobin	Mission street.
James Stewart	Fourth street.
John Corcoran	558 Howard street.
William R. Clark	Dr. Smith's Water Cure, corner California and Dupont streets.
I. W. Cornan	San Francisco.
J. D. Brosman	150 Tehama street.
W. S. O'Brien	Seventh street, south of Brannan.
L. Cunningham	413 Stevenson street.
John J. Armstrong	437 Minna street.
Richard Cuffe	326 Mission street.
John J. Kearney	536 Howard street.
John Quigley	Fifth street.
Richard Walsh	San Francisco.
John O. N. Smith	Minna street.
William L. Dickenson	San Francisco.
John Leonard	Mission street.
E. B. Cary	375 Minna street.
J. Cabalin	271 Stevenson street.
M. Brosnan	King street.
John G. Lacy	54 Louisa street
Thomas F. O'Brien	San Francisco.
Paul Odermatt	11 O'Farrell alley.
Henry Joseph Brown	253 Jessie street.
Michael Hart	70 Natoma street.
P. McEntire	San Francisco.
Matthew Downing	23 Louisa street.
Peter Daly	242 Minna street.
P. Baley	21 Seventh street.
Mathew O'Halloran	Menlo Park.
Charles Sweeney	Howard street.
James Larell	Howard street.
Michael Crein	48 Louisa street.
John Murphy	San Francisco.
Timothy Lynch	6 Howard street.
John Nahely	Sixth and Brannan streets.
Terry Keans	Sixth and Brannan streets.
John Callahan	Sixth and Brannan streets.
James Callahan	Sixth and Brannan streets.
Corny Crowley	334 Third street.

Names.

Residences.

Michael Canty.....	28 Louisa street.
John E. McHugh.....	8 Noble place.
John Flanagan.....	59 Clementina street.
Martin F. Kearney.....	59 Clementina street.
Michael Burnes	59 Clementina street.
James Morrissy.....	12 Everett street.
Michael Mulloony.....	12 Everett street.
James Finnegan.....	527 Mission street.
Thomas Pursell.....	729 Jessie street.
Barney Flynn.....	729 Jessie street.
William Kennedy.....	19 Folsom street.
Milton Thayers.....	327 Folsom street.
Charles Brewer	219 Mission street.
Alexander Stevenson	15 Folsom street.
James Scully.....	613 Brannan street.
Thomas Flemming.....	907 Brannan.
William Healy.....	10 Stuart street.
Martin Ryan.....	197 Noble place.
Mathew Joyce.....	Folsom street.
John Kelly	17 Jessie street.
Miles Doran.....	132 Stevenson.
James Manning.....	13 Everett street.
Patrick Martin.....	510 Brannan street.
James Fitzpatrick.....	312 Minna.
Miles Rierdan.....	132 Brannan.
Patrick Foye.....	8 Sherwood place.
Coleman Caulan.....	139 Minna street.
James Coleman.....	Clementina street.
William Brannan.....	73 Folsom street.
James Monaghan.....	Jones street
Martin Quigley.....	103 Natoma street.
William Flaherty.....	Mission street.
Thomas Fitzgerald.....	do
James Canavan.....	Folsom street.
Henry Rider.....	do
Martin Healy.....	32 Folsom street.
William J. Burke	59 Folsom street.
Martin Glynn	Jones alley.
Timothy Golvan.....	Third street.
Martin Reilly.....	do
James Farley.....	do
Martin Mullen.....	705 Mission street.
Michael Wall	Jessie street.
William Cosgrove.....	do
James Frances.....	Jones alley.
James Quinn.....	do
Thomas T. Pickett.....	Dora street.
Charles Newman.....	741 Mission street.
Martin Tragley.....	Folsom street.
Michael Tobin.....	Bryant street.
Charley Nicholson.....	Third street.

Names.	Residences.
Martin Newgate.....	Bryant street.
Thomas Prendergast.....	Silver street.
Martin Connors.....	do
Bernard Conlan.....	San Francisco.
Barney Jones	First avenue.
Pliny Jackes.....	Russ street.
Kapel Oram.....	300 Seventh street.
John T. Larkin.....	719 Brannan street.
Martin Fowler.....	Jessie street.
Anthony Calnon.....	do
John H. Cunningham.....	27 Dora street.
Jeremiah O. Sullivan.....	Jessie street.
Michael G. Ogden.....	Market street.
Charles Powers.....	Minna street.
Michael W. Dolan.....	North Beach.
Timothy M. Peters.....	do
John T. Golden	do
Michael Burke.....	Steuart street.
David Summerly.....	do
Austin Gray.....	do
Denis Powers.....	do
L. G. Galligar.....	do
P. L. Williamson.....	do
Martin Herward.....	do
James Stanton.....	do
Ezekiel Stout.....	do
Miles J. Bray.....	Silver street.
Edward Fennesy.....	Everett street.
James S. Haskel.....	do
Michael Flatley.....	do
Thomas Dolan.....	Minna street.
Michael Ryan.....	do
P. J. Albright.....	Belden Place.
Michael Henry.....	do
Arthur McGuigin	St. Mary's Place.
Fredrick Smidths	do
Julius Armstein.....	Brannan street.
Moses Y. Ambrose.....	Harrison street.
Mortimor Jacksen.....	do
James Albredth.....	do
Andrew S. Jackson.....	do
Julius Dunn Clark.....	do
Anthon Brown	Brannan street.
Michael J. McClusky	739 Folsom street.
Denis Y. Newmas.....	Folsom street.
Arthur Bradley	193 Clara street.
James W. Noonan.....	Clara street.
Peter T. Marren	do
Thomas H. Morison	do
Thomas Noonan.....	Dora street.
John Skerrett.....	San Francisco.

Names.	Residences.
Amanuel Hermena.....	Brannan street.
Martin J. Corcoran.....	do
Michael Dooly.....	do
Alvisa F. Llysut.....	do
D. J. Collins.....	Minna street.
Martin Dougherty.....	Silver street.
Anthony Miller.....	do
Patrick C. Hobin.....	Howard street.
Michael S. Smith.....	Folsom street.
John O'Neale.....	do
Fredrick Slouch.....	Fremont street.
Martin W. Shew.....	do
Andrew Walton.....	507 Mission street.
Martin S. Tylor.....	161 Folsom street.
James H. Barnes.....	17 Jones alley.
H. W. Wright.....	Howard street.
James P. Durkin.....	Clementina street.
Charles Fisher.....	do
Michael S. Burke.....	do
Joseph Usher.....	Broadway street.
P. McCue.....	do
Nicholas Ward.....	do
Anthony Holleran.....	do
James Henry Gleeson.....	do
Michael Rodgers.....	Albert place.
Mark Dunbar.....	Main street.
Francis Ordsteen.....	do
Walter Smith.....	do
Henry F. Warren.....	do
B. P. Butler.....	do
J. K. Butler.....	do
George W. Anderson.....	do
Martin McHenry.....	do
Terrence O'Brien.....	do
Martin Costello.....	do
George Brightmore.....	Howard street.
James Daniels.....	do
Thomas S. Winters.....	do
S. F. Wetherby.....	Harrison street.
Michael Bradly.....	Bryant street.
Milton Walters.....	do
Charles J. Bradford.....	do
Walton Q. Morse.....	do
Andrew Fahy.....	do
Edmond Wheeler.....	do
Michael Coogan.....	Folsom street.
Alvide Pemberton.....	do
D. F. Stokes.....	719 Folsom street.
Thomas J. Crowley.....	Jessie street.

Names.	Residences.
John Moriarty.....	711 Folsom street.
James Conden	do
Peter Hegan	Second street.
William Henderson.....	do
Thomas Rochford Blair.....	do
Michael Powers.....	do
Thomas McNamara	do
George Winecoop	Brannan street.
Martin Waldron.....	do
Peter S. Slocum.....	do
Martin McNerve.....	Folsom street.
Michael P. Hawkins.....	do
Andrew Mitchell.....	do
Henry S. Blair.....	Tehama street.
Martin Trench.....	do
Joseph W. Arthurs.....	Third street.
Michael J. Edmonds.....	do
D. Murray.....	do
J. S. Shannon	Noble Place.
S. F. Lucas.....	do
Luke Flemming.....	Market street.
Stéphen Colbert.....	Minna street.
Albert T. Willis.....	217 Sutter street.
Michael Henry Small.....	Sutter street.
Martin S. Condon	Sacramento street.
William F. Paul.....	do
James Fitzpatrick.....	Market street.
William W. Gibbons.....	167 Fourth street.
Michael Van Vleet.....	264 Fourth street.
Charles Miller	732 Mission street.
Martin Whealin.....	602 Mission street.
Thaddeus Fullerton	304 First street
Martin Gildea.....	207 First street.
John Fitzgerald.....	First street.
Michael Martin	do
Timothy McNamara	Second street.
John P. Duffy.....	do
George F. Salisbury.....	do
James Fogarty.....	do
William Anderson.....	do
Martin J. Haskill.....	201 First street.
Gorseff Wallace	Thirteenth street.
Martin Tinerty.....	Thirteenth street.
Timothy Flynn.....	217 Mission street.
John T. Steward.....	Noble Place.
James Howard.....	Lick alley.
George Tibbits.....	Ecker street.
Miles Himfield.....	Ecker street.
Adam Vichers	Ecker street.
Miles Grogan.....	Lick alley.
Joseph Gilfoile.....	13 Sumner street.

Names.	Residences.
Michael Henderson.....	13 Sumner street.
Adam Hertchell.....	13 Sumner street.
Thomas Brannan	370 Brannan street.
Michael T. Ryan.....	275 Minna street.
Herbert Ford.....	719 Folsom street.
Oliver T. Merritt.....	970 Folsom street.
Martin K. Smith.....	207 Eighth street.
Michael Dohan.....	207 Eighth street.
John Tyler.....	207 Eighth street.
William Ogden.....	360 Fourth street.
S. O. Sterne.....	210 Third street.
Michael O'Shea.....	374 Third street.
John McCluskey.....	106 Second street.
James T. Merritt.....	234 Third street.
Barney Mulligan.....	917 Folsom street.
B. Cooligan.....	267 Minna street.
Michael Finnegan.....	Minna street.
James C. Lamb.....	Jessie street.
Oliver Brewster.....	South Park.
Thomas Burton.....	South Park.
Michael Quirk.....	South Park.
James Kavenagh.....	Bryant street.
Mark S. Tields.....	Bryant street.
M. Slater.....	399 Bryant street.
Morgan Shiner.....	Bryant street.
A. P. Galligan.....	Howard street.
Michael Fynn.....	Jessie street.
Michael Ford.....	719 Market street.
Alexander McNabb	Howard street.
James Haskel	Howard street.
Jonas Butchel.....	417 Brannan street.
Frederick Murteh.....	Brannan street.
James Sullivan.....	315 Seventh street.
Martin O'Farrell	53 Dora street.
Michael Kincade.....	207 Seventh street.
James Burke.....	309 Seventh street.
Patrick Murphy.....	Eighth street.
James Winterfield.....	230 Sixth street.
A. Nutsell.....	401 Sixth street.
Martin Smith.....	San Francisco.
Hubert Williams.....	Seventh street.
Martin Hopkins.....	do
Edward Riely.....	First street.
James Finley	127 Fourth street.
Thomas Joice.....	43 Everett street.
Charles Glinn.....	Everett street.
Thomas Parker.....	Minna.
Nicholas Ford.....	Stevenson street.
William Walsh.....	do
Michael Mulloy	Fourth street.
Denis Houlehan.....	do

Names.	Residences.
Joseph Ferris.....	Howard street.
Martin Sloper.....	Seventeenth street.
William Paterson.....	Mission.
Michael Stevens.....	14 Fifth street.
Nicholas Vinson	Albert place.
Stephen Miller.....	do
James Maloney.....	Broadway.
J. A. McCune.....	193 Steuart street.
S. T. Collett.....	210 Steuart street.
Michael Pennider.....	Steuart street.
David Collison.....	do
Henry T. Smith.....	Fremont street.
James Wallace.....	Third street.
Malachy Hasset.....	do
Patrick McDermott	Clay street.
Michael Darcy	do
James Fowler.....	Third street.
George McAdams.....	do
Henry Powell.....	261 Third street.
Martin Kennedy.....	217 Tehama street.
Frederick S. Waller.....	209 Kearny street.
William Beatchy.....	Albert place.
J. W. Slimot.....	San Francisco.
Michael O'Brien	Jessie street.
James O'Brien.....	Corner First and Mission.
James Clasky... ..	Seventh street.
Michael Add.....	Seventh and Minna.
Anthony Supple	417 Third street.
Frederick Church	307 Third street.
Marien Alberstine.....	296 Third street.
Michael Devine.....	do
James Devine.....	do
William Nowlan	281 Minna.
John Durie Cusheon.....	217 Stevenson street.
J. O'Leary	Russ House.
M. B. French.....	San Francisco.
George P. Rowane.....	530 Tehama street.
George Lewis.....	San Francisco.
Thomas C. Ramsey.....	San Francisco.
Walter Genning.	310 Third street.
James Shaughnessy.. ..	Eleventh street.
John Rogers.....	Fourth street.
Michael Flaherty.....	570 Brannan street.
J. B. Fair.....	340 Brannan street.
Michael Quigly.....	Howard street.
Albert H. Jackson.....	716 Howard street.
William Giles.....	301 Brannan street.
John Hayes.....	261 Seventh street.
Thomas W. Byder.....	136 Folsom street.
Michael Francis.....	San Francisco.
Julian Powell.....	71 Geary street.

Names.	Residences.
Dr. Jones.....	O'Farrell street.
Martin Albright.....	San Francisco.
James Cavanaugh.....	Seventh street.
Thomas W. Purcill.....	Fourth street.
Michael Coyne.....	Chesley place.
Daniel Fogarty.....	261 Minna street.
James Hoper	490 Fourth street.
William Cloonan.....	302 Fourth street.
George Flemming.....	Seventeenth street.
Thomas Bulger.....	Carroll place.
Orpheus Bannister.....	Third street.
Bryan Cloonan.....	476 Folsom street.
William Pinder.....	761 Folsom street.
Mintor Lafrutch.....	461 Folsom street.
Augustus Plover.....	Market street.
Thomas Joyce.....	Lick alley.
Bryan Adea.....	Albert place.
Oro Salina.. .	Brannan street.
Thomas Sullivan.....	Anthony place.
Michael Smith.....	do
Michael Powers.....	Stevenson street.
Patrick O'Grady.....	do
John Hartigan.....	do
Michael Shanahan.....	Minna street.
James F. Ryan.....	Jessie street.
James Brewster.....	719 Howard street.
William Prickling.....	Steuart street.
Joseph Inchbaw.....	do
Steven Sullivan	Folsom street.
William Hopkins.....	San Francisco.
John S. Prindevell.....	Lick alley.
W P. Heart.....	Third street.
Charles O'Riely.....	Third street.
Martin Fehely.....	Second street.
Austin T. Flood.....	Fourth street.
William Mackeson.....	Fourth street.
B. Scanlon.....	Fourth street.
J. W. Short.....	Filbert place.
W. F. Franklin.....	609 Folsom street.
John Powers.....	Jessie street.
Thomas F. Kelly.....	Howard street.
M. Ploddy.....	261 Fourth street.
William Brecket.....	Powell street.
Martin Fowler.....	Filbert place.
Adam Schultz.....	Howard Court.
Frank McManana.....	7 Dora street.
Timothy O'Calahan.....	517 Jessie street.
Martin Van Lier.....	Corner Seventh and Bryant.
James W. Van Voras.....	Silver street.
Markus J. Anderson.....	Howard street.
John S. Haskel.....	Howard street.

Names.	Residences.
Maritio St. Alvroo.....	Howard street.
Austin F. Blake.....	Howard street.
James Coughlin.....	Silver street.
Daniel S. Summerly.....	Silver street.
Henry S. O'Keefe.....	Brannan street.
S. S. Smithfield.....	Bryant street.
P. I. Melody.....	Clara street.
Thomas Melody.....	Clara street.
James S. Burnes.....	Minna street.
John Hennery Frawley.....	473 Minna street.
Martin McAndrew.....	Stevenson street.
Francis S. Pinkerton....	Madison avenue.
J. P. Davis.....	Howard street.
Michael J. Ferris....	Howard Court.
James Travers.....	Milton Place.
Martin S. Fowler.....	Milton Place.
James F. Rotchford	Market street.
Anthony Flicer	St. Mark's Place.
James W. Bamson.....	St. Mark's Place.
Warden J. Fowler.....	St. Mark's Place.
Joseph M. Haskell.....	364 Market street.
Simon O'Leary.....	132 First street.
Paul Sheriden....	132 First street.
Michael O'Mealy.....	do
John Burns.....	do
Hugh Green.....	do
Daniel Morgan..	do
Peter Morgan.....	do
Joseph Spellman.....	Mission street.
Peter W. Ford..	do
J. Murphy.....	do
William F. Hackett	do
P. F. W. Ryan.....	do
Aurthur Mullory.....	Natoma street.
George Cassidy.....	do
Henry S. Beecher	do
Martin L. Nugent.....	do
James F. Donohue.....	do
Michael D. Fennerty	do
Jerome T. Silver.....	do
Anthony O'Mealy.....	Tehama street.
Martin N. Costillo.....	Mission street.
Patrick Costillo.....	do
Henry L. Wencle	do
George Fowler..	Fremont street.
Hennery A. Fisher	do
Martinis Hooper.....	do
Thomas Henry O'Brien.....	Steuart street.
Martin Coleman.....	do
Michael Flattery.....	Everett street.
Tim. O'Brien	Jones alley.

Names.	Residences.
Michael T. Smith	17 St. Ann place.
John Dorsey.....	Minna street.
Dennis O'Calihan	73 Jones alley.
Martin Maloway.....	169 Howard street.
Thomas Carrick.....	Sansom street.
Alexander Powell.....	do
Malichy Flynn.....	Tehama street.
Thurston Parkman.....	Sacramento street.
James Finnegan.....	Jessie street.
Maryetta Signora	Stevenson street.
James Birmingham	Vallejo street.
Malachy Flemming.....	do
Maritio Contiaro.....	109 Steuart street.
Thomas Freland	169 Folsom street.
Denis Hoagland.....	398 Folsom street.
James Donovan	9 Stevenson.
John Fortiscue.....	759 Mission.
John Parkinson.....	10 Minna.
Michael Cannon.....	Tehama street.
Ulick McAndrew.....	923 Louisa street.
Morgan Sullivan.....	37 Jessie street.
Stivers L. Freeland.....	2 Everett street.
Solomon Harris.....	Lick Alley.
Thomas Jefferson	327 Clara street.
Martin Clemins.....	214 Sacramento street.
Martin O'leveer.....	213 Sacramento street.
James Lannon.....	932 Howard.
Charles Freeman.....	269 Minna.
Thomas Brimigum	1121 Mission.
John Pendleton	781 Brannan.
Michael Coleman.....	17 Stevenson street.
Nicholas Walsh	163 Stevenson street.
Syrus Dunn.....	274 Howard street.
Albert Loyd.....	369 St. Mary street.
James Fleming.....	Dora street.
Martin Falkner	168 Minna street.
Sampson Rogers.....	341 Market.
Thadeus Flanagan.....	207 Folsom.
Martin Twohy.....	36 Clay street.
James Costillo.....	46 Clay street.
William Prindleville	789 Mason street.
James Fitzgibbons	Sixteenth street.
Alfred Howley.....	do
James Morrissy.....	Everett street.
Martin F. Bolger.....	631 Jessie street.
Thomas Corcoran	207 Jessie street
Martin Van Vleet.....	Eleventh street.
James W. Sennett.....	183 Bryant street.
Christopher Bowers	362 Bryant street.
James H. Fowler.....	Corner Sansom and Market.
James Walsh	113 Steuart street.

Names.	Residences.
Martin Scott.....	Steuart street.
James McCoy.....	Hayes street.
John P. Donnelly.....	Brannan street.
Miles Emmett.....	do
Fredrick Miller.....	do
Michel Farrelly.....	413 Brannan street.
Martin Bohin.....	247 Jessie street.
William Sullivan.....	416 Mission street.
Garrett Doyle.....	San Francisco.
Tim. Danily.....	do
Daniel Dineen.....	do
John Lowth.....	do
William Wynne.....	do
John Sellery.....	do
William Halpin.....	do
David Reilly.....	do
Richard Tobin.....	do
Patrick Gough.....	do
P. T. Shenden.....	do
James Wall.....	do
William Ryan.....	do
Michael McCabe.....	do
P. McHe ity.....	do
Bernard Carolon.....	159 Minna street.
Michael Kelly.....	San Francisco.
Patrick A. Sullivan.....	do
Timothy Toby.....	do
Edward Byrnes.....	do
Spreckles & Co.....	do
T. Hagemann.....	do
M. O. Regan.....	do
Denis O'Brien.....	do
William Masterson.....	Northwest corner of Fourth and Minna.
Bernard McConville.....	Folsom and Beale streets.
O. C. Miller.....	601 California street.
Arthur Kelly.....	San Francisco.
Patrick Holland.....	do
S. Kohlman.....	do
E. B. Lazalle.....	909 Kearny.
J. Riordan.....	San Francisco.
M. Reynolds.....	722 O'Farrell street.
Edward McKiernor.....	133 Folsom.
Thomas Dunn.....	San Francisco.
L. McCarty.....	228 O'Farrell street.
James Johnson.....	197 Fourth street.
Thomas Sullivan.....	364 Jessie street.
George W. Morrill.....	San Francisco.
J. W. Wallace.....	9 Geary street.
Fredrick Miller.....	217 Stevenson street.
James Renfroe.....	209 Montgomery street.

Names.	Residences.
Jerry Dixon.....	95 Montgomery street.
F. B. Ketchum.....	428 Natoma.
Alfred W. Drelinger.....	69 St. Mary's place.
Joseph Gillett.....	173 First street.
James Gee.....	Natoma street.
Martin Flaherty.....	368 Natoma street.
Michael Delany.....	St. Mark's place.
James Hogan.....	12 Noble place.
John Kehoe.....	Third street.
Willard Anthony.....	Market street.
Morgan Mullan.....	51 Clementina.
Arthur Pritzell.....	91 Maine street.
Walter Hays.....	716 Bush street.
Timothy Crowley.....	239 Minna street.
Thomas Carroll.....	269 Stevenson street.
John Hickey.....	230 Main street.
Thomas McKlusky.....	309 Geary street.
Thomas Egan.....	177 Jessie street.
Michael Coreoran.....	549 Bryant street.
Michael H. Flood.....	133 Dora street.
James Walsh.....	Sutter street
Andrew Smith.....	414 Beal street.
John L. Gray.....	Elis street.
William Toomy.....	Natoma street.
John O'Keeffe.....	San Francisco.
Edward H. Ivoy.....	do
M. Whelan.....	311 Clementina street.
H. Wempe.....	San Francisco.
John C. Buckmaster.....	do
Francis A. Odermatt.....	10 O'Farrell street.
D. Horgan.....	Southwest corner Eddy and Bu- chanan streets.
D. E. Hogan.....	Moss street.
Owen Crean.....	San Francisco.
Michael Cahen.....	do
John Douglass.....	Corner Brannan and Sixth.
John O'Kane.....	508 Brannan street.
Daniel Horgan.....	1 Zoe place.
Bartholomew Wren.....	San Francisco.
Patrick Haughey.....	do
John Flynn.....	do
John Osmond.....	do
Jeremiah J. Donovan.....	64 and 66 First street.
James J. Hart.....	do
James O'Hara.....	730 Harrison street.
W. Fleming.....	51 Clementina street.
Patrick Maguire.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Heart.....	530 Mission street.
Thomas Quin.....	362 Third street.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas Dougan.....	San Francisco.
Dr. B. H. Cowan.....	do
Roger Groom.....	2 Haywood street.
John McDevitt.....	San Francisco.
H. Bruggeman.....	do
Bernard O'Connor.....	do
William Noonan.....	do
Patrick Landus.....	do
John Cummings.....	12 Antonio street.
Peter Clancy.....	do
Daniel Sheehan.....	455 Minna street.
David Buckley.....	569 Mission street.
Robert Drought.....	do
Lawrence Walsh.....	423 Clementina street.
Charles E. Broad.....	244 Minna street.
N. J. Jones.....	615 Larkin street.
James Kane.....	12 Natoma street.
Nicholas Willoughby.....	227 Second street
Patrick Byrne.....	324 Tehama street.
Thomas Lynch.....	34 Minna street.
John McCormick.....	118 Gilbert street.
Edward Duffy.....	268 Tehama street.
Patrick Cosgrove.....	356 Third street.
Aulbey Foster.....	201 Minna street.
Michael O'Grady.....	364 Folsom street.
Thomas Green.....	San Francisco.
William McNamara.....	do
Robert Shea.....	do
James Ryan.....	do
William Hogan.....	do
H. S. Murphy.....	do
Robert Davis.....	21 Everett street.
John Kenny.....	136 Natoma street.
M. Lynch.....	524 Broadway.
Thomas D O'Connor.....	Russ House.
John Lyons.....	109 Dora street.
Edward Cleary.....	833 Folsom street.
John Collins.....	Gilbert street.
Nicholas Lennon.....	3 Beale place.
Jeremiah Crawley.....	210 Clara street.
John Sands.....	28 Tehama street.
Joseph Monks.....	San Francisco.
Charles Hinkel.....	do
Philip Callaghan.....	419 Fifth street.
James Donahoe.....	552 Natoma street.
John Moore.....	439 Natoma street.
John J. Carroll.....	San Francisco.
Patrick Sullivan.....	137 Minna street.
Thomas Birmingham.....	20 Sansom street.
Charles Howland.....	Market street.
Julius Butler.....	17 Main street.

Names.	Residences.
Patrick Barry.....	649 Stevenson street.
Michael Wall.....	Jessie street.
Michael McDonnell.....	do
Patrick Wade.....	Mission street.
Alfoncis Padro.....	Steuart street.
Charles Melville.....	Fremont street.
Thomas J. Kelly.....	do
W. T. Fitzsimonds.....	117 Fremont street.
Feederick Truarch.....	214 Fremont street.
James W. Threadwell.....	Market street.
James F. Hodgkins.....	Third street.
John L. Duffy ..	Third street.
James L. Hennissy.....	15 St. Mark place.
James K. Smith.....	Hunt street.
Alfred Winfield	Market street.
Dennis M Sullivan.....	do
Luke Flinn.....	Jessie street.
James T. Galvin	Folsom street.
John McHugh.....	Main street.
George Halpin.....	413 Tehama street.
Michael Byrne.....	132 First street.
John Brady	349 Tehama street.
John Gough	13 Clinton street.
William Bennett.....	17 Clinton street.
Cormac Carle	347 Minna street.
P. Beretta.....	109 Minna street.
John Dowling.....	110 Fourth street.
Thomas Dolan.....	34 Minna street.
J. O'Mahony.....	425 Stevenson street.
M. Thent.....	426 Howard street.
D. Mugan	522 Turk street.
Michael Harrigan	Zoe street.
John E. Smith.....	48 Sansom street.
M. Burns.....	49 Minna street.
Michael Fallon.....	Folsom street.
John Flaherty.....	177 Jessie street.
William Cummins.....	346 Folsom street.
Lawrence Fahy.....	Brannan street.
Patrick Coleman.....	133 Clary street.
Denis Dolin.....	12 Zoe street.
Alexander Flood.....	34 Welsh street.
Michael Curley.....	45 Louisa street.
Nicholas Brown	Brannan street.
Albert Miller	Louisa street.
John Moore.....	Kelsey street.
Michael Hobert.....	2 Jessie street.
Thomas O'Brien	41 Louisa street.
William Fischer.....	837 Dupont.
Henry Malone.....	Corner Geary and Hyde streets.
S. P. Cohn	639 Stevenson street.
Lawrence Green	122 Oak street, Hayes Valley.

Names.	Residences.
John Kelly	268 Minna street.
James Kelly.....	317 Oak street.
John Harris	Central House, Broadway.
Thomas Connor.....	720 Market street.
Edward Carroll.....	538 Howard street.
Richard Casey.....	561 Bryant street.
S. Lafaille.....	925 Market street.
Michael McDonough.....	Mission street.
John Byrnes.....	6 O'Farrell place.
Jeremiah Sullivan.....	Minna street.
George C. Conner.....	216 Minna street.
James Shanon.....	10 Noble place.
John F. Fitzgerald.....	Corner Second and Stevenson.
John W. Connely.....	1010 Larkin street, between Post and Sutter streets.
John Munew.....	961 Bryant street.
John Noonan.....	173 Minna street.
Richard Bishop.....	421 Vallejo street.
James Yuill.....	4 Fourth street.
Timothy Flanigan.....	17 Minna street.
Patrick Quinn.....	28 Clarice place.
Patrick Bradley.....	130 Shipley street.
Patrick McGuire.....	First street.
Terence Brady.....	120 Fourth street.
Thomas Brannan.....	45 Minna street.
William Brogan.....	Fifth street.
Michael Carlen.....	243 Mission street.
Martin Mooney.....	913 Mission street.
James Gibbons.....	26 Fourth street.
Thomas Orr.....	715 Mission street.
Michael Clooney.....	212 Clara street.
Timothy Lynch.....	28 Ritch street.
Martin Gleason.....	do
James O'Brien.....	do
Peter Quinn.....	Turk and Fillmore streets.
Michael Garrick.....	820 Folsom street.
John Whelihan.....	3 Brooks street.
Thomas McIntyre.....	Corner Powell and California.
George Lawlor.....	Lick House.
B. Bounman.....	1120 Howard street.
Daniel McKay.....	San Francisco.
Timothy McAuliffe.....	do
John B. Goldston.....	101 Market street.
Peter Difley.....	716 O'Farrell street.
Michael Cunningham.....	Clark and Drumm streets.
Joseph Plunkett.....	318 Clementina street.
P. Ryan.....	353 Brannan street.
Peter Griffin.....	247 Perry street.
Dennis Grady.....	Gilbert street, below Brannan.
John Clifford.....	61 Fifth street.
James Calligan.....	Gilbert street, near Brannan.

Names.	Residences.
Charles R. Brown.....	San Francisco.
Thomas Brennan.....	11 Ritch street.
J. H. Dininères.....	Sixteenth street.
Martin Kelly.....	247 Stevenson street.
Michael Breen.....	43 Ritch street.
William Gleeson.....	Tulare street, near Franklin.
J. J. Butler.....	Wetmore place.
Rith Coghlon.....	313 Tehama street.
Thomas Cally.....	312 Mission street.
Martin Doyle.....	140 Shipley street.
P. B. Kennedy.....	Kearny street.
B. M. Flynn.....	Brannan street.
W. H. Quinn.....	13 Louisa street.
M. Walsh.....	San Francisco.
John C. Cassidy.....	do
C. O'Brien.....	756 Harrison street.
John Jones.....	Cor. Broderick and Sixth.
Thomas McGinnis.....	260 Jessie street.
Gustave A. Scott.....	Corner Market and Ellis.
M. G. Conway.....	767 Market street.
J. W. Golden.....	709 Market street.
Peter Smith.....	17 Natoma street.
Thomas McGuire.....	139 Vallejo street.
William R. Hall.....	North Beach.
Thomas Horan.....	17 Fourth street.
George O'Connor.....	330 Jessie street.
Chames O'Brene.....	40 Fifth street.
Andrew Dunn.....	Brannan street.
J. M. Marks.....	113 Eddy street.
Timothy Walsh.....	117 Folsom street.
James Hanly.....	213 Minna street.
William J. Hassett.....	213 Fourth street.
R. E. Dowdall.....	5 Hampton place.
Peter Creig.....	823 Market.
G. Fern.....	310 Mason.
Robert Gill.....	310 Folsom street.
Michael Sheil.....	227 Mission street.
Charles Peterson.....	210 Fifth street.
John McCann.....	302 Tehama street.
Martin Francis.....	701 Mission street.
John Dunnaver.....	264 Clementina street.
Thomas Dunnaver.....	do
J. V. Andler.....	469 Third street.
B. Clancey.....	551 Mission street.
James C. Tracy.....	754 Mission street.
Martin Dooras.....	320 Third street.
L. Gunte.....	Oak street.
Peter Shugh.....	Eleventh street.
Henry Gantz.....	Third street.
Nicholas Byrne.....	247 Stevenson.
Cornelius O'Neill.....	227 Stevenson street.

Names.	Residences.
William Harding.....	125 Third street.
T. T. McAuliff.....	Fourth and Market.
Daniel Reed.....	1138 Market street.
William McGoldrick	127 Morton street.
James McCan.....	2 Noble place.
John Carrol.....	233 Jessie street.
James Anderson	19 Jessie street.
Charley Fritz.....	17 Clementina street.
John Hurly	7 Natoma street.
Giles Lambert	469 Mission street.
Thomas Cody.....	213 Morton street.
Charles Rodden.....	34 Minna street.
H. M. Simpson.....	Hayes Valley.
Shamus Asthore.....	45 Jessie street.
P. B. Kennedy.....	Corner Larkin and Ellis.
Timothy Murphy.....	145 Mission street.
D. G. Denaley.....	San Francisco.
John G. Gillinvy.....	do
George Mellspaugh.....	106 Walsh street.
Michael C. Boland.....	263 Minna street.
Daniel Collins.....	577 Minna street.
John McDonnel.....	20 Howard Court.
John Dure.....	108 Third street.
Robert R. McCann.....	Howard street, between First and Second.
Patrick Regan.....	Folsom and Reed streets.
Thomas Brennan.....	777 Market street.
John Meden.....	San Francisco.
James L. Lillis.....	208 Seventh street.
S. Neill.....	165 Minna street.
Daniel J. Sullivan	765 Market street.
William Madden.....	Jessie street.
Patrick Conry.....	Thirteenth avenue.
Edward Dempsey	812 Ellis street.
Martin Connolly	Brannan street.
Thomas Martin	310 Brannan street.
Peter Rooney.....	Minna street.
Martin Glynn.....	Zoe street.
Denis Lary.....	410 Minna street.
Bryan Ward.....	612 Jessie street.
George M. Langford.....	do
Preston Walters.....	do
James Kaneen.....	342 Jessie street.
Thomas Savage.....	Bryant street.
Orin Simple.....	204 Brannan.
Mark Gibbons.....	Everett street.
Simon Hays.....	371 Mission street.
John W. Hays.....	Brannan street.
Lawrence Flood	361 Howard street.
J. M. Pierson.....	217 Natoma street.
Albert Pierce.....	Seventh street.

Names.	Residences.
William Vincint.....	St Mark place.
T. S. Hartigan.....	do
William Prendeville.....	Corner Sixth and Minna.
Michael Foley.....	San Francisco.
Thomas L. Foley.....	do
James Slattery.....	do
Thomas Ingram.....	do
William Knight.....	do
George N. Fifield.....	Sacramento street.
William H. Story.....	217 Third street.
Anthony Miller.....	Seventh street.
Martin Fox.....	Eleventh street.
Michael Morny.....	do
John Wallace.....	1131 Mission.
Martin Tierney.....	706 Mission.
David Roche.....	Fourth street.
William Martin.....	Anthony street.
Michael Kelly.....	Mission street.
James Kelly.....	do
Denis McHugh.....	Natoma street.
Michael S. Willey.....	Minna street.
Daniel M. Roche.....	Jessie street.
Martin Scoggins.....	San Francisco.
D J. Murphy.....	Second street.
Michael Murphy.....	do
James O'Brien.....	Jessie street.
Peter McGuire.....	do
Jerry M. Moriarty.....	do
Martin J. Lyons.....	do
Bradford S. Lyman.....	Fourth street.
W. N. Nightingil.....	do
George Tarpy.....	do
Luther Melvin.....	Brannan street.
Martin Dolan.....	do
Peter L. Foley.....	Howard street.
Martin C. Homes.....	do
Franklin Beninger.....	Fourth street.
John Mulvany.....	Fourth street.
William Lafflin.....	do
Ephraim Harris.....	Third street.
Joseph Harris.....	do
Eli Harris.....	do
Morgan Filton.....	401 Minna street.
Michael Brown.....	Milton place.
P. McDermott.....	212 Tehama street.
Bernard Tiernay.....	13 Clara street.
Patrick Quirk.....	14 Noble place.
Herman Dorscher.....	138 Third street.
William Hoeyes.....	12 Sherwood place.
James Gallagher.....	207 Third street.
John Carroll.....	Mission street.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas Bellmer.....	244 Clara street.
H. T. Murphy.....	4 Everett street.
Peter Teeny.....	83 Stevenson street.
John O'Donnell.....	127 Third street.
John Darey.....	235 Minna street.
Richard O'Brien.....	127 Third street.
William Healy.....	65 Stevenson street.
Martin Ryan.....	127 Third street.
John Coughlin.....	4 Martha place.
P. McAlan.....	do
Thomas Morrissey.....	7 Everett street.
Jeremiah Sullivan.....	13 Sutter street.
James Healy.....	615 Hyde street.
James Weare.....	127 Mission street.
James Phillips.....	117 Minna street.
Patrick Lyons.....	61 Shipley street.
P. J. Owens.....	San Francisco.
L. Duffy.....	33 Stevenson street.
Frank Duffy.....	do
John O'Donnell.....	San Francisco.
James O'Brien.....	do
Henry Dorcey.....	224 Minna street.
Colman Conly.....	38 Jessie street.
James Murphy.....	53 Jessie street.
John Corrigan.....	40 Minna street.
A. Towers.....	740 Pacific street.
William Hodgkins.....	245 Tehama street.
Luke Agnew.....	747 Howard street.
G. B. Wood.....	651 Howard street.
J. E. Veies.....	356 Third street.
H. Burns.....	210 Third street.
Charles Ludington.....	215 Tehama street.
Till A. Burnes.....	719 Howard street.
Frederick H. Stanley.....	30 Natoma street.
Alfred J. Fritz.....	168 Perry street.
John C. Paul.....	9 Clara street.
John Appenhims.....	721 Howard street.
Edward S. McCord.....	246 Ritch.
M. C. Jordan.....	747 Howard.
M. J. Hughes.....	5 Verona street.
B. K. Sheridan.....	Corner Howard and Third.
Thomas P. Canham.....	3 Tehama.
James Houseman.....	41 Clementina street.
William Hicox.....	28 Clary street.
Daniel L. Hawes.....	Howard and Third.
D. E. Doyle.....	Ninth and Mission streets.
Luke D. Doyle.....	do
W. Wilkinson.....	320 Eighth street.
John J. Wilkinson.....	32 Rausch street.
J. T. Ryder.....	20 DeBoom street.
J. Haughey.....	23 Minna street.

Names.	Residences.
M. F. Bassity	211 Minna street.
Austin Keely.....	745 Howard street.
James J. Blivin.....	821 Folsom street.
George E. Bowman	158 Tehama street.
Edward Rush.....	215 Tehama street.
William E. Lyons.....	151 Bryant street.
M. E. Thompson.....	709 Folsom street.
R. C. Rafford	Corner Second and Mission.
George Woolf.....	264 Third street.
William Kilpatrick.....	Howard and Third street.
Daniel W. Whepley	do
E. L. Smith.....	do
John Carruthers	Sacramento street, between Mason and Taylor.
A. M. Honolly.....	417 Bryant street.
Charles Gailhan.....	507 Pine street.
John Sullivan.....	1051 Mission street.
Alfred T. Durney.....	Geary and Broderick.
J. A. Farrelly.....	627 Stevenson street.
Henry M. McGill.....	Dorland street.
F. H. McConnell.....	15 Monroe street.
John H. Coleman.....	Alta office.
Thomas Lennon.....	Corner Clara and Sixth streets.
Charles L. Jenkins.....	San Francisco.
J. E. Chase.....	do
John F. Storer.....	712 Ellis street.
Alexander Jones.....	6 Prospect place.
John P. Whyte.....	San Francisco.
Joseph Thornhill.....	810 Green street.
Edward Phillips.....	316 Geary street.
T. L. Harlon.....	Corner Jackson and Montgomery.
Peter Holland	San Francisco.
James Atkinson.....	41 Tehama street.
Edward Convey.....	San Francisco.
Edward A. Trapp.....	786 Harrison street.
Thomas Parsons.....	Fell street.
Thomas L. Martin.....	725 Sutter street.
Isaac Brownstone.....	1002 Larkin street.
J. Baruch.....	108 Seventh street.
Abraham Lewis.....	32 Geary street.
J. Lippman.....	203 Montgomery street.
John Dwyer.....	Natoma street, between Eighth and Ninth.
P. F. Butler.....	937 Howard street.
Charles G. Ashley.....	1145 Filbert street.
C. A. James.....	402 Montgomery street.
P. B. Lynch.....	1018 Mission street.
James Neill.....	631 Bush street.
C. Mason Kinne.....	McAllister and Webster.

Names.	Residences.
James C. Weir.....	840 Mission street.
Y. Gariot.....	824 Washington street.
Patrick Caulfield.....	228 Ritch.
John Fuselier.....	603 Jessie street.
John Regan	112 Second street.
C. J. Barron	815 Market street.
William S. Taylor.....	828 Post street.
Michael Kane.....	Southwest corner Howard and First.
John A. Hooper.....	Pier No. 3, Steuart street.
A. D. Hatch	1014 Sutter street.
John J. Haley	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
M. Helm & Brothers.....	114 Sansom street.
N. Brown	108 Battery street.
John White.....	1000 Market street.
John Alexander.....	Corner Battery and Bush.
R. H. Smith	502 Montgomery street.
John Curley	116 Shipley street.
A. D. Halphan	6 Powell street.
Thomas McVery.....	Greenwich and Hyde streets.
B. B. Kennedy.....	Larkin and Ellis streets.
J. Kneedeer	Broadway and Van Ness.
Patrick Carroll	157 Minna street.
William Church.....	Sixth street.
Charles Anderson	916 Vallejo street.
A. Hartmann	1711 Polk street.
W. J. Brady	84 Rausch street.
Charles Keen.....	926 Folsom street.
Philipp Siebel.....	Southeast corner Larkin and O'Farrell.
James McMahon	923 Broadway.
William Dahany	189 Delores, near Church.
Solomon Adler.....	23 Taylor street.
Samuel Ripley.....	Russ House
Alexander R. Baldwin.....	216 Front street.
George E. Hinckley, M. D.....	607 Sacramento street.
Michael Hemenan.....	Union street.
John McGeoghegan	Seventeenth, between Guerrero and Dolores streets.
R. Perry	425 Sutter street.
James Lee.....	Quinn street.
William Hughes.....	9 Sherwood Place.
Samuel Monks.....	Broadway, between Hyde and Larkin streets.
T. H. Hatch.....	811 Hyde street.
John Gills.....	818 Howard street.
Michael Dunnigan.....	2015 Battery street.
James Clarke.....	Filbert and Sansom streets.
John Green.....	Montgomery street.
Thomas Phair.....	270 Tehama street.
Edward Cleary.....	50 Clara street.
Arthur McGurran.....	30 Montgomery street.

Names.	Residences.
Thomas Donnelly.....	474 Jessie street.
James Allcorn.....	615 Nebraska street.
William H. Coyt.....	Buchanan and Sutter streets.
John Larkin.....	174 Clementina.
William Smith.....	414 Fourth street.
John O'Connell.....	952 Mission street.
Thomas Donnelly.....	171 Perry street.
P. Timons.....	John street.
William Craven.....	268 Jessie street.
James Kennedy.....	Lick House.
Peter McGlone.....	do
John Flanagan.....	Brooklyn Hotel.
James Kinsella.....	139 Jessie street.
W. Irvine.....	4 Martha place.
John Hynes.....	Pierce, between Ellis and California.
Patrick Tully.....	151 Natoma street.
James Duncan.....	518 Bryant street.
Bernard Carroil.....	28 Third street.
William Smith.....	26 Anthony street.
George A. Morgan... ..	Shotwell, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.
S. B. Thompson.....	1250 Turk street.
Peter Corrigan.....	St. Mark place.
Daniel McDevett.....	78 Clementina street.
T. O. Keefe.....	Linden avenue.
John Reardon.....	154 First street.
P. D. Burns.....	242 Minna street.
Michael O'Connell.....	162 First street.
James McElroy.....	516 Howard street.
Patrick Harregan.....	Corner of First and Howard.
Davis Murphy.....	914 Folsom street.
James Fitzpatrick.....	336 Folsom street.
Thomas Shea.....	141 Natoma street.
John McAnally.....	48 Everett street.
George Marsden.....	Jones street.
Patrick Coleman.....	Howard street.
Bernard O'Farrell.....	1625 Howard street.
Edward Myres.....	Natoma street.
Michael Lyons.....	Howard street.
Denis Mulcahey.....	First street.
Bernard Mellony.....	Natoma street.
John Carroll.....	141 Natoma street.
P. J. Coffee.....	do
Patrick Sheehan.....	149 Natoma street.
John Kelly.....	First street.
William Brown.....	266 Natoma street.
James Thomas O'Shea.....	do
G. B. Littlefield.....	San Francisco.
Alexander Ford.....	Clementina and Sixth streets.
H. C. McDonall.....	Corner Market and Kearny.
George F. Kohler.....	Blue Wing Saloon.

Names.	Residences.
Gaven D. Hall	Attorney at law, Exchange Building.
Thomas Spanagle	916 Pine street.
Michael O'Brian	151 Natoma street.
John Lannan	33 Tehama street.
Peter Howard	416 Folsom street.
Samuel Drake	San Francisco.
M. S. Osterhoudt	Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Washington Bartlett	San Francisco.
D. Vandenburg	do
John H. Sumner	Brooklyn, Alameda County.
Lyman P. Collins	San Francisco.
William J. Gunn	do
John Wigmore	do
B. L. Lathrop	do
John J. Newsom	Brooklyn, Alameda County.
Maurice Prindiville	do
C. A. Litchfield	do
Chr. Schreiber	do
G. Bitirke	do
J. Lufkin	do
H. G. Finch	do
J. C. Wingate	do
Thomas S. Miller	do
E. Heinle	Oakland.
H. Wuhrmann	San Francisco.
Peter Rothermel	do
Burgess Collins	do
C. J. Hutchins	Petaluma.
Milton Lambeth	San Francisco.
Samuel Winant	do
William Corlett	do
C. L. Des Rochers	Oakland.
A. Lapfgeer	San Francisco.
H. P. Carlton	do
Isaac Ayer	do
D. McMillan	do
Henry Durant	Oakland.
E. M. Benjamin	Vallejo.
John Archibald	San Francisco.
James F. Hill	Bluxome street.
Philip Cosgrove	San Francisco.
Daniel Reardon	do
George R. Kroft	do
John P. Cosgrove	do
William T. Dawson	do
Thomas Elligott	do
Peter Ash	do
C. L. Low	553 Harrison street.
John Duane	Thirteenth and Mission streets.
Samuel B. Sherwood	San Francisco.
J. Roulbert	do

Names.	Residences.
Louis Burke.....	San Francisco.
Benjamin E. Babcock.....	do
Robert Rother.....	do
George O'Connor.....	do
D. Hayes.....	do
John Lynch.....	do
M. Hewson.....	do
James H. Bartlett.....	do
William Lawton.....	do
John P. Burke.....	do
H. M. Denin.....	do
D. Hayes.....	do
N. B. Cook.....	do
William Henry Peterson.....	516 Larkin street.
John Lowry.....	425 Broadway street.
Peter Wilson.....	614 Fourth street.
James Maylone.....	225 Natoma street.
Peter Cahlstrom.....	432 Howard street.
John Smallwood.....	327 Vallejo street.
Samuel Burkelson.....	143 Davis street.
Andrew Baxter.....	516 Smith street.
Peter Machone.....	432 Broadway street.
Samuel Stackmeyer.....	516 Filbert street.
T. G. Durning.....	Pacific File Works, 53 Beale street.
John Higgins.....	Western Hotel.
Peter Clancy.....	do
Patrick Heany.....	San Francisco.
James O'Connor.....	do
John Shehan.....	do
John Calvert.....	706 Sutter street.
J. B. Lewis.....	409 Bryant street.
W. P. Thompson.....	Kearny street.
W. J. Lockwood.....	811 Vallejo street.
Benjamin Brown.....	San Francisco.
Patrick Cotter.....	6016 Post street.
John Shea.....	17 Hunt street.
Michael Cocoran.....	San Francisco.
Cornelius Barron.....	Nineteenth street.
Francis Kernan.....	San Francisco.
John Haley.....	207 Tehama street.
Thomas Kelly.....	Silver street.
James Kinseley.....	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Adolphus Lee.....	Dona Anna, New Mexico.
John Mckenzie.....	Santa Maria Bay, California.
James M. Roche.....	San Francisco.
John Dayly.....	do
John Hand.....	do
Michael Courtney.....	Tehama street.
John Dowdell.....	Petaluma.
James M. Roberts.....	San Francisco.
A. R. Hynes.....	do

Names.	Residences.
J. M. Berdley.....	Mud Springs.
S. Hancock.....	San Francisco.
W. H. Hoburg.....	do
Francis D. Cleary.....	do
I. O. Besse.....	do
S. S. Pomroy.....	do
William Bern.....	do
W. F. Swasey.....	do
James A. Fortune.....	do
W. J. Gavan.....	do
A. F. Niles.....	do
Hugh Murray.....	do
C. W. Stevenson.....	do
Alexander Flood.....	do
James Daiman.....	do
H. J. Moore.....	do
A. A. Rinsen.....	do
Thomas Golden.....	do
John Medan.....	do
John Conway.....	do
Hugh Duffy.....	do
Conrad Sheer.....	do
Thomas M. Ball.....	do
W. A. Grove.....	do
M. Shannon.....	do
C. Lewis.....	do
Joseph P. Jackson.....	do
August Hamburg.....	do
M. O'Neil.....	do
I. C. Steele.....	Pescadero.
James O'Donnell.....	San Francisco.
John Sutch.....	do
A. Creannen.....	do
D. McCarran.....	do
Thomas O'Brien.....	do
A. Sanders.....	do
P. O. Bryan.....	do
Joseph Gordon.....	do
Edward Martin.....	do
C. A. Janke.....	do
M. D. Sweeney.....	do
H. Voorman.....	do
Grove Holmes.....	do
John Grant.....	do
John C. McClean.....	do
Samuel Young.....	do
William Ford.....	do
James G. Atkinson.....	do
Nicolas Baker.....	do
John Hammond.....	do
M. P. White.....	do

Names.	Residences.
B. Frey.....	Oakland.
A. Raulhier.....	San Francisco.
Henry Hartman.....	do
James P. McKenna.....	do
J. W. Winter.....	do
D. B. Harvey.....	do
G. I. S. Haynes	do
A. Cunningham.....	do
Herman Beichoff.....	do
S Brodek.....	do
Joseph Ross.....	do
August Fagen.....	do
Samuel Platshek.....	do
W G. Doane	do
H Joseph.....	do
H. J. Morse.....	do
A. Geishoker.....	do
C. O'Neill	do
Patrick Durkam.....	do
Otis Grebb.....	do
John Campbell.....	do
Francis Scanlin.....	do
G. W. Williams.....	do
T. F. Smith.....	do
Edward Giles.....	do
C. M. Boyd.....	918 Jones street.
Johan Heuth.....	Bush street.
L. Josephi.....	San Francisco.
Michael Barry	38 Natoma street.
Nathaniel Bew.....	San Francisco.
John Kelly.....	do
John F. Schroder.....	do
George Robins.....	do
George B. Crawford.....	do
William Bryan.....	813 Bush street.
Henry Levy.....	723 Sansom street.
Frank Callum.....	360 Jessie street.
J. J. Barrett.....	San Francisco.
William Kennedy	do
William Walkeney	do
C. A. Goldsmith.....	do
John Hand.....	do
R. Barron	do
H. Dankemeyer.....	do
Charles A. Higgins.....	do
C. Grandjean.....	do
Thomas Devlin.....	do
F. Krambs.....	do
Berle Klein	do
Niel Johnston.....	do
William Holmes	do

Names.	Residences.
William Agate.....	San Francisco.
William Kenny.....	do
Ludwig Vogt.....	do
James Derham.....	do
John Manning.....	do
James McElray.....	do
Michael O'Shea.....	do
Michael H. Nicholson.....	do
S. G. Brown.....	do
James J. Barry.....	do
P. Hartmann.....	do
D. S. Dikeman.....	do
Michael Calligan.....	do
James Irwin.....	do
Robert Wetmar.....	do
Mathew Nunan.....	do
James Kelly.....	do
James Johnson.....	do
D. Maloney.....	do
G. F. Ross.....	do
Jacob Schollhorn.....	do
Charles Lenynor.....	do
Peter Meehan.....	do
James Quinn.....	do
Patrick Kierar.....	do
Owen O'Hare.....	do
J. Mish.....	do
William Noble.....	do
William Grogan.....	do
T. H. Riorden.....	do
Frank McEneary.....	do
Robert Cross.....	do
Thomas Dolan.....	do
R. M. Hicks.....	do
Joseph Luger.....	do
E. L. Gifford.....	do
Richard O'Gorman.....	do
Patrick Plover.....	do
William Gleason.....	do
M. Harris.....	do
Patrick J. Collins.....	do
F. P. Murphy.....	do
P. Owens.....	do
John Boozane.....	do
Thomas Daniels.....	do
John McKinney.....	do
James Cain.....	do
George Lumley.....	1021 Battery street.
H. C. Brainard.....	830 Market street.
John H. Coleman.....	Alta office.
Mathew McCloskey.....	642 Howard street.

Names.	Residences.
W. Rhinehan.....	8 Dora street.
John McComb.....	Alta office.
Robert M. Sage.....	do
John Daly.....	do
Charles Sinlett.....	Fillmore street.
William H. Lyon.....	Lyon & Co.'s Brewery.
David Barry.....	San Francisco.
Thomas H. Hauly.....	720 Clementina street.
Peter Porcher.....	223 Seventh street.
Joseph W. Paul.....	139 Geary street.
John T. Smith.....	San Francisco.
H. M. Miller.....	do
James Mitchell.....	do
John Williams.....	do
William Chisholm.....	do
Rodmond Gibbons.....	do
John Kingston.....	do
Robert Sherwood.....	do
Robert Inches.....	do
John Campe.....	do
C. Grisch.....	do
John Weir.....	do
George H. Parker.....	do
Michael Carroll.....	do
John McNally.....	do
Michael McNulty.....	do
R. M. Sheeter.....	do
Patrick Fogarty.....	do
John McDougall.....	do
Robert Hazard.....	do
Charles Kirstein.....	32 Natoma street.
James Ryan.....	San Francisco.
J. A. Coen.....	do
Thomas Fitzgerald.....	do
C. Giesmann.....	do
Owen Coffey.....	do
Thomas Donlan.....	do
R. W. Richardson.....	do
H. Sachler.....	do
W. G. Powleson.....	do
S. Marks.....	do
C. G. George.....	do
H. Tostmann.....	do
F. A. Murray.....	970 Folsom street.
William H. Kelly.....	513 Hyde street.
William R. Wallace.....	520 Broadway.
Frederick Seidenstriker.....	Deputy Sheriff, county jail.
H. Ferrenback.....	627 Green street.
B. A. Ryan.....	814 Vallejo street.

Names.	Residences.
A. J. Hess.....	Deputy Sheriff, county jail.
Joseph Mansfield.....	do
Joseph H. Dufour.....	520 Broadway.
William Kilday.....	23 Hunt street.
Thomas C. Lloyd.....	912 Larkin
V. N. Neuval.....	Corner Montgomery and Jackson.
Mederic P. Walch.....	835 Clay street.
James Dwyer.....	938 Kearny street.
Bartley Gillin.....	Southeast corner Montgomery and Vallejo streets.
J. Stuver.....	Green street.
John L. Durkee.....	1031 Clay street.
William Cullen.....	555 Stephenson street.
E. J. Saulsbury.....	15 Second street.
John Short.....	2019 Polk street.
B. F. Bohem.....	536 Ellis.
John C. Ayres, Jr.....	Howard street.
H. H. Thal.....	Corner O'Farrell and Leavenworth.
John Casey.....	531 Howard.
Henry D. Hudson.....	1221 Sacramento street.
Lewis Teese, Jr.....	Corner California and Kearny.
George Fisher.....	Corner California and Montgomery.
George Dwight.....	634 Sacramento street.
Peter McConaghey.....	912 Jackson street.
Hery Casey.....	435 Eddy street.
Daniel J. Casey.....	Washington avenue.
P. Kenny.....	Langton street.
D. S. Dikeman.....	Brannan, between Second and Third
A. B. Hosmer.....	Fifteenth street, near Howard.
Franklin Fish.....	San Francisco.
Lewis Teese.....	12 Ellis street.
Isaac Miller.....	114 Dupont street.
T. S. Myrick.....	225 Stevenson.
E. R. Hayes.....	208 O'Farrell street.
J. P. Allen, Jr.....	Corner California and Webb.
William G. Gunther.....	728 Howard street.
A. F. Nye.....	421 Kearny street.
Thomas B. Simpson.....	713 Bush street.
Henry R. Haskin.....	1410 Larkin street.
C. B. Brown.....	Corner Seventeenth and Church.
William Adrain.....	629 California street.
J. Odtell.....	320 Kearny street.
C. H. Washler.....	601 California street.
R. R. Hill.....	Vallejo and Dupont streets.
Michael Murphy.....	605 California street.
Henry Bowen.....	601 Dupont street.
I. D. Ruggles.....	513 Post street.
A. S. Eldridge.....	Brenham Place.
George Byler.....	Stevenson House.
John Dewar.....	do
Brock Johnson.....	245 Clara street.

Names.	Residences.
J. W. Black.....	6 Turk street.
A. Van Damme.....	Proprietor Bay Warehouse, Sansom street.
A. O. Spencer.....	633 California street.
J. W. Whitaker.....	1 Geary Place.
Frederick Teese.....	429 Bush street.
John G. Emery.....	Taylor and Turk streets.
David Dick.....	107 O'Farrell street.
E. G. Lamb.....	522 Pine street.
D. T. Van Orden.....	719 O'Farrell street.
James Evrard.....	527 Kearny street, auctioneer.
James Dayley.....	429 Dupont street.
John McCarty.....	216 Front street.
T. B. Tompkins.....	14 Sutter street.
I. M. Isaacs.....	Corner Dupont and Clay streets.
M. E. Swan.....	26½ Kearny street.
John S. Daley.....	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
James S. Swan.....	424 California street.
Joseph W. Hilsee.....	Corner Powell and Washington.
Franklin Williams.....	Corner Jones and O'Farrell.
L. Hunt.....	Folsom street.
D. Talcengley.....	4 Louisa street.
I. W. Kenney.....	719 O'Farrell street.
A. Sprague.....	California street.
W. Fletcher.....	2104 Mason street.
W. A. Coggeshall.....	Cosmopolitan Hotel.
A. Bellemere.....	706 Montgomery street.
Peter A. Owens.....	752 Bryant street.
Caleb M. Sickler.....	420 and 422 Kearny street.
Henry Lake.....	636 Third street.
J. R. Rodgers.....	Union street.
R. W. Allen, U. S. A.....	1117 Stockton street.
J. H. Segberz.....	Southwest corner Capp and Nineteenth streets.
James Gosling.....	San Francisco.
Sillis D. Staats.....	Corner Market and Second streets.
O. F. Metcalf.....	783 Folsom street.
John McGrath.....	Pacific street.
John Tothill.....	512 Kearny street.
Henry H. Marshall.....	323 Bush street.
William Stanwood.....	City Hall.
George S. Kittredge.....	225 and 227 Beale street.
Henry Webb.....	California and Stockton streets.
G. W. Thomas.....	1027 Sutter street.
James Sherry.....	345 Fremont street.
William A. Frey.....	Kearny street.
H. Bacon.....	Sacramento street.
John Pray.....	Brannan street.
J. C. Burns.....	Kearny and Bush.
James H. Earle.....	West End.
Calvin Richards.....	110 Post street.

Names.	Residences.
B. H. Louger.....	516 Vallejo street.
Peter Kenney.....	719 O'Farrell street.
John Wilson.....	408 Bush street.
James Connor.....	29 St. Mary's place.
John Sweeney.....	816 Market street.
James G. Oliver.....	San Francisco.
James Dorn Sullivan.....	do
James D. Egan.....	do
Washington Ayer.....	do

P E T I T I O N

OF THE

Roman Catholic Female Orphan Asylum

OF SANTA BARBARA,

FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Legislature of California, the Senate and Assembly, convened in the City of Sacramento :

We, the undersigned, Sisters of Charity of the R. C. F. O. Asylum of Santa Barbara, California, do most respectfully petition your honorable body for an appropriation of the State fund, to be applied to the support and education of the destitute female children who are now, or shall be hereafter, under our care, in the above named asylum.

At present we have thirty-one children under our care, fifteen of whom are depending principally on the *asylum* for support. The appropriation made by the honorable body, at the last session, of which five instalments have been received, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each payment, of which we will make a plain statement *hereafter*. The taxes we are obliged to pay now diminishes our income considerably. Now, honorable gentlemen, we ask nothing for ourselves, we only appeal to you as advocates of the orphans, poor and destitute, of your State. We cannot foresee a continuance of our works of charity, unless providentially aided by your benevolence, etc., etc.

We are now very much in debt, on account of building a larger asylum, the necessity being most urgent for the general interest of the poor, our former residence being entirely too *small*.

This indebtedness causes us to be more than usually embarrassed. We do most sincerely hope the honorable body will come generously to our *aid*. A grant of three thousand dollars would relieve us very much, and enable us to extend our works of charity and benevolence, etc., etc.

Trusting that your honorable body will take our petition into consideration, and come to our assistance, we will always consider it a duty to pray for your spiritual and temporal interest.

Most respectfully,

Sister M. POLYCARP DRISCOLL, Sister Superior,
Sister CONSTANCIA DONLON,
Sister GENEROSA RYAN.

St. Vincent R. C. F. O. Asylum, Santa Barbara, December 6th, 1869.

Received since the last report, from Archbishop Almany.....	\$207 00
Received five instalments of the last State grant, each one hundred and twenty-five dollars.....	625 00
	\$832 01
Which has been expended as follows, namely :	
For flour.....	\$300 00
For groceries, and other provisions.....	300 00
Clothing, etc., etc.....	232 00
	\$832 00

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
JOINT CONVENTION
TO
SELECT A PERMANENT SITE
FOR THE LOCATION OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

JOINT CONVENTION.

SACRAMENTO, March 10th, 1870.

The following proceedings were had in joint convention, to select a site for the permanent location of the State Normal School :

At seven o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., the Assembly received the Senate in joint convention, which was called to order by the President of the Senate, in conjunction with the Speaker of the House.

The President of the Senate directed the Secretary to call the roll of the Senate, and the following Senators responded :

Messrs. Beach, Betge, Burnett, Chappell, Comte, Conly, Curtis, Farley, Fowler, Green, Hager, Hunter, Irwin, Kincaid, Larkin, Lawrence, Lewis, Maclay, Mandeville, McDougall, Minnis, Morrill, Murch, O'Connor, Orr, Pacheco, Pendegast, Perkins, Roberts, Saunders, Tompkins, Turner, Tweed, Wand, Wilson and Wing.

The Chief Clerk then called the roll of the House, by direction of the Speaker, and the following members responded :

Messrs. Andrews, Appling, Berry, Biggs, Blankenship, Brown of Yuba, Calderwood, Carothers, Crigler, De Haven, Duffy, Eichelroth, Escandon, Finney, Fortune, Freeman, Fryer, Gildea, Green, Griswold, Haile, Hawley, M. Hayes, Henley of Mendocino, Henley of Sonoma, Hihn, Horan, Hubner, Hudson, Inman, Johnson, Kelley, King, Koutz, Lewelling, Martin of Butte, Martin of Siskiyou, McClaskey, McMillan, Merritt, Miller of El Dorado, Miller of Marin, Mooney, Moynihan, Munday, Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath, Murphy of Santa Clara, Naphtaly, Newell, Oates, O'Connell, Odell, Power, Rockwell, Rogers, Romer, Ryan, Sammons, Satterwhite, Scarce, Shoemaker, Shores, Slicer, Stephens, Thomas, Thurston, Walden, Waldron, Williams, York and Young.

The President of the Senate then directed the concurrent resolution read, authorizing a joint convention, as follows :

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Senate and Assembly meet in joint convention, in the Assembly chamber, this (Thursday) evening, March tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a site for the permanent location of the State Normal School.

Mr. Larkin offered the following :

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First—Presentation of propositions by the various counties desiring the location.

Second—Voting for counties.

Adopted

Mr. Green moved that the report of the Joint Committee on the Permanent Location of the State Normal School be read.

Carried.

During the reading of the report by the Secretary of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Henley of Sonoma, further reading was dispensed with.

Propositions for location were made as follows :

Mr. Pendegast proposed Napa City, Napa County.

Mr. Carothers proposed Martinez, Contra Costa County.

Mr. Munday proposed Petaluma, Sonoma County.

Mr. Naphtaly proposed the City of San Francisco, the present location.

Mr. Tompkins proposed Oakland, Alameda County.

Mr. Murphy of Santa Clara placed in nomination the City of San José, Santa Clara County.

On motion of Mr. Mandeville, the rolls were ordered called, and the vote was taken, with the following result :

FIRST BALLOT.

NAMES.	Napa City.....	Martinez.....	San José	San Francisco.	Petaluma.....	Stockton.....	Oakland.....
Banvard.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beach	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Betge.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Burnett.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chappell .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comte .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conly	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curtis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farley .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fowler.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gwin	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irwin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

NAMES.	Napa City.....	Martinez.....	San José	San Francisco.	Petaluma.....	Stockton.....	Oakland
Kineaid'				1			
Larkin	1						
Lawrence.....	1						
Lewis	1						
Maclay			1				
Mandeville.....			1				
McDougall.....			1				
Minis.....	1						
Morrill.....			1				
Murch			1				
O'Connor	1						
Orr.....						1	
Pacheco.....			1				
Pendegast.....	1						
Roberts	1						
Saunders.....				1			
Tompkins.....							1
Turner.....	1						
Tweed.....				1			
Wand			1				
Wilson			1				
Wing.....						1	
Andrews	1						
Appling.....	1						
Berry		1					
Blankenship.....			1				
Brown of Yuba.....			1				
Calderwood.....			1				
Carothers.....		1					
Crigler.....	1						
De Haven.....	1						
Duffy	1						
Eichelroth.....			1				
Escandon			1				
Finney.....			1				
Fortune				1			
Freeman			1				
Fryer			1				
Gildea			1				
Green			1				
Griswold.....				1			
Haile	1						
Hawley.....			1				
Hayes, M.....				1			
Henley of Mendocino	1						
Henley of Sonoma.....					1		
Hihn.....			1				

NAMES.	Napa City.....	Martinez.....	San José.....	San Francisco.	Petaluma.....	Stockton.....	Oakland.....
Horan.....	1						
Hubner.....						1	
Hudson.....					1		
Inman.....							1
Johnson.....			1				
Kelley.....	1						
King.....	1						
Koutz.....	1						
Lewelling.....							1
Martin of Butte.....			1				
Martin of Siskiyou.....		1					
McClaskey.....			1				
McMillan.....				1			
Merritt.....		1					
Miller of El Dorado.....			1				
Miller of Marin.....			1				
Mooney.....	1						
Moynihan.....				1			
Munday.....					1		
Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath..			1				
Murphy of Santa Clara.....			1				
Naphtaly.....				1			
Newell.....							1
Oates..... (Grass Valley)							
O'Connell.....				1			
Odell.....	1						
Power.....	1						
Rockwell.....			1				
Rogers.....				1			
Romer.....				1			
Ryan.....				1			
Sammons.....	1						
Satterwhite.....			1				
Scarce.....					1		
Shoemaker.....			1				
Shores.....	1						
Slicer.....	1						
Stephens.....			1				
Thomas.....			1				
Walden.....	1						
Waldron.....			1				
Williams.....			1				
York.....						1	
Young.....			1				

Whole number of votes cast.....	105
Necessary to a choice.....	53
Napa City received.....	33
Martinez received.....	5
San José received.....	39
San Francisco received.....	14
Petaluma received.....	5
Stockton received.....	4
Oakland received.....	4
Grass Valley received.....	1

No place having received a majority of all the votes cast, the President announced that the convention had failed to make a choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

The rolls were again called, with the following result :

NAMES.	San José.....	Napa City.....	San Francisco.	Oakland.....	Martinez.....
Banvard.....		1			
Beach.....		1			
Betge.....			1		
Burnett.....		1			
Chappell.....	1				
Comte.....	1				
Conly.....		1			
Curtis.....		1			
Farley.....	1				
Fowler.....		1			
Green.....					1
Gwin.....		1			
Hunter.....		1			
Irwin.....	1				
Kincaid.....			1		
Larkin.....		1			
Lawrence.....		1			
Lewis.....		1			
Maclay.....	1				
Mandeville.....	1				
McDougall.....	1				
Minis.....		1			
Morrill.....	1				
Murch.....	1				
O'Connor.....		1			
Orr.....		1			
Pacheco.....	1				
Pendegast.....		1			
Roberts.....		1			
Saunders.....			1		

NAMES.	San José	Napa City.....	San Francisco.	Oakland.....	Martinez.....
Tompkins.....				1	
Turner		1			
Tweed		1			
Ward	1				
Wilson	1				
Wing	1				
Andrews		1			
Appling		1			
Berry		1			
Blankenship	1				
Brown of Yuba		1			
Calderwood.....	1				
Carothers					1
Craigler.....		1			
De Haven.....		1			
Duffy		1			
Eichelroth	1				
Escandon	1				
Finney	1				
Fortune			1		
Freeman	1				
Fryer	1				
Gildea	1				
Green	1				
Griswold			1		
Haile		1			
Hawley	1				
Hayes, M.....			1		
Henley of Mendocino.....		1			
Hihn	1				
Horan		1			
Hubner	1				
Hudson		1			
Inman				1	
Johnson	1				
Kelley		1			
King		1			
Koutz		1			
Lewelling.....				1	
Martin of Butte.....	1				
Martin of Siskiyou.....		1			
McClaskey		1			
McMillan	1				
Merritt			1		
Miller of El Dorado.....	1				
Miller of Marin	1				
Mooney		1			

NAMES.	San José	Napa City	San Francisco.	Oakland	Martinez
Moynihan			1		
Munday			1		
Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath	1				
Murphy of Santa Clara	1				
Naphtaly			1		
Newell				1	
Oates					
O'Connell	1				
Odell		1			
Power		1			
Rockwell	1				
Rogers			1		
Romer	1				
Ryan			1		
Sammons		1			
Satterwhite	1				
Scarce		1			
Shoemaker	1				
Shores		1			
Slicer		1			
Stephens	1				
Thomas	1				
Waldron	1				
Williams	1				
York		1			
Young	1				

Whole number of votes cast	103
Necessary to a choice	52
Napa City received	42
San José received	42
San Francisco received	12
Oakland received	4
Martinez received	2
Grass Valley received	1

The President announced that the convention had again failed to make a choice.

At ten o'clock and twenty minutes P. M. Mr. Mooney moved to adjourn.

Lost.

THIRD BALLOT.

The rolls were directed to be called for the third ballot, with the following result :

NAMES.

	San José.....	Napa City.....	San Francisco.	Oakland.....
Banvard		1		
Beach.....		1		
Betge			1	
Burnett		1		
Chappell	1			
Comte	1			
Conly		1		
Cartis		1		
Farley	1			
Fowler		1		
Green	1			
Hunter		1		
Irwin	1			
Kincaid			1	
Larkin		1		
Lawrence		1		
Lewis.....		1		
Maclay.....	1			
Mandeville.....	1			
McDougall.....	1			
Morrill	1			
O'Connor		1		
Orr		1		
Pacheco	1			
Pendegast.....		1		
Roberts		1		
Saunders.....		1		
Tompkins				1
Turner		1		
Tweed.....		1		
Ward			1	
Wilson.....	1			
Wing.....		1		
Andrews.....		1		
Appling		1		
Berry		1		
Blankenship.....	1			
Brown of Yuba.....		1		
Calderwood.....	1			
Carothers			1	
Crigler.....		1		
De Haven..		1		
Duffy.....		1		
Eichelroth.....	1			
Escandon	1			
Finney	1			
Fortune			1	

NAMES.	San José.....	Napa City.....	San Francisco.	Oakland
Freeman.....	1			
Fryer.....	1			
Gildea.....	1			
Green.....	1			
Griswold.....	1			
Haile.....		1		
Hawley.....	1			
Hayes, M.....			1	
Henley of Mendocino.....		1		
Hibn.....	1			
Horan.....		1		
Hubner.....	1			
Hudson.....		1		
Inman.....				1
Johnson.....	1			
Kelley.....		1		
King.....		1		
Koutz.....		1		
Lewelling.....				1
Martin of Butte.....	1			
Martin of Siskiyou.....		1		
McClaskey.....	1			
McMillan.....	1			
Merritt.....		1		
Miller of El Dorado.....	1			
Miller of Marin.....	1			
Mooney.....		1		
Moynihan.....	1			
Munday.....			1	
Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath.....	1			
Murphy of Santa Clara.....	1			
Naphtaly.....			1	
Newell.....				1
Oates.....	1			
O'Connell.....	1			
Odell.....		1		
Pool.....		1		
Rockwell.....	1			
Rogers.....			1	
Romer.....	1			
Ryan.....	1			
Sammons.....		1		
Satterwhite.....	1			
Scarce.....		1		
Shoemaker.....	1			
Shores.....		1		
Slicer.....		1		

NAMES.	San José.....	Napa City.....	San Francisco.	Oakland.....
Stephens.....	1			
Thomas.....	1			
Waldron.....	1			
Williams.....	1			
York.....		1		

Whole number of votes cast.....	99
Necessary to a choice.....	50
San José received.....	44
Napa City received.....	42
San Francisco received.....	9
Oakland received.....	4

The President announced that the third ballot had resulted in no choice.

At ten o'clock and thirty-five minutes p. m. Mr. Horan moved to adjourn.

On which the ayes and noes were demanded by the requisite number, and the convention refused, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Beach, Betge, Comte, Conly, Curtis, Farley, Fowler, Lawrence, Lewis, O'Connor, Orr, Pendegast, Roberts, Tompkins, Turner, Appling, Berry, Brown of Yuba, Crigler, De Haven, Duffy, Fortune, Henley of Mendocino, Horan, Kelley, Koutz, Martin of Siskiyou, Merritt, Mooney, Moynihan, Newell, Odell, Pool, Power, Rogers, Sammons, Scarce and Slicer—38.

NOES—Messrs. Banvard, Burnett, Chappell, Green, Hunter, Irwin, Larkin, Maclay, Mandeville, McDougall, Morrill, Murch, Pacheco, Saunders, Tweed, Wand, Wilson, Wing, Andrews, Biggs, Blankenship, Calderwood, Carothers, Eichelroth, Escandon, Finney, Freeman, Fryer, Gildea, Green, Griswold, Haile, Hawley, M. Hayes, Hihn, Hubner, Hudson, Inman, King, Lewelling, Martin of Butte, McClaskey, McMillan, Miller of El Dorado, Miller of Marin, Munday, Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath, Murphy of Santa Clara, Naphtaly, O'Connell, Rockwell, Romer, Satterwhite, Shoemaker, Shores, Stephens, Thomas, Waldron, Williams and York—60.

FOURTH BALLOT.

The rolls were directed to be called again for the fourth ballot, with the following result:

NAMES.	San José.....	Napa City.....	San Francisco.
Banvard.....		1	.....
Beach.....		1	.....
Betge.....			1
Burnett.....		1	.....
Chappell.....	1		.....
Conly.....		1	.....
Curtis.....		1	.....
Fowler.....		1	.....
Green.....	1		.....
Hunter.....		1	.....
Irwin.....	1		.....
Kineaid.....	1		.....
Larkin.....		1	.....
Lawrence.....		1	.....
Lewis.....		1	.....
Maclay.....	1		.....
Mandeville.....	1		.....
McDougall.....	1		.....
Morrill.....	1		.....
O'Connor.....		1	.....
Orr.....		1	.....
Pacheco.....	1		.....
Pendegast.....		1	.....
Roberts.....		1	.....
Saunders.....		1	.....
Tompkins.....			1
Turner.....		1	.....
Tweed.....		1	.....
Wand.....	1		.....
Wilson.....	1		.....
Wing.....		1	.....
Andrews.....		1	.....
Appling.....		1	.....
Berry.....		1	.....
Blankenship.....	1		.....
Brown of Yuba.....	1		.....
Calderwood.....	1		.....
Carothers.....			1
Crigler.....		1	.....
De Haven.....		1	.....
Duffy.....		1	.....
Eichelroth.....	1		.....
Escandon.....	1		.....
Finney.....	1		.....
Fortune.....			1
Freeman.....	1		.....
Fryer.....	1		.....

NAMES.

	San José.....	Napa City.....	San Francisco.
Gildea	1		
Green	1		
Griswold.....	1		
Haile.....		1	
Hawley.....	1		
Hayes, M.....			1
Hihn.....	1		
Horan		1	
Hubner	1		
Hudson.....		1	
Inman		1	
Johnson	1		
Kelley		1	
King.....	1		
Koutz.....		1	
Lewelling.....(Oakland)			
Martin of Butte..	1		
Martin of Siskiyou.....		1	
McClaskey.....	1		
McMillan	1		
Merritt.....		1	
Miller of El Dorado.....	1		
Miller of Marin.....	1		
Mooney.....	1		
Moynihan.....		1	
Munday.....		1	
Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath.....	1		
Murphy of Santa Clara	1		
Naphtaly.....	1		
Newell.....	1		
Oates.....	1		
O'Connell	1		
Odell		1	
Power.....		1	
Rockwell.....	1		
Rogers			1
Romer	1		
Sammons.....		1	
Satterwhite	1		
Scarce		1	
Shoemaker.....	1		
Shores.....		1	
Slicer.....		1	
Stephens.....	1		
Thomas.....	1		
Waldron	1		
Williams.....	1		

Whole number of votes cast.....	94
Necessary to a choice.....	48
San José received.....	47
Napa City received.....	40
San Francisco received.....	6
Oakland received.....	1

The President announced that the fourth ballot had resulted in no choice.

At ten o'clock and fifty-five minutes p. m. Mr. Pendegast moved that the convention do now adjourn until to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

On which the ayes and noes were demanded by the requisite number, and the motion was lost, by the following vote :

AYES—Messrs. Banvard, Beach, Betge, Burnett, Comte, Conly, Farley, Fowler, Hunter, Larkin, Lawrence, Minis, O'Connor, Pendegast, Roberts, Saunders, Tompkins, Turner, Tweed, Andrews, Appling, Brown of Yuba, Crigler, De Haven, Duffy, Fortune, Henley of Sonoma, Horan, Inman, Kelley, Koutz, Lewelling, Martin of Siskiyou, Merritt, Moynihan, Newell, Odell, Pool, Power, Rogers, Sammons, Scarce, Shores, Slicer, Walden and York—47.

NOES—Messrs. Chappell, Green, Irwin, Kincaid, Maclay, Mandeville, McDougall, Murch, Pacheco, Wand, Wilson, Wing, Blankenship, Calderwood, Carothers, Eichelroth, Escandon, Finney, Freeman, Fryer, Gildea, Green, Griswold, Haile, Hawley, M. Hayes, Hihn, Hubner, Hudson, Johnson, King, McClaskey, McMillan, Miller of El Dorado, Miller of Marin, Mooney, Munday, Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath, Murphy of Santa Clara, Naphtaly, Oates, O'Connell, Rockwell, Romer, Satterwhite, Shoemaker, Stephens, Thomas, Waldron and Williams—50.

FIFTH BALLOT.

The rolls were again called for the fifth ballot, with the following result :

NAMES.	Napa City.....	San José.....	San Francisco.
Banvard	1	.....	.....
Beach.....	1	.....	.....
Betge.....	.....	1	.....
Burnett.....	1	.....	.....
Chappell.....	.....	1	.....
Conly.....	1	.....	.....
Curtis.....	1	.....	.....
Fowler.....	1	.....	.....
Green.....	.....	1	.....
Hunter.....	1	.....	.....
Irwin.....	.....	1	.....
Kincaid.....	.....	1	.....

NAMES.

	Napa City.....	San José	San Francisco.
Larkin	1		
Lawrence	1		
Maclay		1	
Mandeville		1	
McDougall		1	
Murch		1	
O'Connor	1		
Pacheco		1	
Pendegast	1		
Roberts	1		
Saunders	1		
Tompkins			1
Turner	1		
Tweed	1		
Wand		1	
Wilson		1	
Wing	1		
Andrews	1		
Appling	1		
Blankenship		1	
Brown of Yuba	1		
Calderwood		1	
Carothers		1	
Crigler	1		
De Haven	1		
Duffy	1		
Eichelroth		1	
Escandon		1	
Finney		1	
Fortune			1
Freeman		1	
Fryer		1	
Gildea		1	
Green		1	
Griswold		1	
Haile	1		
Hawley		1	
Hayes, M.		1	
Hihn		1	
Horan	1		
Hudson	1		
Inman	1		
Kelley	1		
King		1	
Koutz	1		
Lewelling	1		

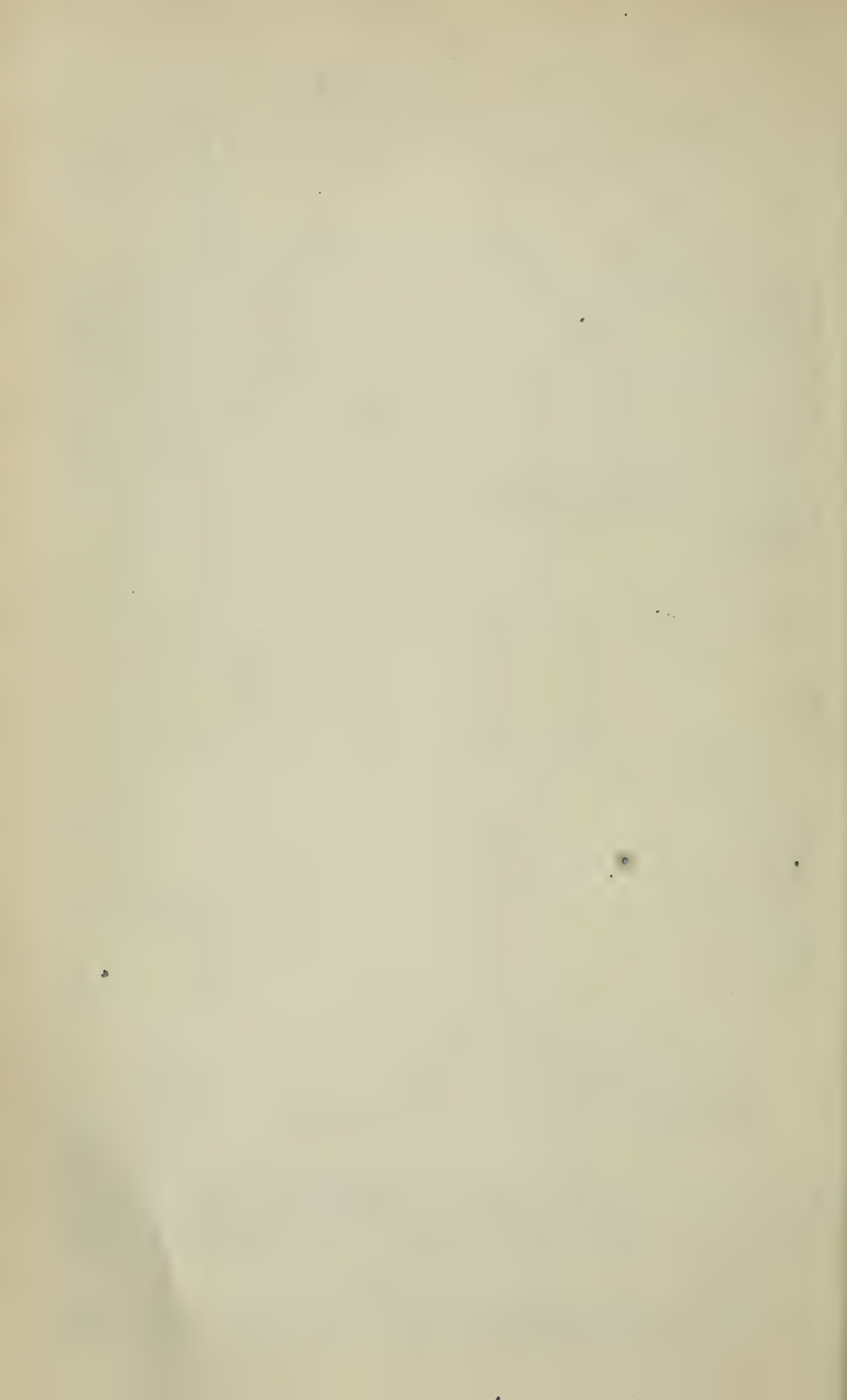
NAMES.	Napa City.....	San José.....	San Francisco.
Martin of Siskiyou	1		
McClaskey		1	
McMillan		1	
Merritt.....	1		
Miller of El Dorado.....		1	
Miller of Marin		1	
Mooney		1	
Moynihah		1	
Munday	1		
Murphy of Del Norte and Klamath.....		1	
Murphy of Santa Clara.....		1	
Naphtaly		1	
Newell		1	
Oates.....		1	
O'Connell		1	
Odell.....	1		
Power	1		
Rockwell ..		1	
Rogers			1
Romer		1	
Sammons.....	1		
Satterwhite.....		1	
Scarce.....	1		
Shoemaker		1	
Shores.....	1		
Slicer.....	1		
Stephens.....		1	
Thomas		1	
Walden.....	1		
Waldron		1	
Williams.....		1	

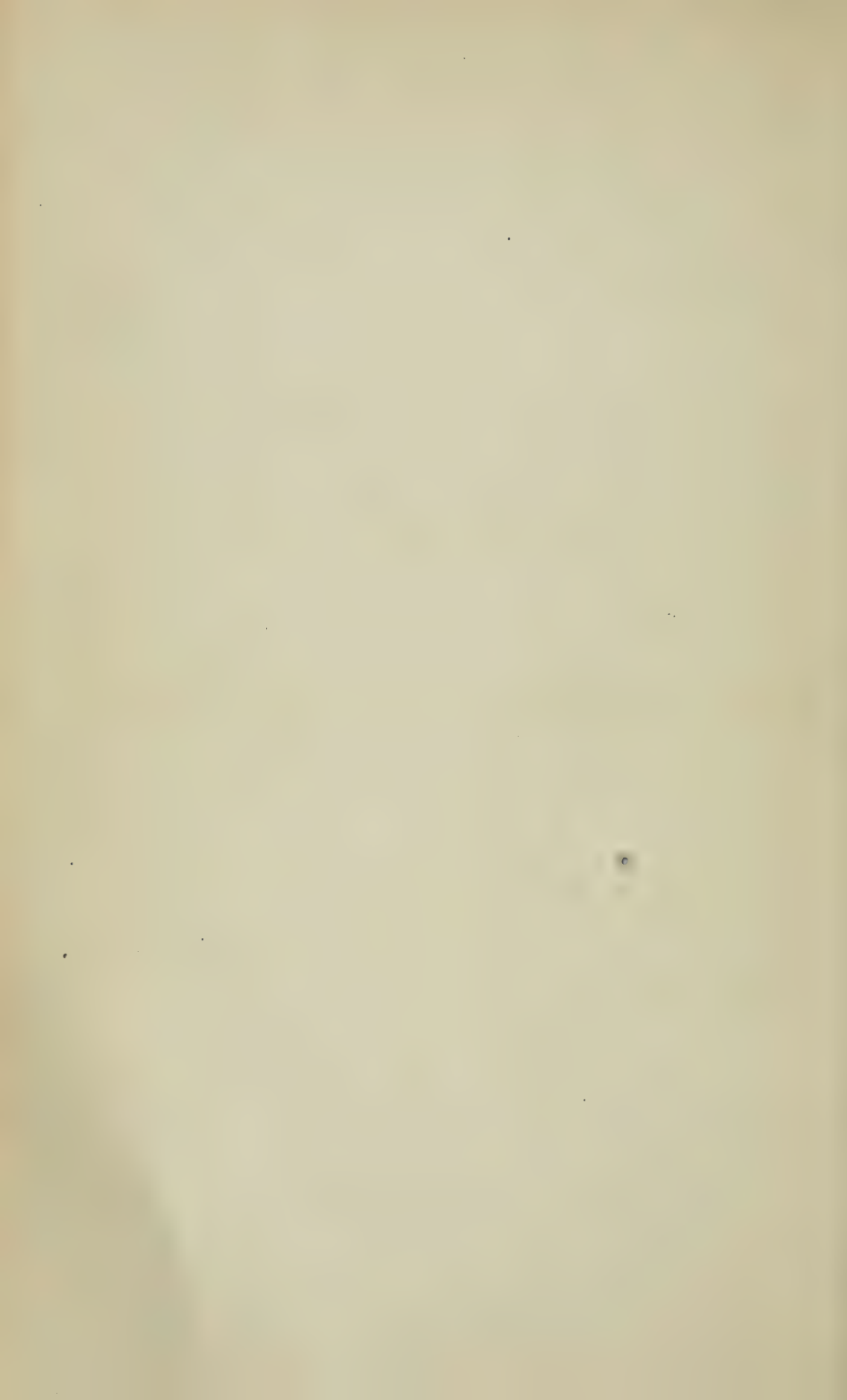
Whole number of votes cast.....	89
Necessary to a choice.....	45
San José received.....	47
Napa City received.....	39
San Francisco received.....	3

Whereupon, the President of the Senate announced that San José, Santa Clara County, having received a majority of all the votes cast (a majority of both Houses being present and voting), was the choice of the convention for the permanent location of the State Normal School of California.

Proceedings of joint convention read and approved.

At eleven o'clock and eighteen minutes P. M., on motion of Mr. Lewis, the convention adjourned *sine die*.





M E M O R I A L

OF THE

Board of Superbisors of Fresno County

PRESENTED IN

ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the gentlemen of the Senate and House of Assembly :

We, the Board of Supervisors of Fresno County, respectfully represent :

That, whereas great difficulty hath heretofore been experienced in the proper assessment of real estate in our county, lying upon, or contiguous to, the northern and southern boundaries thereof, as they now exist, by reason of the uncertainty of their precise location, which, in our opinion, can be remedied only as hereinafter suggested, because, for the most part, there are no natural landmarks or boundaries by which they can be more distinctly defined, whereby Assessors have been unable, in many cases, to assess the proper proportion of said lands within this county.

And, whereas, many cases have arisen wherein lands have been assessed as within two adjoining counties, and others wherein they have been omitted to be assessed in either ; whereupon many complaints have been laid, and much trouble and expense incurred, both by individuals, as to the payment, and by the county, as to the collection of their taxes upon such lands, all of which tends to uncertainty, delay and confusion.

And, whereas, we verily believe that the only means by which said evils may be remedied, and that reasonable certainty as to the position of real estate, convenient and necessary, not less for the individual than for the public, and by which large bodies of land, situated as aforesaid, may be assessed to the true owners thereof, is, by an Act of the Legislature defining and establishing said boundaries to be and run upon township and range lines, and where not practicable that they should so run, then upon section lines.

Now we do pray that the northern boundary line, dividing this from Merced County, be by such Act established to be as follows, to wit :

Commencing at the northwest corner of township nine, range eighteen east ; thence west, on the line dividing townships eight and nine, to the northwest corner of township nine, range fifteen east ; thence south, along the line dividing ranges fourteen and fifteen, to the northwest corner of township ten, range fifteen east ; thence west, along the line dividing townships nine and ten, to the northwest corner of township

ten, range fourteen east; thence south, along the line dividing ranges thirteen and fourteen, to the northwest corner of township eleven, range fourteen; thence west, along the line dividing townships ten and eleven, to the northwest corner of township eleven, range twelve east; thence south, along the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve, to the northwest corner of township thirteen, range twelve east; thence west, along the line dividing townships twelve and thirteen, to the northwest corner of township thirteen, range ten; thence south, along the line dividing ranges nine and ten, to the northwest corner of township fifteen, range ten east; thence west, along the line dividing townships fourteen and fifteen to the county line dividing Merced and Monterey Counties.

And we do further pray, that the southern boundary line between this and Tulare County be by said Act established to be and run as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point where the line dividing townships fifteen and sixteen, running east and west, intersects the present eastern boundary line of Fresno or Tulare Counties, as the case may be; thence west, along said line to the northwest corner of township sixteen, range twenty-three east; thence south, along the line dividing ranges twenty-two and twenty-three east, to the northwest corner of township seventeen, range twenty-three east; thence west, along the line dividing townships sixteen and seventeen, to the northwest corner of township seventeen, range twenty-two east; thence south, along the line dividing ranges twenty one and twenty-two, to the northwest corner of township eighteen, range twenty-two east; thence west, along the line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen, to the northwest corner of township eighteen, range twenty-one east; thence south, along the line dividing ranges twenty and twenty-one, to the northwest corner of township nineteen, range twenty-one; thence west, along the line dividing townships eighteen and nineteen, to the northwest corner of township nineteen, range twenty; thence south, along the line dividing ranges nineteen and twenty, to the northwest corner of township twenty, range twenty east; thence west, along the line dividing townships nineteen and twenty, to the northwest corner of township twenty, range nineteen; thence south, along the line dividing range eighteen and nineteen, to the northwest corner of township twenty-one, range nineteen east; thence west, along the line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one, to the northwest corner of township twenty-one, range eighteen east; thence south, along the line dividing ranges seventeen and eighteen, to the northwest corner of township twenty-two, range eighteen east; thence west, along the line dividing townships twenty-one and twenty-two, to the western boundry line of Fresno County, as the same now exists.

And it is further prayed, that authority be granted by said Act to adjust the records of this county in accordance with the boundaries fixed therein, by obtaining transcripts of lands included in this county, not now included within its boundaries, and have the same recorded in the records thereof.

J. G. SIMPSON, Chairman,
H. C. DAULTON,
JOHN BARTON,
Board of Supervisors of Fresno County.

P E T I T I O N

OF THE

Trustees of Swamp Land District No. 77,

COLUSA COUNTY,

ASKING FOR THE PASSAGE OF AN ACT LEGALIZING
THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The undersigned petitioners, Trustees of Swamp Land District No. 77, in Colusa County, would respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that on the eleventh day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the holders of certificates of purchase of more than one-half of the swamp lands included in the above named district, undertook, according to their understanding of the swamp land laws of this State, to organize themselves into a district for the purpose of reclamation; that in pursuance of said object, Trustees were duly elected by said holders of certificates. A petition to the Board of Supervisors was presented and approved by said Board; that surveys and plans of the work, and estimates of the costs, were made and duly filed with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors; that upon said estimates a tax was duly levied upon said lands, of forty-seven and a half cents per acre; that the Trustees, your petitioners, made legal advertisement for bids for the construction of the necessary works; that on the twenty-fifth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, contracts were let to the lowest bidders for said works, and that thereupon, said contractors, acting in good faith, and on the representations of the said Trustees, went forward with the work, and prosecuted the same to satisfactory completion; that orders, in favor of said contractors, were issued upon the County Treasurer of said Colusa County, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of four thousand one hundred and forty dollars and thirty-seven cents, all of which has been expended by said Trustees on the works aforesaid, upon the approval of the said Board of Supervisors; that upon such approval of the plans, etc., aforesaid, the said Board of Supervisors set over to the said district, from the Swamp Land Fund, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

That afterwards, upon investigation, it was found that the said organization was informal and defective, and the said assessment illegal; that, therefore, the taxes so as aforesaid levied, and which now remain unpaid and delinquent, cannot be collected without an Act of the Legislature legalizing said organization and assessment.

Your petitioners would, therefore, respectfully pray that such an Act be passed by your honorable bodies, and that such Act provide for the immediate collection of said delinquent tax.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

JOHN M. STEELE,
E. A. HARRIS,
MOSES STINCHFIELD,

Board of Trustees of Swamp Land District No. 77.

Colusa, January 15th, 1870.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY, }
Colusa County, California, }

I, S. D. Wall, District Attorney of the said County of Colusa, hereby certify that I have read the foregoing petition of the Trustees of Swamp Land District No. 77, in said Colusa County; that I am well acquainted with matters therein stated, and know the same to be true, of my own knowledge.

S. D. WALL,
District Attorney of Colusa County.

Colusa, January 15th, 1870.

We, the undersigned land owners and taxpayers, resident within Swamp Land District No. 77, in Colusa County, would most respectfully certify to the correctness of the statements made by the Trustees of said district, as set forth in the above and foregoing petition, and would respectfully pray that the prayer of their said petition be granted by your honorable bodies; and would further, and do, hereby respectfully protest against any Act which would place the said district within the limits of a larger one, or that any change shall be made in the present boundaries of the same.

H. M. HUGHES,
WALLER CALMES,
JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE,
H. DAVIS,
D. H. ALLEN,
R. T. BROWNING,
A. R. STONE,
WILLIAM KAERTH,
JACKSON McELROY,
WILSON SHEARE,
I. B. SMITH,
J. P. SHERER,
PAT. WALLACE,
JAMES CATLIN,
T. C. KING.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

TOWN OF SAN JUAN,

REQUESTING THE LEGALIZING OF THE ACT OF INCOR-
PORATION OF SAID TOWN.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The undersigned, composing the Board of Trustees of the inhabitants of the Town of San Juan, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that on the sixth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, an order incorporating the Town of San Juan—under and by virtue of an Act entitled an Act to provide for the incorporation of towns, approved April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six—was passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey.

That in pursuance of said order—a certified copy of which is hereto annexed—your petitioners were duly elected Trustees of said town.

That many and serious doubts have arisen concerning the legality in matters of form of said order of incorporation.

That your petitioners, in consequence of said doubts, are hindered and delayed in the proper administration of the affairs of said town.

That said doubts are concerning matters of form only.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray your honorable body to declare, by an enactment, that the Town of San Juan is a legally incorporated town, under and by virtue of the Act aforesaid, notwithstanding any errors in the form of incorporation thereof.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

DANIEL HARRIS, President.
J. F. BLACK,
JUAN B. CAREAGA,
GEORGE PULLEN,
PETER BREEN, Clerk.

INCORPORATION OF SAN JUAN.

ORDER OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

On reading the petition of electors of the Town of San Juan, and on examining certified plat of said town, and the Board being satisfied that the population of said town exceeds two hundred in number, and that a majority of the electors of said town have signed said petition, it is now ordered by the Board that the Town of San Juan be, and the same is hereby, incorporated by the name and style of "Inhabitants of the Town of San Juan," and that the boundaries of said town shall be as follows :

Bounded on the north by the southern boundary line of land of E. McMichael, and an extension of said line eleven and ninety one-hundredths chains; on the south, by township line between townships twelve and thirteen south, range four east; on the east, by the lands of the estate of Patrick Breen, deceased, leaving within the boundary of said town lands of said Breen's estate, shown on said plat, as containing twenty and ninety-five one-hundredths acres, and also another tract containing forty-three and seventy-six one-hundredths acres; and on the west by a line of the San Antonio Rancho, shown in said plat, running from said southern line north thirty-five degrees east, fourteen and sixty one-hundredths chains; and thence north eighteen degrees, thirty-five west, to the point of beginning, the same containing an area of less than three square miles.

And it is ordered that an election for Trustees of said town be held at the saloon of F. W. Kemp, at San Juan, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of September instant; and that said election be conducted by the same election officers, and so far as practicable, in the same manner as township elections.

I, W. S. Johnson, County Clerk of the County of Monterey, and ex officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an order made by said Board and entered on its minutes, the sixth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said county, affixed this twenty-second day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL.]

W. S. JOHNSON, Clerk.

PETITION

OF THE MANAGERS OF THE

Protestant Orphan Asylum of Sacramento,

FOR

STATE AID.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN: The petition of the undersigned, Lady Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Sacramento, respectfully represents :

That early in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven individual members of this organization and others, to whose notice had been brought many cases of extreme hardship, suffering and distress, in which orphan and half-orphan children were deprived of their natural protectors and thrown upon the cold charities of the world, in some cases under improper and degrading influences, felt the necessity of providing a refuge for such stray waifs, where they could be collected together and where they could find some of the comforts of a home under proper moral training, and with such educational advantages as the resources available for that purpose, collected from a generous public, would permit. With these objects in view, and in order to place their feet in the proper path, and to keep them until such time as good homes could be found, where their education and training would be continued, the Orphan Asylum, which we have the honor to represent, was organized and opened on the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for the admission of any orphan children, who had not relatives or friends able and willing to take charge of them, without regard to religious faith, nativity, residence, or other improper restricting provisions.

We have received them from many counties in the State, born in many States in the Union, and of various nationalities, and are ever ready to receive all who may apply, who can show they are of tender age, unable to provide for themselves and deprived of their natural protectors.

To carry out these objects we have maintained our asylum for nearly three years without State or county aid, save and except your generous aid of two years since (three thousand dollars); beyond which we have been dependent on the uncertain charities of the people in our immediate vicinity; and believing that an institution located like this, in the central portion of the State—the first natural and convenient refuge of orphans from a large portion of the interior of the State—should not be a charge upon Sacramento, we pray that your honorable bodies may extend to us such aid as you may deem just and proper.

For a statement of our receipts and expenditures, showing cost of our new building, number of children received and where from, etc., we refer you to the accompanying statistical report.

We beg leave further to represent that we have purchased four lots and erected thereon a proper building, at a total cost, for grounds and building, of eight thousand one hundred dollars; that we are in debt to the amount of four thousand dollars—covered by mortgage; that our number of orphans is increasing, making greater demand for money to supply such wants; and, further, that every dollar which you appropriate will be economically, honestly and faithfully applied to the relief of such suffering as was contemplated in our organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. I. E. DWINELL, President,
 MRS. N. SLATER, Vice President,
 MRS. R. T. BROWN, Treasurer,
 MRS. R. R. PATTON, Secretary,
 MRS. J. WETZLAR,
 MRS. P. H. RUSSELL,
 MRS. J. F. HOUGHTON,
 MRS. B. R. SWEETLAND,
 MRS. C. H. SWIFT,
 MRS. GEORGE W. MOWE,
 MRS. M. S. HURD,

Managers.

Sacramento, January 20th, 1870.

Statement of receipts and expenditures from organization to January first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

1867—Receipts	\$3,825 90
Expenditures.....	2,623 70
1868—Receipts	6,916 42
Expenditures.....	5,054 14
1869—Receipts	7,859 79
Expenditures.....	10,065 42
Total receipts.....	\$18,602 11.
Total expenditures.....	17,743 26
Balance.....	\$858 85

Which balance will be exhausted in liquidating outstanding incidental bills, leaving four thousand dollars of borrowed money—secured by mortgage on our property—to be provided for, in addition to current expenses of the institution.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

During the year 1867.....	35
During the year 1868.....	32
During the year 1869....	47
Total.....	114

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN.

Born in California (county unknown).....	35
Born in Sacramento County.....	40
Born in El Dorado County.....	6
Born in Yolo County.....	4
Born in Nevada County.....	2
Born in Amador County.....	1
Born in San Joaquin County.....	2
Born in San Francisco County.....	2
Born in Placer County.....	1
Born in State of Ohio.....	4
Born in State of Illinois.....	1
Born in State of New York.....	1
Born in State of Wisconsin.....	3
Born in Germany.....	2
Born in Australia.....	1
Born in Vancouver.....	1
Unknown.....	8
Total.....	114

NATIVITY CONDENSED.

Spanish.....	3
German.....	2
Irish.....	4
American.....	105
Total.....	114

The undersigned cheerfully indorse the prayer of the annexed petition, and commend the institution therein named, the Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum, to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of California for a liberal donation :

Carroll, Smith & Co.,
D. O. Mills & Co.,
D. E. Callahan,

W. Hazen,
W. McMitchell,
D. H. Emmons,

R. S. Carey,
 C. Crocker,
 Robert Robinson,
 Leland Stanford,
 Mark Hopkins,
 E. B. Ryan,
 T. W. Strobbridge and Son,
 J. Haertts,
 A. E. Janssens,
 Andrew J. Nichols,
 Geo. Seckel,
 Julius Wetzlar,
 John Bigler,
 P. H. Russell,
 B. F. Hastings & Co.,
 Samuel Cross,
 C. H. Swift,
 Ed. R. Hamilton,
 Frank Swift,
 A. C. Snyder,
 P. Trope,
 Edw. M. Howison,
 A. F. Coronel,
 H. L. Nichols,
 Cameron H. King,
 Maze Edwards,
 Geo. W. Mowe,
 R. T. Brown & Co.,
 J. F. Houghton,
 Dougald Gillis,
 John Bellmer & Co.,
 John Rippon,
 Samuel Sims,
 David J. Ross,
 F. T. Phillips,
 G. K. Van Heusen,
 J. L. Huntoon,
 G. H. Swinerton,
 James Anthony,
 G. C. Hall,
 J. P. Dickson,
 J. E. Parker,
 James Carolan,

Mrs. M. A. Ames,
 Richard Dale,
 H. C. Kirk & Co.,
 Wm. W. Marvin,
 I. Lobman,
 W. P. Coleman,
 T. M. Lindley,
 J. C. Goods,
 Brittan, Holbrook & Co.,
 Ira E. Oatman,
 W. A. Hedenberg & Co.,
 Jos. F. Montgomery,
 Jos. M. Frey, M. D.,
 H. S. Crocker & Co.,
 Deuel, Griffiths & Co.,
 J. A. Stewart & Co.,
 Jones & Shaw,
 Chas Robin,
 Peyser & Lyon,
 Booth & Co.,
 Jno. Q. Brown,
 Isaac P. Allen,
 J. C. Meusdorffer,
 John F. Slater,
 C. C. Hayden,
 I. L. Merrell,
 James Bithell,
 Saml. Poorman,
 Lew. B. Harris,
 C. Green,
 H. Treichler,
 Edwards & Co.,
 S. D. Smith,
 Cyrus S. Coffin,
 David Bush,
 W. S. Mesick,
 S. P. Thomas, M. D.,
 Geo. Cadwalader,
 S. W. Sanderson,
 H. Starr,
 Paul Morrill,
 W. T. Wythe, M. D.,
 Thos. M. Logan, M. D.

M E S S A G E

OF

GOVERNOR H. H. HAIGHT,

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 154.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

MESSAGE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, March 31st, 1870. }

To the Assembly of the State of California :

I herewith return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 154—An Act to ratify and confirm certain ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and proceedings had thereunder.

This bill is, in my judgment, a very dangerous one, confirming, as it does, all assessments and contracts for street work in San Francisco, without discrimination. Some of these contracts were very improvident ; some made at an extravagant rate, when greenbacks were at a very low figure, and in many instances property has changed hands since the assessments were made, upon the basis that the contracts and assessments were illegal. The bill legalizes all contracts and assessments without limitation of time, with the proviso that the lien of any assessment shall not be held to be extended beyond two years from the original recording thereof.

The effect of the bill would be to cloud titles and create embarrassment and litigation. The rights of private parties would be extensively affected by its provisions, and more injustice probably result than any which now exists from lack of validity of the assessment referred to.

H. H. HAIGHT, Governor.



P E T I T I O N

OF

C I T I Z E N S O F S A N F R A N C I S C O

FOR THE REPEAL OF THE

M O R T G A G E T A X L A W .

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, respectfully represents to your honorable body the great hardship which they suffer by having to pay a tax on money borrowed by them on mortgage of their properties. It is their well-considered opinion that the borrower should not be obliged to pay a tax to the bank, after having paid the legal interest on the money, besides paying the city, county and State taxes, to the Tax Collector. Petitioners pray that the tax be remitted, and that the money collected by the bankers, for said tax, be refunded to the rightful owners. Respectfully,

Rouse & Laws,
Sam'l Foster,
Chas. E. A. Baxter,
Wason & Morris,
Geo. W. Stewart,
Thos. Sullivan,
Wm. Erggraber,
N. Goitzen,
W. L. Bottle,
Ch. Henry Vollmer,
John Vollmer,
Thos. C. Moorcroft,
A. H. Todd,
T. J. Chadborne,
E. G. Mathews & Co.,
H. Wellbrock,
Edw. McDevitt,
G. W. McNear,
D. S. Bryant,
Jno. A. Robertson,
Geo. H. Reynolds,
G. Humphrey,
Geo. Crosby,
F. M. Rocke,
D. Beadle,
B. F. Lee,
Robert Barry,

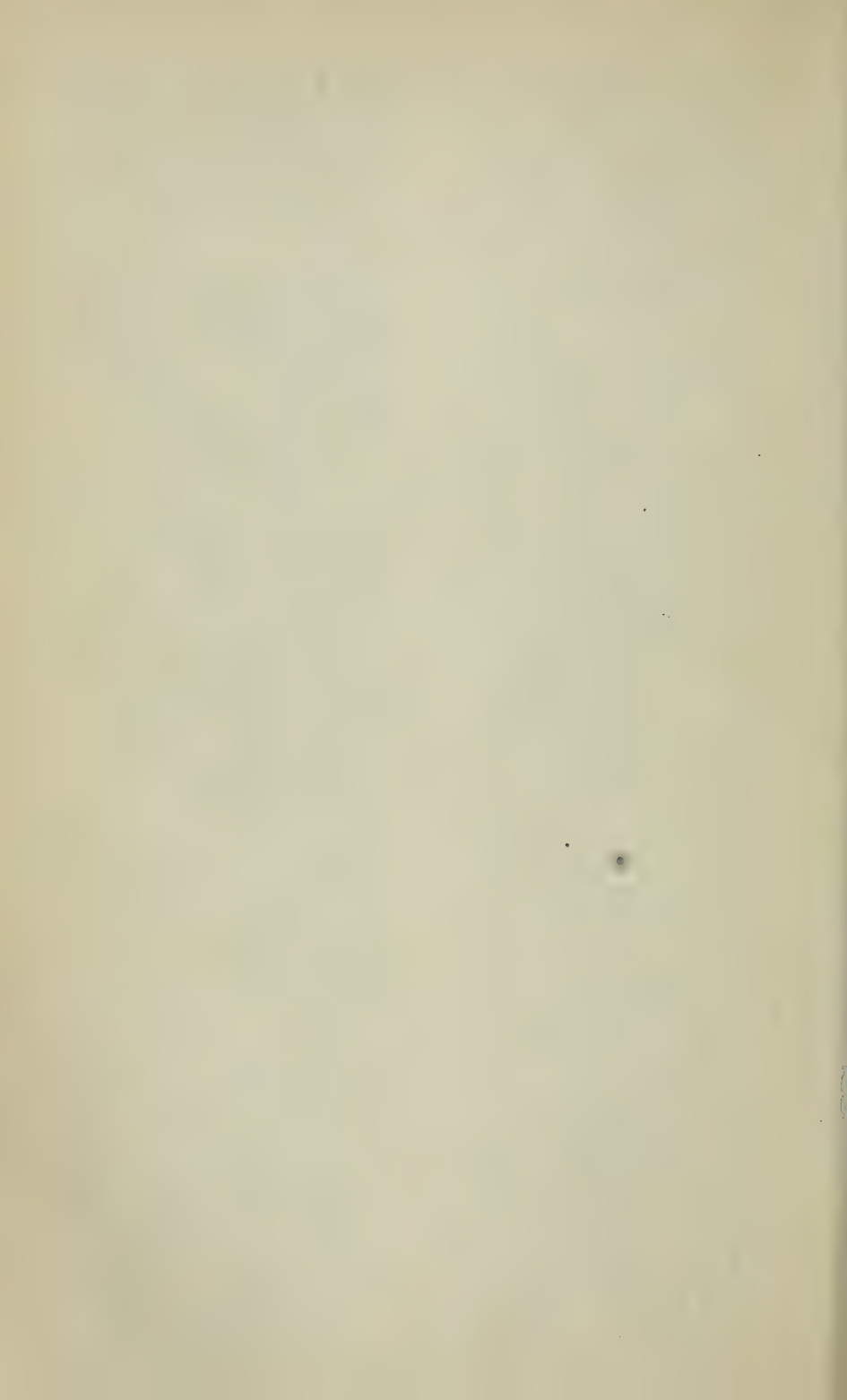
A. B. Smith,
Phil. Gallway,
Edwd. Commins,
Harrison & Damon,
Messrs. Harrison & Co.,
Forsaith, Tyler & Shaw,
Wm. T. Reynolds & Co.,
John Flanagan & Co.,
F. H. McCann,
L. A. Sanderson,
S. B. Stoddard,
Church & Clark,
W. W. Dodge & Co.,
Rossiter & McMullin,
Coghill, Lyons & Co.,
Kelly, Henderson & Gilchrist,
John Carroll & Co.,
P. Jacob,
Collins, Wheaton & Luhrs,
Goldstein, Sellen & Co.,
Castle Brothers,
R. Hochkofeer,
Geo. W. Danney,
John Maguire,
Ira W. Felt,
Taylor & Cranna,
Treadwell & Co.,

W. T. Glassell,
 H. Heckmann,
 Wm. G. Scholfield,
 W. H. Taylor,
 John Bamber,
 R. L. Taylor,
 R. B. Farmar,
 I. P. Davis,
 A. S. Chandler,
 David McKay,
 C. Hanson,
 Samuel McHenry,
 J. Barnap,
 F. Shirley,
 C. Barchard,
 J. P. Sweeney,
 Thomas Tennent,
 M. L. Connell,
 Stephen H. Little,
 Sam. Voltt,
 John Schweitzer,
 N. Matticevietto,
 W. J. Lowry,
 James Wightman,
 Robt. Howe,
 Ferdinand Lang,
 T. A. Smith,
 G. Babcock & Co., 315 Davis st ,
 Silas McClure,
 A. C. Rand,
 Reynolds, Howell & Ford,
 Geo. W. Hayes,
 S. Hemminway,
 James Gillespie,
 W. Piguet,
 O. Schelter,
 E. E. Walcott,
 J. C. Johnson & Co.,
 Chas. H. Daly,
 B. F. Hobart,
 Edwd. H. Parker,
 L. S. Ellsworth,
 James F. Hough,
 George F. Bragg & Co.,
 H. Cordes,
 Lyon & Co.,
 F. S. Hutchinson,
 Cutting & Co.,
 Henry Brickwedel & Co.,
 Wilmerding & Kellogg,
 Evan E. Jones,
 J. A. C. Nibbe,
 Geo. H. Sanderson,
 A. F. C. Engert,
 Chas. Gibson,

Chas. Sudentoff,
 N. H. Brown,
 Wm. E. Emery,
 T. J. O'Connor,
 James Barrett,
 Frederick Geils,
 Charles Sturm,
 Maurice Rosenthal,
 Thos. Flannigan,
 Thos. R. Gibson,
 Stephen Girof,
 V. Lebert,
 J. P. Wason,
 Jas. Canavan,
 W. S. Cartz,
 J. M. Grady,
 G. Lierenberg,
 Robert Calverley,
 James Boyle,
 Maurice Sheehan,
 John Jones,
 K. Veleck,
 M. E. Gup,
 M. W. Higgins,
 B. F. Keenan,
 W. H. Ranek,
 E. E. Harvey,
 James C. Burke,
 Henry Gansz,
 Geo. B. Ferguson,
 Edward Supple,
 John Wood,
 Thomas Tiernay,
 Dennis Dullen,
 Edward Gilligan,
 William Gaffaney,
 John Kelleher,
 Wm. Becon,
 James Deery,
 Robert Dilworth,
 John Commings,
 Wm. Malone,
 Peter Lowler,
 John Conless,
 John Ratigan,
 Michael Carigan,
 James Nedson,
 Robert H. Hawkins,
 Henry Sinott,
 Thomas Dowlin,
 P. McDermott,
 Timothy Leary,
 Patrick Conroy,
 P. Maxwell,
 M. Blake,

John Petersen,
 J. A. Folger & Co.,
 James Irvine,
 M. L. Citran,
 M. Mayblum,
 D. L. Phillips,
 Jacob S. Taber,
 E. A. Fargo,
 T. H. Hatch & Co.,
 C. S. Swasey,
 J. R. Skelly,
 E. H. Baxter.
 Chas. Clayton,
 J. DeForest,
 J. W. Jordan,
 John M. Peck,
 H. H. Beach,
 T. L. Barker,
 C. B. Tilley,
 H. L. Dodge,
 J. B. Moore,
 D. V. B. Henarie,
 C. I. Newcomb,
 Poot & Bailey,
 E. V. Starr,
 C. A. Brigham,
 Chas. E. Foye,
 F. Daven & Co.,
 Emil Loeven,
 Miers F. Truett,
 Chas. H. Mead,
 James Duncan,
 Loewe Bray,
 J. B. Nye,
 W. J. Jones & Co.,
 Jno. C. Morrison, Jr.,
 M. L. Decker,
 John Powers,
 A. W. Jackson,
 A. G. Chauche,
 Leopold Kahn,
 Hunter, Wand & Co.,
 Christy & Wise,
 S. Buckley,
 Wm. J. Wright,
 John Hewston, Jr.,
 John M. Duncan,
 Shea, Hussey & Co.,
 F. & P. J. Cassin,
 Bradley & Cockrill,
 James L. Horner,
 H. E. Brooks,
 Joseph Tuttle,
 F. B. Belcher,
 James Irwin,

John Manning,
 John Donnelly,
 William Cradock,
 Patrick Flynn,
 Michael Walsh,
 M. S. Griffin,
 William Ryan,
 Jacob E. Baily,
 J. Hurley,
 Underhill Boynton,
 George B. Wood,
 Chas. Lehmann,
 William Gray,
 F. H. Page,
 Chas. F. Monroe,
 John Flood,
 A. N. Osgood,
 J. B. Bowen,
 C. H. Warren,
 A. R. Potter,
 Theophilus Taylor,
 John Gardner,
 Hermann Dascher,
 Johann Meyn,
 Thos. Foster,
 Henry C. Lott,
 James F. Cunningham,
 John H. McNee,
 Phillip Kennedy,
 Jas. O'Keeffe,
 Davis & Driscoll,
 John R. Tischbeck,
 John Duer,
 Edward Dillon,
 M. Getz,
 Thomas Bareiller,
 M. McGann,
 M. J. Gavan,
 Thos. J. Barry,
 Thomas Miller,
 R. Hopkins,
 S. Laro,
 S. Wolf,
 Dennis Cullinan,
 James Malone,
 T. Blanchard,
 James E. Bryant,
 J. B. Owens,
 John McMahon,
 Wm. L. Nelson,
 Sanders, Byrne & Co.,
 A. Shives,
 W. H. Kime,
 A. Davidson,
 And many others.



MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

ON

ASSEMBLY BILLS NOS. 24, 96 AND 268,

RELATIVE TO TAX ON MORTGAGES.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred Assembly Bills Nos 24, 96 and 268—Bill No. 24, an Act entitled an Act to relieve owners of encumbered real estate from double taxation; Bill No. 96, entitled an Act to remit taxes heretofore levied on money at interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise, and Bill No. 268, entitled an Act in relation to the delinquent taxes on money at interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise—have had the same under consideration, and a majority of said committee report the same back to the House with a substitute, and recommend the passage of the substitute.

From this recommendation of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, a minority of said committee most respectfully dissent, and they deem it proper to submit the reasons actuating them in arriving at a conclusion adverse to the passage of these bills.

The contemplated object of Bills Nos. 24 and 96 is to remit all taxes due the State, and heretofore levied or assessed, and which are now owing or unpaid upon money at interest, secured by mortgage or other instrument on real estate; and the object of Bill No. 268, and the substitute submitted by a majority of the committee, is to remit a portion of such taxes.

The subject is not a new one; it was before the Legislature of this State, at its seventeenth session, and a bill similar in its provisions with Bills Nos. 24 and 96, was acted upon and rejected at that session of the Legislature, and the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the People vs. McCreery, and in the case of the People vs. Whartenby, have decided adversely to the principles contained in the bills under consideration, and have held that a tax levied on money at interest, secured by mortgage, does not present a case of double taxation.

In the case of the People vs. McCreery, the Court say: "Counsel have urged, with much earnestness, that this presents a case of double taxation. The argument is, that the owner of the mortgaged premises is taxed for the full value of the property, without any abatement for the mortgaged debt, whilst the holder of the mortgage is also taxed for the full amount of the debt. In other words, it is insisted that if the owner of the mortgaged property is assessed for its full value, the debt secured by the mortgage, which is a lien on the property, and to that extent

represents the same value, cannot be taxed without creating a case of double taxation. But if that be the result, it is obvious it is only the mortgagor who can complain. It is his property, if any, which is doubly taxed, and not that of the mortgagee.

"The question does not arise, in this case, whether or not mortgaged property can be assessed at its full value without abating from such value the amount of the mortgage. * * * The point before us is, whether or not a tax on the debt, secured by mortgage, is in any sense double taxation, as against the mortgagee. Can he complain that he is twice taxed on the same value? It is quite obvious that such is not the fact; and it is equally plain that a debt secured by a mortgage is the subject of taxation."

Again, in the case of the People against Whartenby, the Court say: "The fact that the mortgaged property was assessed at its full value to the mortgagor, evidently presents no defence to this action. This point was expressly decided in *People vs McCreery*. In that case we held that under the facts stated, if any one could complain of double taxation it was the mortgagor and not the mortgagee; but we expressed no opinion on the point whether it presented a case of double taxation, even as against the mortgagor. It is plain, however, that as against the mortgagee, this is no case of double taxation. The debt secured by the mortgage has been but once taxed, and if the owner of the mortgaged property shall claim that the amount of the mortgage should be deducted from the value of the property, and that he should be assessed only for the remainder, it will be our duty to decide that question when it comes before us. * * * Nor is there anything in the point that the mortgagors covenanted to pay all taxes levied on the mortgaged debt. The State was no party to the contract, and it is not bound by stipulations *inter alios*. The burdens of taxation cannot be shifted from those on whom the law imposes them, by stipulations between private persons."

If the principle enunciated in the decisions here adverted to be correct, then it follows that all taxes assessed or levied on money at interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise, due and unpaid, whether retained by corporations or individuals, or so retained under protest, or otherwise, are moneys belonging to the State, as part of its legitimate revenue, and should be paid as promptly as other taxes levied by the State upon any other character of property.

It will not do to say that the money lender—the mortgagee—imposes stringent conditions upon the mortgagor, the owner of the real estate; that, by the terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee forces the poor man, who is obliged to have money, to pay the tax upon the money he borrows, for that is the contract of the parties, with which the State has nothing to do. In the language of the Supreme Court: "The State was no party to the contract, and is not bound by stipulations *inter alios*."

These arguments of the Supreme Court address themselves with equal force to the substitute submitted by a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means. The substitute proposes, on behalf of the State, to accept a sum equal to thirty per cent. on all delinquent taxes secured by mortgage or otherwise, and that the remainder of said delinquent tax in excess of said thirty per cent. shall, on demand in writing, be paid to the mortgagor, authorizing the mortgagor, in the event of the non-payment of such residue within twelve months from the passage of this Act, to bring suit therefor.

It is difficult to perceive why, if the State can remit seventy per cent.

of the delinquent tax, it could not remit the whole of such tax. The principle contained in the substitute is the principle of the original bills. If the substitute be correct in this particular, then Bills Nos. 24 and 96 are correct, and this Legislature should pass them, and remit the whole delinquent tax due and unpaid on money secured by mortgage or otherwise. And if the Legislature can remit this character of delinquent tax, then, by parity of reasoning, they can remit any other character of delinquent tax, or any portion thereof, due the State and unpaid. And, further, in the opinion of a minority of your committee, the substitute submitted by the majority is open to constitutional objection.

In many cases, if not in all, coming within the purview of the substitute bill offered by the majority of the committee, the mortgagor, the party who is authorized by the provisions of the bill to sue, has stipulated in his contract of mortgage to pay the taxes for which he is empowered to bring suit. It, in effect, authorizes parties who have contracted in their mortgages to pay the delinquent tax, to commence suits for the recovery of that tax, and thus the provision of the Constitution of this State, declaring that no law shall be made impairing the obligation of contracts, is practically violated.

In considering these bills, the minority of your committee have not lost sight of the fact that their passage would relieve many in this State, especially in the City and County of San Francisco, owners of real estate, whose necessities have driven them to the capitalist and the money-lender, and who have been, as it were, pressed by their contract of mortgage not only to pay the State tax upon the money borrowed by them, but also large rates of interest, together with conditions for the payment of commissions for collection, rates of insurance, etc., etc. These considerations have forcibly addressed themselves to the feelings of your committee as men, and while they deplore the hardship thus operating upon a portion of the community, and regret the stern requirements of the occasion, yet, as legislators, intrusted, in part, with the interests of the State, and the preservation of its revenue, they are compelled to report adversely to the passage of the bills above recited, and herewith submitted by the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means.

LAMBERT, Chairman,
SAMMONS,
MERRITT,
THOMAS,

Of the minority of Committee.



R E P O R T

OF THE

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

RELATIVE TO

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 113.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: I find myself compelled to dissent from my associates of the Judiciary Committee in relation to Assembly Bill No. 113—An Act amendatory of and supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to modify the grades of certain streets, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

The Act of which the bill now before the House is amendatory, was passed in the face of the earnest and strenuous protest of the property owners immediately affected by the change of grade, and whose property was thereby almost entirely destroyed.

The alleged purpose and intent of the present bill, viz: to enforce the collection of the assessments upon property, so as to create a fund out of which the property owners, who have been damaged by this so-called public improvement, may be compensated, is one that commends itself warmly to the favorable consideration of this House; for they, and they alone, are entitled, in my opinion, to all the sympathy and relief which the Legislature has it in its power to extend.

I am, however, of the opinion that there are other and further amendments than those already reported by the committee, which are necessary for the full and entire protection of the very parties in whose behalf this bill is alleged to be presented, and without which it would be rather detrimental than beneficial in its operations.

These amendments are as follows:

First—After the word “work,” on line two of section one, insert the words, “of grading.”

Second—On line four, section three, strike out the words, “all of.”

Third—After the words “San Francisco,” on line eight, section three, insert, “provided that said short-hand reporter shall not be allowed a greater compensation than that allowed an official short-hand reporter of a District Court.”

Fourth—On lines eleven and twelve, section three, strike out the words, “consider only direct benefits and damages, and shall.”

Fifth—Strike out the words, “of the Board of Supervisors,” on lines two and three of section four.

Sixth—Strike out the words, “of the Board of Supervisors,” on line seventeen, of section four.

Seventh—On line nineteen, of section four, strike out the word, "said," and insert in lieu thereof, the word, "the."

Eighth—Strike out section five, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 5. Section thirteen of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. Within twenty days after the publication of said last mentioned notice, any interested party or parties dissatisfied with the report of said Commissioners, or any part thereof, may file with the Clerk of the County Court of the city and county, written objections to said report, or any part thereof, setting forth his or their grounds of objection. If no such objections are so filed within said period of twenty days, the report of said Commissioners shall be final and conclusive on all parties interested, and all assessments made and set forth in said report shall thenceforth be a lien upon the respective parcels of land and property in said district upon which said assessments are charged by said report. But in case any such objections are so filed within said period of twenty days, the County Court of said City and County of San Francisco shall assign a day for the hearing and trial of said objections, and on the day assigned, or on such other day or days to which the same shall be adjourned, said Court shall hear the allegations of the party or parties so objecting, and shall take proof in support of and against said objections, and of said report and the assessment therein, and shall confirm the said report, or may modify the same, or may set the same aside either in whole or in part, or in its discretion may refer the matter back to the same Commissioners, with instructions, who shall thereupon proceed, as hereinbefore provided, or according to said instructions. Upon the hearing of said objections before said County Court, it shall be competent for any party to introduce evidence either in support of said objections or of the report of said Commissioners, and the judgment of said County Court shall be final as to said report; and upon such final confirmation of said report of said Commissioners by said County Court, all assessments made and set forth in said report shall, from and after such final report, be a lien upon the respective parcels of land and property in said district upon which said assessments are charged by said report."

Owing to the great length which this report will necessarily assume, I think it better not to include herein anything like an argument in favor of the amendments proposed. A few of my reasons, however, may be stated, as follows:

1st. I think it injudicious and unwise to have the Board of Supervisors review the acts and judgments of their own appointees.

2d. The parties objecting to the confirmation of the report ought to have the right to introduce evidence in support of their objections.

3d. The objections made to the confirmation of the report may involve questions of law which the Board of Supervisors are not competent to determine, and the entire subject matter is one which should be referred to a judicial tribunal.

The fourth and, perhaps, the most potent reason, is one which, in justice to my associates on the Judiciary Committee, I must state, has occurred to me only on a revision of the bill for the purpose of preparing this report, and was not therefore brought to the attention of the committee.

The proposed section five of the Act provides that at the next

weekly meeting of the Board of Supervisors after the filing of objections to the report, the Mayor shall appoint a committee of three, to whom the objections shall be referred. That within three days thereafter the committee shall proceed to hear such objections, and within thirty days shall report thereon to the Board of Supervisors, who shall, at their next regular meeting, act thereon, and may, by a vote of not less than three-fourths, confirm, reject, modify or change the report of the Commissioners, and at the end of the section is the following provision :

“ But in case the Mayor shall not appoint said committee within the time hereinbefore limited, or in case said committee shall fail to make their report as to the premises to said Board of Supervisors, within the time hereinbefore expressed, or in case said Board of Supervisors shall fail at the time and by the vote hereinbefore stated, to act upon the report of said Commissioners, *then, and in any of such cases, the report of said Commissioners shall be final and conclusive upon all parties interested.*”

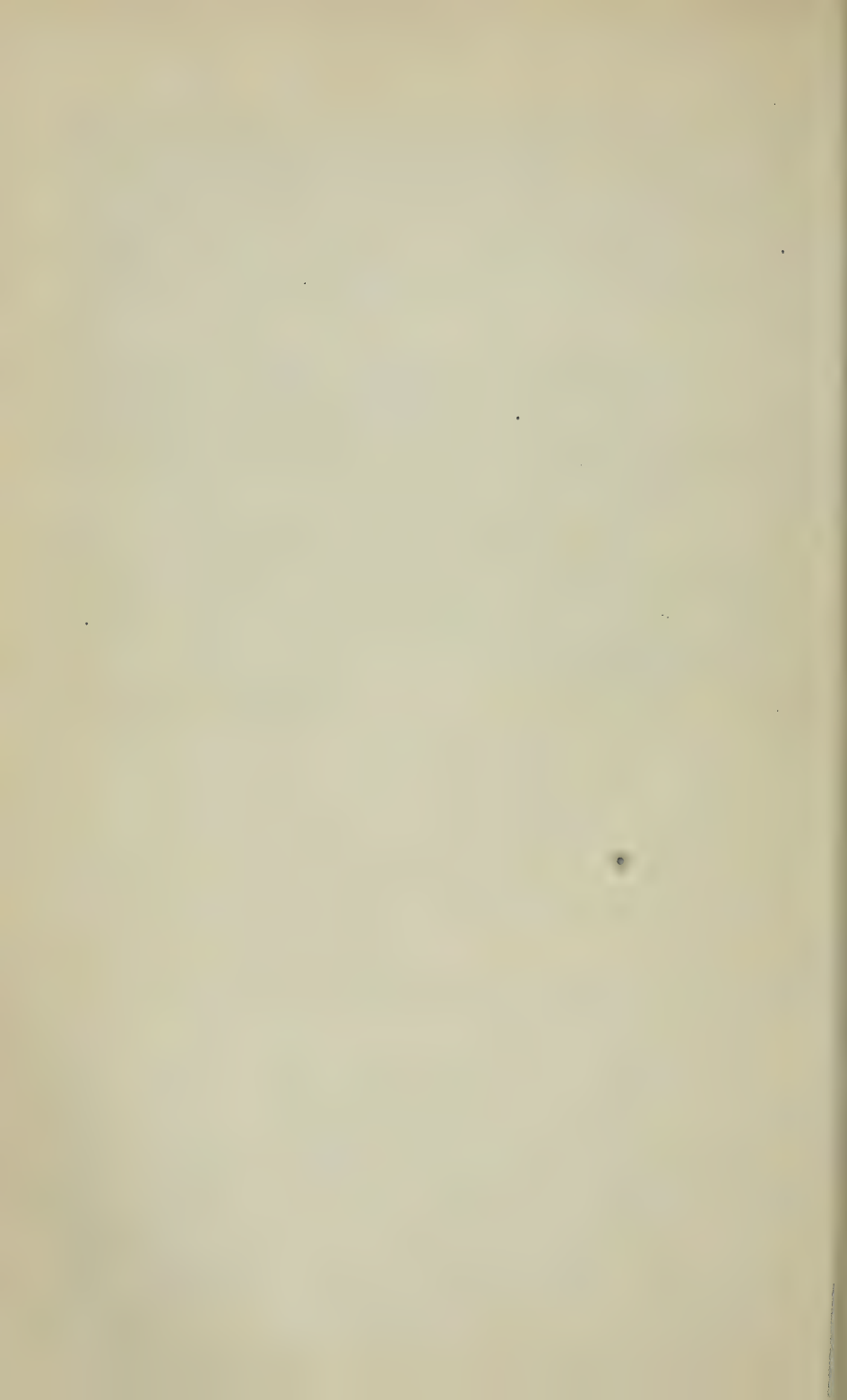
The gross injustice which the foregoing provisions would work, did they become law, is apparent on the slightest examination.

Ninth—On line nine of section nine, insert the word “grading” between the words “the” and “work.”

Tenth—On line five of section ten, strike out the words “by a majority” and insert in lieu thereof “by a unanimous vote.”

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE R. B. HAYES.



R E P O R T

OF THE

SANTA CLARA DELEGATION

RELATIVE TO

SENATE BILL NO. 555.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Santa Clara delegation having had Senate Bill No. 555—An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the Counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara to donate certain railroad stocks to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to aid in the construction of the road of said company—report the same back and recommend that all in relation to Santa Clara County be stricken from the bill. This Act provides that the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County shall donate to the Southern Pacific Railroad the stock which she owns in the Western Pacific Railroad. The Santa Clara delegation would respectfully represent to this Assembly that the Southern Pacific Railroad is now running to the extreme southern end of the county, and that the county has subscribed to said railroad the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and she now asks, through her representatives on this floor, to be exempt from the provisions of this Act. The delegation from Santa Clara move that the second section of the bill, which provides that Santa Clara County shall donate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock in the Western Pacific Railroad to the Southern Pacific Railroad, be stricken out.

B. D. MURPHY,
W. B. SHOEMAKER,
T. R. THOMAS.



P E T I T I O N

OF

CITIZENS OF STANISLAUS COUNTY,

REQUESTING THE PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE CLAIMS OF

· T H O M A S E . H U G H E S ,

AGAINST SAID COUNTY.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The undersigned, citizens and resident taxpayers of Stanislaus County, respectfully represent :

That the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County, at a meeting of that body on the fourth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, allowed and ordered paid three demands of Thomas E. Hughes, Clerk, for work and labor done by him under preceding orders of the Board, to wit :

For the cost of a duplicate assessment roll.....	\$435 00
For the cost of making fourteen copies of supplemental list of registered voters.....	221 40
And for the cost of apportioning the County General Fund and other taxes, and carrying out the said apportionment in separate columns in the assessment roll, and other work and service for county use, to amount of.....	172 50
In all.....	\$828 90

That the order of the Board aforesaid, of allowance and payment, has been annulled (together with the warrants of the Auditor, numbers three hundred and twenty-seven and three hundred and thirty) by the District Court, on the ground that said Board had no power to order said work, and that the county could not be legally charged for the cost of the same.

The undersigned believe that the county has received a full equivalent in substantial benefit for all the said cost; and that, in their opinion, the debt was wisely contracted and should be paid.

They pray that your honorable body will pass an Act legalizing said claims against the county and directing the payment thereof.

JAMES McHENRY,
DAVID HARTMAN,
Supervisors at the time the work was ordered.
C. DORSEY, Supervisor.
J. D. SPENCER,
W. W. BARNES,
W. R. SHERMAN,
SAMUEL M. McLEAN,
W. J. WARDER,
THOMAS McLANE,
J. R. HORSLEY,
D. W. TULLOCK,
JAMES ALLEN,
P. CLARKE,
GEORGE W. BRANCH,
C. C. BAKER,
JAMES M. LANE,
JACOB HASLACHER,
JAMES H. LOWE,
T. M. LANE,
J. J. SCRIVNER,
A. H. JAMISON,
H. PALMER,
A. M. VALPY,
A. W. MOULTON,
JAMES STINSON,
A. ELKINS,
A. T. BARTLETT,
E. T. STONE,
JAMES FRANKLIN,
N. B. BUDDINGTON,
J. L. CONNER,
T. SOLDTMAN,
GEORGE W. SCHELL,
PHILIP ENGLEHART,
STEPHEN BISHOP,
H. C. GARDINER,
THOMAS B. DORSEY,
JOHN W. DORSEY,
SAMUEL HASLACHER,
W. H. BOWENS,
R. B. SMITH,
H. G. JAMES.

I think it expedient that the Board should be indemnified, and sign accordingly.

S. A. BOOKER.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

CONCERNING

PUBLICATION OF REPORT

OF

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF LAWS.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The Commission on Revision and Compilation of the Laws of this State have reported what statutes have been already revised by said Commission ; and whereas, there has been published and distributed to members of this House a portion of about one-third only of such statutes ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Printing are hereby instructed to inquire and report to this House, as soon as practicable, why the whole of the statutes reported as revised by the Commission were not published, and how soon the unpublished portion will be so published and distributed to members of this House.

KOUTZ.



M E S S A G E

OF

GOVERNOR H. H. HAIGHT,

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL

SENATE BILL NO. 310.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

MESSAGE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, March 21st, 1870. }

To the Senate of the State of California :

I herewith return to your honorable body, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 310—An Act amendatory of and supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to provide for the construction of the State Capitol in the City of Sacramento, approved March twenty-ninth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty.

The amendment made to the original law consists in substituting the names of two other Commissioners for those now acting. When this bill was upon its passage, it was probably supposed that the work would proceed upon the building, and that there was some necessity for the continuance of the two members who receive a salary. It is doubtful whether any work will be done for the next two years, and if there were, as all or nearly all the inside finish is completed, and the plans adopted for the porticos, steps and dome, there is no occasion to subject the State to the expense of two thousand dollars a year for the two additional members. If it is desired that the Board should consist of five, two more State officers might be added without any increase of expense.

I take this occasion also, respectfully to call attention to the practice of naming in bills the officers who are to execute the provisions of the proposed laws.

It will be admitted by every one, that the designation of officers is not a legislative function, and that it is desirable to keep in view the lines which separate the legislative and executive departments, so as to prevent encroachment by either upon the other.

The evil results of the practice referred to are too well known to require comment, and there seems to be a general concurrence of opinion that it does violence to the spirit of the Constitution as well as to sound rules of public policy. I trust that my motive in making this suggestion will not be misapprehended, and that it will be sanctioned by the judgment of your honorable body.

H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor.



M E S S A G E

OF

GOVERNOR H. H. HAIGHT,

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL

SENATE BILL NO. 7.

D. W. GELWICKS. STATE PRINTER.

MESSAGE.

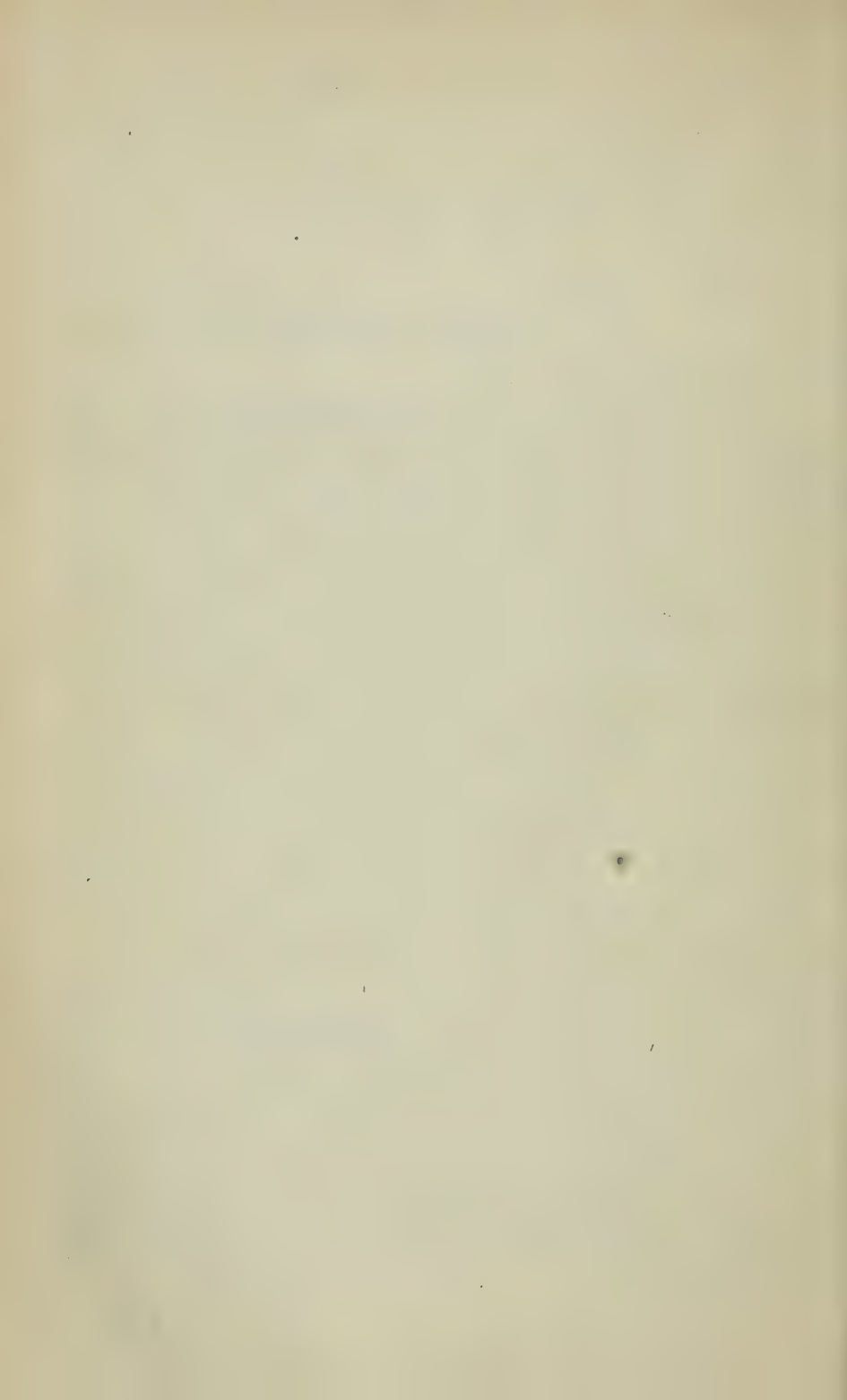
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
Sacramento, February 19th, 1870 }

To the Senate of the State of California :

I herewith return, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 7—An Act to provide and pay for services rendered for the City and County of San Francisco. It is with reluctance that I feel compelled to withhold approval of this local measure; but the bill seems to me objectionable in principle and unsafe as a precedent. The title of the bill conveys an incorrect impression. The services referred to were not rendered to the City and County of San Francisco in any such way as to create a legal or equitable claim against the corporation. On the contrary, the services were rendered in a proceeding to open and extend Montgomery street southerly, which is a projected local improvement, and their payment, according to my information, was expressly made dependent upon the collection of money by an assessment upon the property to be benefited by the improvement. The statute under which the Commissioners were appointed was passed in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and can be found on page three hundred and forty-seven of the session laws of that year. It makes provision for assessment of the expenses of the proceeding upon the property benefited, and then the last clause of section seventeen, on page three hundred and fifty-four, provides that "the City and County of San Francisco shall not be liable for any expense of such public improvement, beyond the moneys actually collected for the same, except as hereinbefore provided." The reference here is to section three, which relates to cases in which the improvement is made by purchase and payment out of the city treasury, and in which no Commissioners are appointed as provided in section five.

The entire proceeding in this case, the orders and resolutions, and the statute on which they are founded, make the expenses chargeable solely on the property benefited by the improvement, and create no claim whatever against the city. The only ground upon which this bill is based, so far as I am aware, is that it is inconvenient for the Commissioners and others employed, to wait until the assessment is made and collected. This, however, was their contract. The proceeding is litigated and contested. If it should fail, the taxpayers would justly complain of being subjected to an expense of thirty or forty thousand dollars for an experiment upon a local improvement, based upon a statute which in express terms negatived any such liability. If this claim is successful, there are other analagous cases in which a similar claim might be made. I think upon more mature reflection it will be apparent, that there is no propriety in the claim made in this bill, and that it ought not to become a law.

H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor.



P E T I T I O N

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS

FOR AID FOR THE

GOOD TEMPLARS' HOME FOR ORPHANS.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

We, the undersigned, were appointed by the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of California, to the duty of memorializing your honorable body in behalf of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, located near the City of Vallejo, Solano County.

We would respectfully represent that the institution in the interest of which this petition is submitted is not designed to be exclusive in any sense, but is erected for the benefit of the homeless of the State, and is in the broadest sense a public charity. The building is in the last stages of completion, and will be occupied by the first day of May, current year.

In its erection the Order of Good Templars has expended twenty-seven thousand dollars, and is rapidly accumulating a fund for its endowment. The whole amount expended in the purchase of lands and erection of buildings is thirty-seven thousand dollars, and this amount has been raised within the past three years. The Order of Good Templars proposes to endow this institution, and not until recently was it thought of placing it in the list of those receiving State aid, but the cost of the building and of the lands whereon it stands, accomplished with means raised in so short a space of time, has proven burdensome to a greater extent than was anticipated, and to relieve this burden during the first two or three years of its existence, we are directed to petition that this institution be allowed a share of the appropriation allotted to all other similar institutions. We would further represent that this Orphans' Home is emphatically a State institution. The Order which has founded it has subordinate branches in every portion of the State, and its charitable offices will be enjoyed by the entire commonwealth.

The institution is unsectarian in its character, and in all respects a public benefaction.

Soliciting your careful consideration of the prayer of this petition, we have the honor to be, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars,

Your obedient servants,

F. A. HORNBLOWER,
WM. H. MILLS,
R. R. MERRILL.



P E T I T I O N

OF THE

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

SAN FRANCISCO,

FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

P E T I T I O N .

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14th, 1870.

To Lieutenant-Governor Holden, President of the Senate :

The Managers of the San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum, feeling so much the need of aid, and remembering with gratitude the action of previous Legislatures, in donating to the maintenance of the institution, desire to solicit your sympathy in their behalf, and would respectfully report to you, and through you, to the honorable body of which you form a part, their doings for the past two years.

With a constantly increasing population in the State, and the ravages of disease and death, the number of applicants to this charity has naturally increased, and the necessary supplies for so large an establishment have called for constant and unceasing watchfulness on the part of the management.

The appeals for succor have been from all parts of the State, from helpless infancy to children of eight and ten years, and to all objects of a worthy charity a helping hand has been cheerfully extended and a happy home provided.

At the commencement of our year, February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, there were two hundred and seventeen children in the institution; admitted during the next twelve months eighty-six others, making three hundred and three to whom the asylum afforded a home. Of this number eighty-eight were removed by their friends or provided with homes, and four died, leaving at the close of the year, February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and eleven inmates. The expenses for the same period were twenty-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and four cents, or two thousand and eight dollars and ninety-two cents per month.

This sum was materially enlarged by the care of children afflicted with small-pox, and proper protection against the same, and the repairs which were imperatively demanded to the building, after the great earthquake in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

The number of inmates, February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, was two hundred and eleven; admitted during the year, to February first, eighteen hundred and seventy, ninety others, making three

hundred and one to whom a home was given. Eighty of this number were removed by their friends or provided with homes, and only one died, leaving two hundred and twenty-one, the present number of inmates. The expenses for the same time have been twenty-four thousand five hundred and five dollars and sixty-eight cents, or two thousand and forty-two dollars and fourteen cents per month. This year's expenses have been increased by large sums paid for the grading of streets around the asylum, and the State taxes, which were a heavy draft upon the treasury; and when to these expenses is added the entire support and education of two hundred and twenty-one children, the outlay will naturally commend itself to every thinking mind for its economy.

You will also observe that the State aid granted for these two years, eighteen thousand dollars, was not sufficient to meet the expenses of one year, and the society has depended mainly upon the voluntary contributions of the generous people of San Francisco for support. Now that the channels of trade are unsettled and a depression felt in all branches of business, the donations have perceptibly diminished, and we would earnestly petition an enlarged appropriation from the State, without which we are helpless to perform the duties devolving upon us.

Of the present number of inmates, two hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and thirty-six are from the State at large, and eighty-five from the City of San Francisco; and these facts must prove that our charity is not confined to a narrow limit, but comprises the whole State; and when it is considered how many are saved from lives of crime and infamy by the early training of this institution, you will readily feel it has claims upon the public treasury.

The means of the society at this time are entirely exhausted, and the demands upon us were never more pressing. The building is sadly out of repair, the floors in the lower story need relaying, being almost worn through by the pattering of so many little feet, and the entire building needs renovating and painting. A large school-room is also imperatively demanded, which should be out of the present building, so that a more thorough and perfect system of ventilation could be obtained.

When your honorable body consider that this is a labor of love, the Managers giving their time and best energies freely to the cause for the sake of humanity, they feel that the Senators and Representatives of this State, will not hesitate in aiding them to care for the destitute and friendless orphans whose cause they now plead.

Therefore, impressed with the solemn obligations resting upon them, and the many wants of the institution, the Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of San Francisco most respectfully petition from your honorable body the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the support of the asylum for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. IRA P. RANKIN,
President Protestant Orphan Asylum.

MARY P. MacCRELLISH,
Secretary Protestant Orphan Asylum.

P E T I T I O N

OF

CATHARINE GROSS

FOR RELIEF FOR THE

ST. BONIFACE'S ASYLUM.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, in Sacramento assembled :

The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth :

First—That the Asylum of St. Boniface, for orphan and half-orphan children and foundlings, has been established some five years, and has been carried on by the eleemosynary contributions collected by the undersigned alone.

Second—That over two hundred children have been received and cared for during the above period, and that there are twenty inmates at present in the institution.

Third—That the undersigned has exhausted all her own means, and expended all she collected, in providing this home and supporting it thus far, and that she has been obliged to contract considerable debt, which stands against the place.

And therefore she humbly prays your honorable bodies to grant some relief.

And, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Signed :

CATHARINE GROSS.

We, the undersigned, knowing the truth of the above statement, concur in its prayer.

G. S. Kaiser, Pastor of St. Boniface's German Catholic Congregation, San Francisco.

G. Hanni, Pastor of St. John's Congregation.

O. Klappenburg, Franklin street.

James Croke, Rector St. Mary's Cathedral.

P. J. Thomas, Vallejo street, near Hyde, San Francisco.

H. P. Gallagher, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Tenth street.

John McKee, 112 Clay street.

John McHugh, 206 Clay street.

F. S. Wensinger, 304 Montgomery street.

F. X. Kast, 322 Bush street.

T. J. Broderick, by F. X. K., 322 Bush street.

A. McBoden, Brooklyn Hotel.

James D. Marshall, Oak street, above Webster.

A. Holcombe, 324 Bush street.

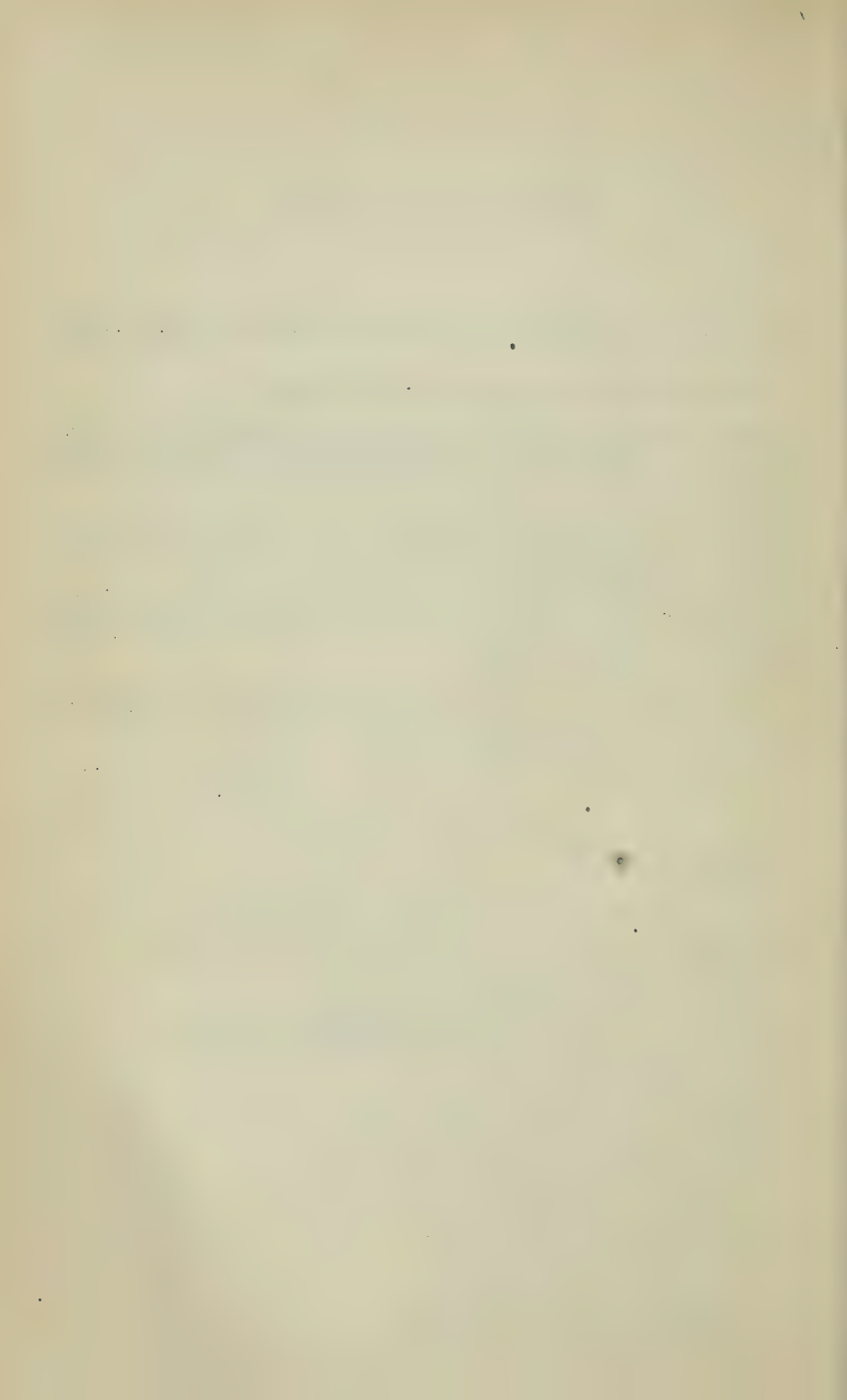
John Kelly, Jr., Brooklyn Hotel.

P. J. White, 8 Powell street.

Richard Brown, 1808 Dupont street.

John Hancock, Hyde and Vallejo.

J. H. Aerden, Pastor of St. Francis' Church.



P E T I T I O N

OF THE

Managers of the School of the Holy Cross

FOR AN

A P P R O P R I A T I O N .

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

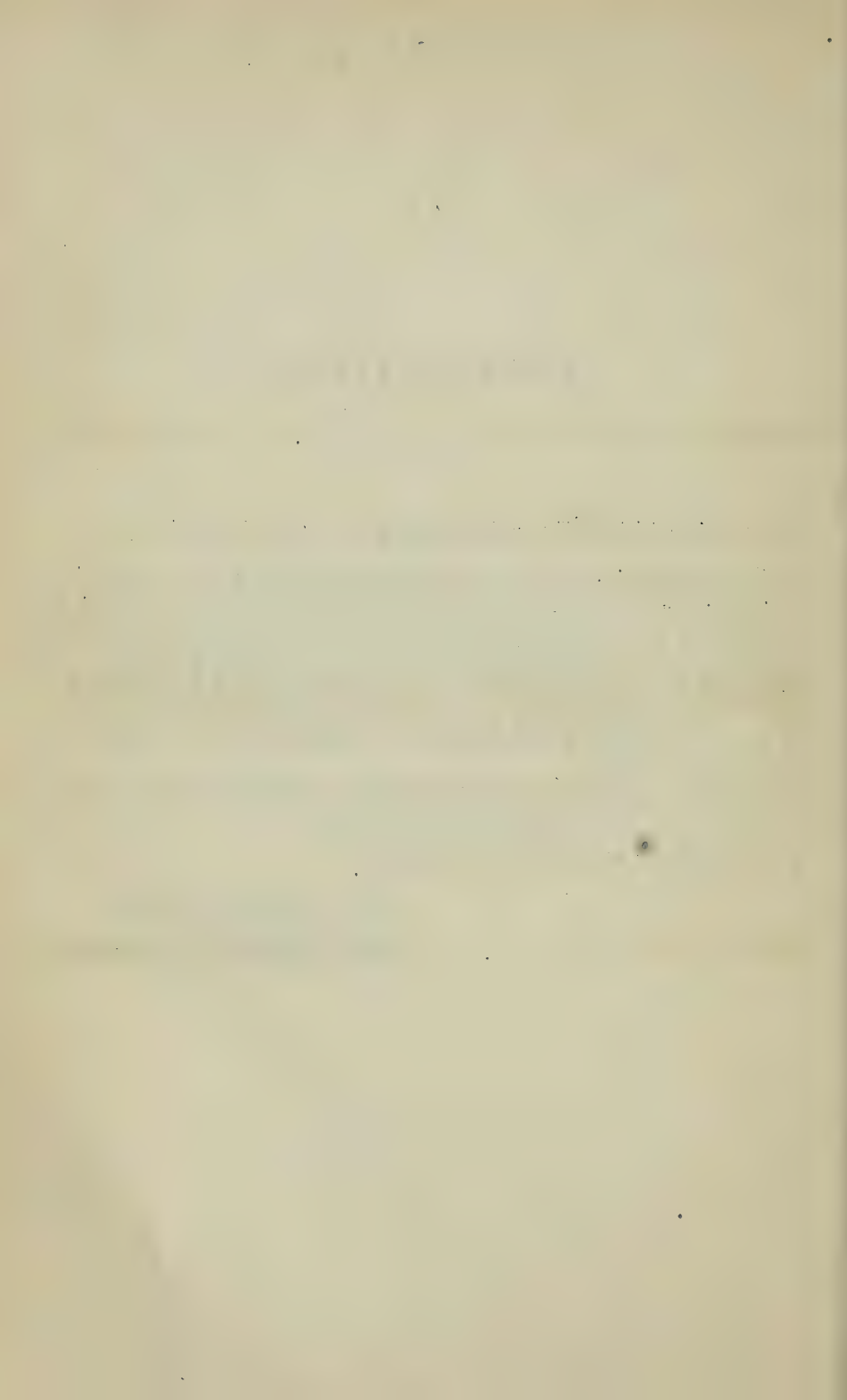
To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

We, the undersigned, Managers of the School of the Holy Cross, situated in the Town and County of Santa Cruz, respectfully beg leave to represent to your honorable body that, although our institution has not the name of an Orphan Asylum, yet, since its establishment, more than seven years ago, the average number of orphans in the institution has not been less than fifteen. We have never before asked aid from the State. But, during the past year, we were compelled to contract debts to build a school and other additions necessary for the comfort and health of the children.

Therefore, we beg your honorable body to take our case into consideration, and grant us such appropriation as will enable us to liquidate our debts and continue to support the orphans.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Sister ANDREA GIBBS,
Sister MARY RICE,
Sister VINCENT HALLIGAN.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Capitol Commissioners,

FROM

NOVEMBER 1st, 1867, TO NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

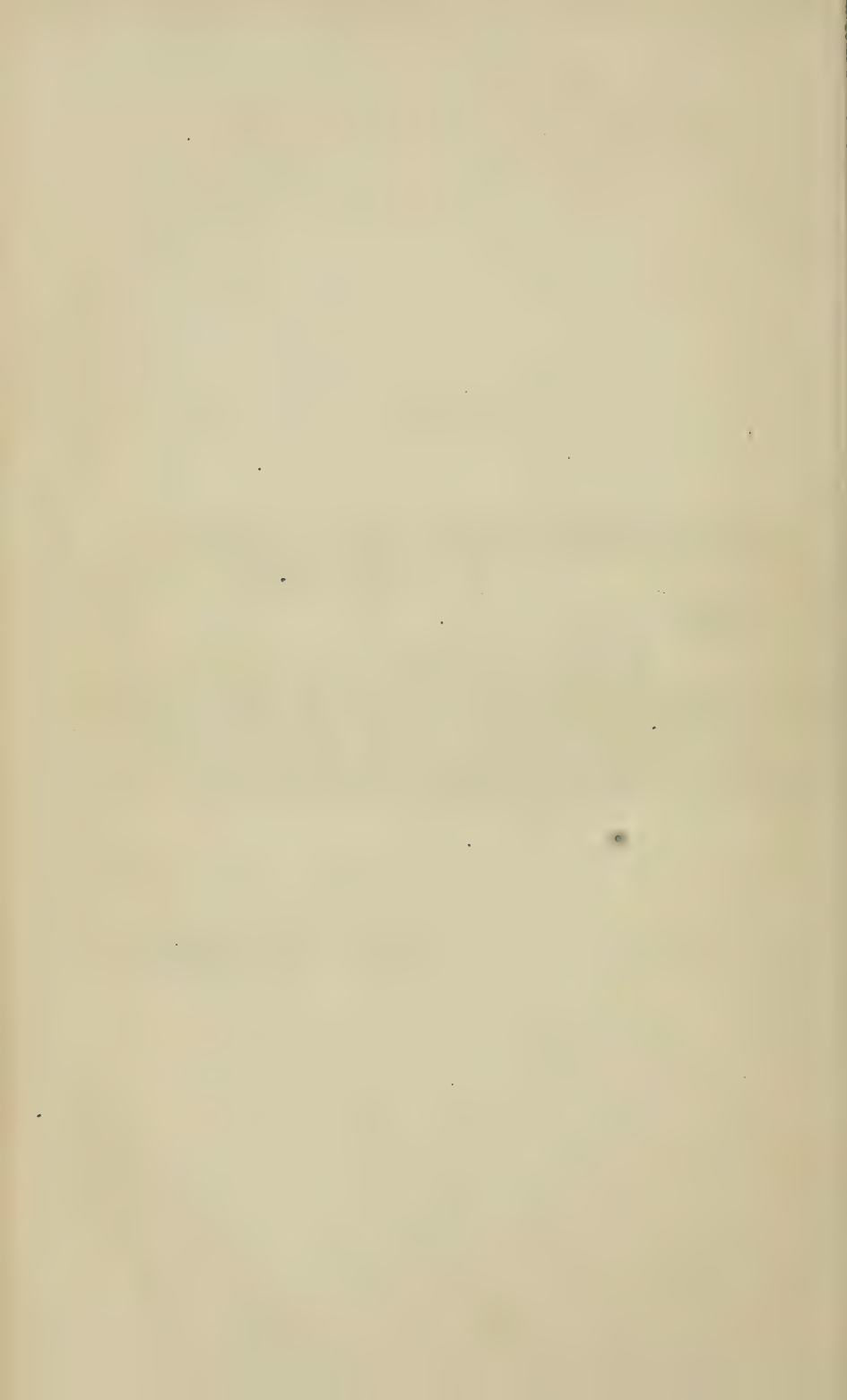
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS, }
Sacramento, December 4th, 1869. }

To His Excellency,

HENRY H. HAIGHT

Governor of California:

SIR: The Commissioners appointed by the Act to provide for the construction of the State Capitol in this city, herewith submit their third biennial report, embracing a detail of proceedings and a full list of all expenditures from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.



REPORT.

The annual tax for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight produced one hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-one cents, from which, deducting seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents for the outstanding warrants on the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there remained the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-eight cents. If to this is added the probable products of the tax of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (not yet collected), *i. e.*, two hundred and ten thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-eight cents only remained for the advancement of the building and its completion, as the Commissioners had promised in their last report, for the next Legislature.

When this sum was expended the building had so far advanced toward a realization of this promise, and the architect so confident of his ability to effect it, that your Board, after a careful consideration of the subject, assumed the responsibility, with the consent of the State Controller, of drawing on, or anticipating the funds from the tax of the coming year, eighteen hundred and seventy.

In the architect's report, which is appended, exhibit A is a full list of the entire expenditures for the two years, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the excess from the Controller's books showing the outstanding warrants to be two hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety-three cents, to which may be added all the expenses of the current month, contracts for glass and parts of smaller contracts, besides further expenses in fitting up the State departments.

When the excellent condition of the building is considered, being so far finished that no deterioration will occur if the work is not resumed for years, the occupancy of the elegant interior, with its ample conveniences, and the certainty that the only loss to the State was in the depreciation of the warrants, your Board feel no regret at the responsibility they assumed.

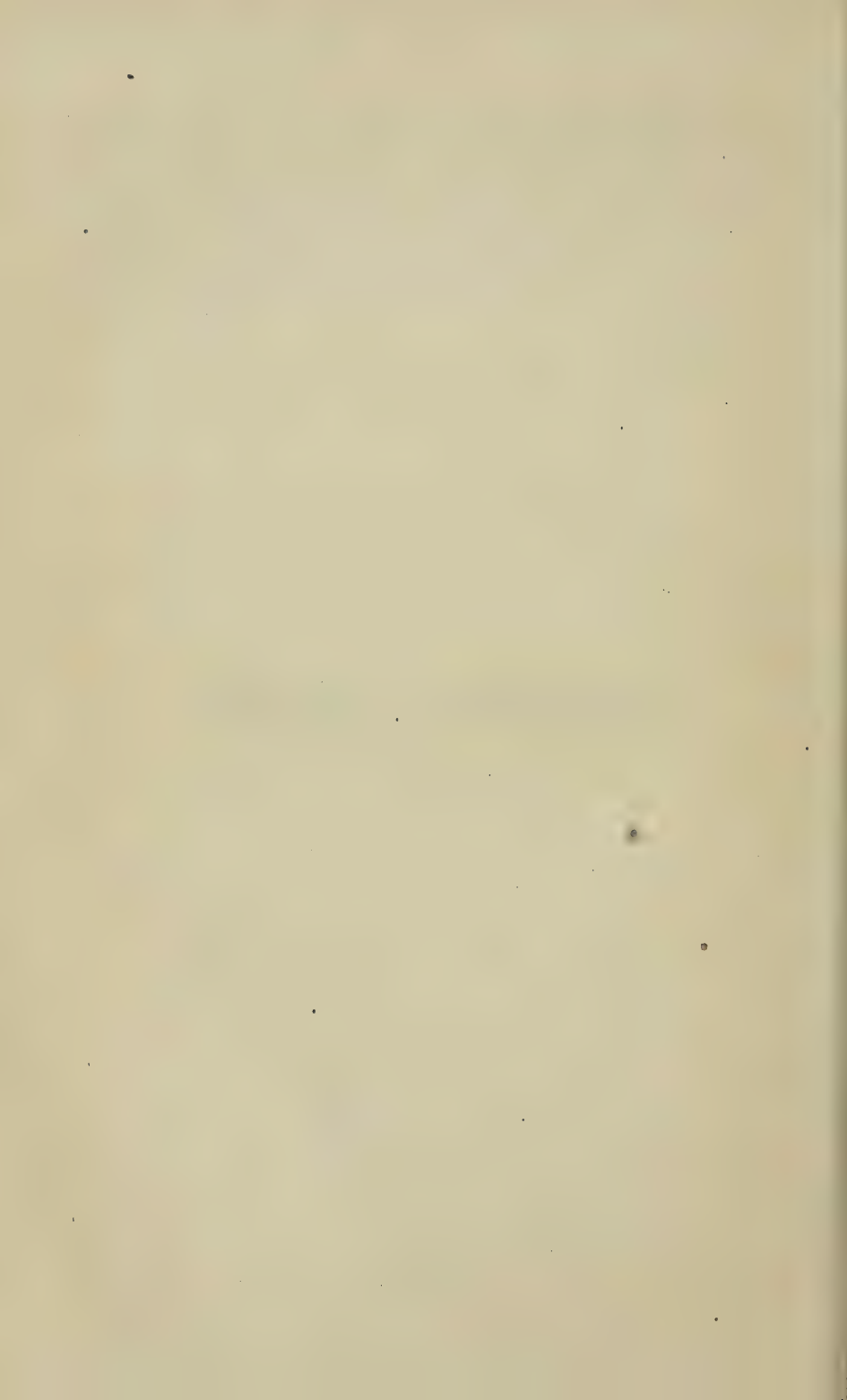
Exhibit B of the architect's report is an approximated cost required to complete the buildings and grounds, exclusive of sculpture, paintings,

fountains, etc. It must depend, of course, on the Legislature, when the work can be resumed. It will be seen that the present outstanding warrants, with those that must be issued, will nearly or quite absorb all the tax of eighteen hundred and seventy, and even were this paid now there would still be no actual funds until January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, unless the old course is adopted of anticipating the tax.

If proper provisions and preparations are made at once, there is reason to think the entire edifice and grounds can be completed in the next two years.

A. REDINGTON,
EDGAR MILLS,
A. F. CORONEL,
H. L. NICHOLS.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.



REPORT.

STATE CAPITOL OF CALIFORNIA, ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, November 19th, 1869. }

To His Excellency Governor Haight and the Honorable Board of State Capitol Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN : At the date of my last biennial report, November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the condition of the State Capitol building was described thus :

“ The iron and brick work, which had been commenced the August previously, at the line of the basement cornice, had been carried up to the line of the third floor, and was ready for the iron beams of that floor. The Venetian arcade, mezzanine, and part of third division had been added to the rotunda, making in all about fifty feet that season, and the outer circle of walls carried nearly high enough for the great arching under the tambour.”

Pending the action of the Legislature during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in reference to abandoning the building and removing the Capitol from this city, I proceeded, under your direction, as slowly as was consistent with the uncertainty and the small amount of material on hand. It was not until the April following, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, that I received your directions to proceed with all possible dispatch, and, if possible, complete the building so far as was required for its occupancy by the coming Legislature and the State officers.

The occupancy, at the present date, by the State officers of their quarters, the entire completion of the grand legislative halls and library, and the near completion of the entire interior, attests the successful and the most rapid architectural completion of its kind that, to the best of my knowledge, has ever been effected on earth, and under many peculiar and unexpected difficulties, some of which may be mentioned : The delay, by five or six months, of the iron contractors in San Francisco in furnishing the iron ; the necessarily slow progress in setting the immense architrave and cornice, each measuring nearly one thou-

and two hundred lineal feet; the construction and adjustment of the vast roof, covering over sixty thousand surface feet, with its varied principals and trusses, had at one time nearly destroyed the hope of success, as, while expecting to be under roof by November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, it was not until the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the last piece of cornice was set, nor was the roof completed for some time after.

The plastering, meantime, had been commenced on the twenty-fifth of January, and although pushed with all possible energy, was not completed until the last of October. On the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the brick arching of the great dome was commenced; two of the three galleries have been turned, and the walls carried above the line of roof and ready for the tambour under the circular peristyle. The brick arch of the inner dome was completed on the seventeenth of November following, and all the brickwork of the interior, and indeed of all the building, excepting part of the unfinished dome, step foundations and porticoes, has been finished, as has also the plastering, excepting a few rooms in the third story, staircases and rotunda; and the carpenter's work and painting, with the exceptions of these apartments, are respectively as near being finished.

And I may here add that the entire interior is much more thoroughly and permanently finished than I had contemplated as being necessary for its occupation, especially in reference to the gas fitting and plumbing, gas and water being introduced entirely through the building and each apartment supplied in an elegant and substantial style, besides the construction and finish of all the closets, etc.

It may seem needless to speak of the quality of material and work—that meets universal approval. In your purchases preference has always been given to the very best article at the lowest rate, and this has been the rule in all the important contracts, which have generally been advertised for. In the minor purchases I have followed the same rule, and both in the selection of material and the operation of its use, while using strict economy, have endeavored to build for all time, especially with reference to the combinations of iron and masonry, and so far am satisfied the building is one of the strongest in the world of its kind, and this character can be retained by the same care in the construction of the dome and porticoes. I am happy to add that there is not the slightest settlement to be discovered since my surveys with the instrument two years since; indeed, the fissures so much talked of then have nearly disappeared.

In calling your attention to the first exhibit (A), which is a schedule of the total expenses from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, I do so to explain the discrepancy between the sum total (*i. e.* five hundred and eighty thousand and eight dollars and seventy-four cents) and my estimate furnished your Board in my last report, for the partial completion of the building (*i. e.* three hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents), being an excess of two hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-three cents.

This difference is accounted for thus: *First*—The eight-hour law, which came into operation in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on which my estimate was not predicated, added at least one-fourth to the cost of the skilled and common labor on the building, and of much that was used for it in the preparation of material outside.

Second—As has been mentioned, a much more thorough and general finish has been made than contemplated in the estimate, the gas and plumbing alone being in excess some twenty-five thousand dollars; walnut and laurel doors and panelling, plate glass, superior door and window furniture, enriched marble mantles, generally expensive finishings, and a vast and unexpected expense in shelving and fitting rooms and library, all furnishing items which are fully worth what they have cost to the State. But, while the propriety of their use is questioned by none, they formed no part of my estimate.

Another and important item of expense has been the depreciation of the Capitol warrants, in consequence of anticipating the tax by so long a period—requiring, in most cases, an advance from cash prices much more than the probable interest; and it is pertinent for me to say here, that unless the coming Legislature appropriate other funds than the ten cent tax for the completion of the building, the Commissioners should suspend all work and expense of every kind on it for at least one year; or if not entirely suspended, such portions of the work only should be projected as will involve no great expense, and be improved by a slow process. One of the first and most important points should be carefully calculated and graded foundations for the front steps and portico, preparation of materials for the upper dome, and also for the allegorical figures in the front tympanum, on which the highest art that can be procured on the continent should be employed.

Following the completion of the front and side porticos, steps and upper dome, including balustrade round the building, the inner dome and rotunda, outside cement and painting can be completed. For the finish of the former I refer you to its history and specifications presented to Governor Low's Commission, October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. While grading the lot and planting proper shrubbery would seem as the earliest point to gain, the particular circumstances require it to be the last. I am now preparing plans for the front portico projection and steps, which plans contemplate the ground being sloped, with one or two terraces, from the granite line to a point eighteen inches above the present grade of M street, presuming as I do that a measure so unwise and so ruinous to the plan site of the Capitol as filling up the streets around it will never be contemplated by the citizens of Sacramento.

This course will necessitate the larger part of the filling in to be around and near the building, which, for several reasons, it would be unwise to do now. In the first place, the means of heating and ventilation for this winter, are only experimental. A system may have to be adopted requiring access to the basement (now almost hermetically sealed) and the construction of window vaults and areas on the outside, which can be done, if done it is, more easily from the present level of the ground, as also foundations for steps; besides, a partial filling in of the lot would retard building operations, movements of the derrick, etc.

I think, therefore, the wisest course is to let the grounds and fence be the last point finished. I give this as an answer to the wishes of many to have the grounds filled and the trees growing. The latter can be planted already grown, and the former cannot be entirely effected until the building is finished.

The estimate shown on exhibit B for the completion must be taken only as an approximation of the cost. They cannot be otherwise, until I have time to complete the elaborate drawings for the grounds, dome, porticos and steps, and figures on front, and the chance of a change in

heating and ventilation, which this winter's observation will enable me to do. I am now engaged on the designs for the projections mentioned, but some weeks must elapse before I can present them.

The contracts as a rule have been satisfactorily filled, or promise as much within a few days. The one for plate glass, with Whittier & Fuller, and about which I had the greatest anxiety, is worthy of remark as connected with the history of the building, and speaks well for the energy and promptness of the firm. It was ordered in April last, manufactured for the building in Belgium, came round Cape Horn in a sailing ship, and was here twelve days inside the contract time.

In the prosecution of the work for two years, with its attending hurries and perils, myself and assistants have been favored—no loss of life or limb, nor accident of note. I feel a large part of the success is to be attributed to Messrs. Herndon, Day, Litchfield, Divene, Foster, Hobson & Middleton, Langland, Jones, Cadwalader, Mara & Argenti, and more especially to Mr. P. W. Burnett, the master carpenter, without whose quiet and untiring industry so much could not have been accomplished.

In my capacity of architect, and often agent for your Board, my interest has been for the State; but with a clear view to that interest, I wish to avoid a wrong to any of the contractors, many of whom made their contracts based on my assurance that the warrants would not go below ninety. It is for your Board to consider how far these contractors may have claims for the depreciation below ninety.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GORDON P. CUMMINGS,
Architect.

EXHIBIT A.

Pay roll for November, 1867, eighty-nine men.....	\$15,058 70
Pay roll for December, 1867, eighty men.....	5,079 25
Pay roll for January, 1868, seventy-four men.....	4,587 75
Pay roll for February, 1868, seventy-three men.....	5,511 73
Pay roll for March, 1868, sixty-nine men.....	4,044 63
Pay roll for April, 1868, one hundred and thirteen men..	7,898 68
Pay roll for May, 1868, seventy-seven men.....	5,616 64
Pay roll for June, 1868, seventy-four men.....	3,179 85
Pay roll for July, 1868, seventy-four men.....	6,467 75
Pay roll for August, 1868, eighty-eight men.....	7,340 75
Pay roll for September, 1868, eighty-nine men.....	8,717 25
Pay roll for October, 1868, eighty-six men.....	7,387 75
Pay roll for November, 1868, eighty-eight men.....	9,541 25
Pay roll for December, 1868, ninety-seven men.....	7,265 90
Pay roll for January, 1869, ninety-nine men.....	9,536 99
Pay roll for February, 1869, one hundred and twenty-nine men.....	10,885 84
Pay roll for March, 1869, one hundred and thirty-eight men.....	11,766 77
Pay roll for April, 1869, one hundred and fifty-five men....	14,783 49
Pay roll for May, 1869, one hundred and sixty-three men...	14,137 41
Pay roll for June, 1869, one hundred and fifty-six men....	16,395 65
Pay roll for July, 1869, one hundred and fifty-four men....	15,050 25
Pay roll for August, 1869, one hundred and ninety-four men.....	16,934 99
Pay roll for September, 1869, two hundred and five men...	15,563 13
Pay roll for October, 1869, two hundred and nineteen men.	20,809 78
Iron castings, from Howland, Angel & Company.....	108,320 48
Cast iron pipe, from Goss & Lambard and others.....	3,300 94
Inspecting iron, C. C. Bemis.....	1,179 00
Wrought iron, Gibbs & Holmes.....	742 38
W. A. Hardenberg & Company, hard lumber.....	115 85
Candles, matches, etc., A. Evers.....	126 82
Hauling, by John Perry.....	741 00
Stationery and drawing paper, Edwards and Bithell.....	183 50
Roofing, by Boheme & Lawson.....	1,523 65
Turton & Knox, hauling.....	908 00
Mouldings, from Hartwell & Stalker.....	1,174 05
Sacramento Water Works.....	558 50
Inspecting iron, W. Moon.....	225 00
Iron work, from Robert Anderson.....	166 00
Marble mantles, P. J. Devine.....	7,700 00
Library stairs, Langland & Cameron.....	3,425 00
Plaster sculpture, Joseph Argenti.....	550 00
Wire sash cord, Halladie & Company.....	64 50
Polishing laurel, J. McAuliffe.....	1,003 93
Making doors, Hanes & Hobby.....	266 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$375,825 48

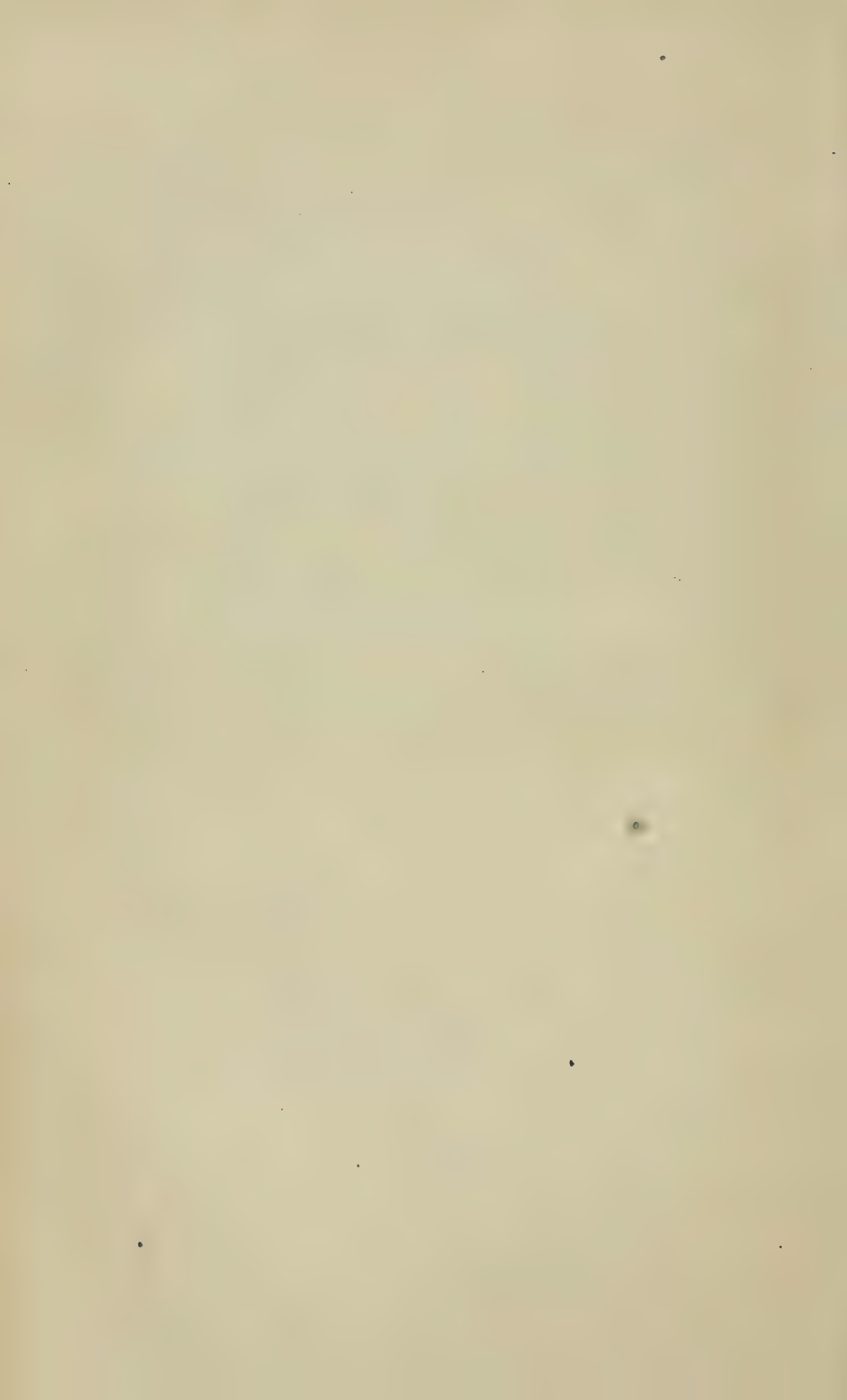
EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....	\$375,825 48
Library rail, W. McKibben.....	690 00
Plaster ornaments, S. Kellett.....	421 00
Gas fixtures, Middleton & Hobson.....	12,257 80
Hardware, James Carolan.....	1,942 69
Safes, locks, girders, etc., Kittredge & Leavitt.....	22,037 50
Iron beams, Phoenix Iron Company.....	13,410 59
Paints, glass, etc., Whittier & Fuller.....	2,492 82
Paints, glass, etc., Gates & Brother.....	3,337 71
Machine work, George Schmeiser.....	2,157 77
Granite and wood, S. D. Smith.....	2,043 54
Bricks, Walter & Bowers.....	26,282 58
Hardware, Huntington & Hopkins.....	13,143 64
Lime, P. Bannon.....	6,463 06
Iron, I. S. Vanwinkle.....	2,044 68
Lumber, Sheldon & Davis, Hobbs & Gilmore.....	2,983 58
Lumber, Turman & Smith.....	8,212 81
Lumber, F. & J. Hopper.....	702 26
Lumber, Springer & Knowland.....	2,466 21
Gas pipe, etc., Thomas H. Selby & Company.....	15,910 79
Lead pipe, weights, etc., San Francisco Shot Works.....	6,729 65
Hauling, Stanyan & Company.....	300 32
Purchasing lumber, A. Wingard.....	716 34
Carving and turning, E. Power and A. Such.....	467 93
Moulding and planing, Hunt & Anderson.....	1,797 99
Lime, plaster and cement, Holmes.....	10,052 70
Lumber, N. L. Drew & Company.....	28,784 33
Advertisements.....	441 75
Freight.....	1,180 75
Plumbing, D. W. Clark.....	111 45
Hauling, G. Y. Cross.....	159 50
Interest, D. O. Mills & Company.....	354 82
Insurance, Pacific Insurance Company.....	174 11
Grading L street.....	846 56
Salaries of Commissioners, architect and Secretary for two years.	12,699 84
Sundries, including telegraphing, portorage, etc., etc.....	364 49
Total of Exhibit A, as per monthly account in ledger.	\$580,008 74

EXHIBIT B.

Approximate Cost of Finishing the Building.

Cast iron.....	\$73,920 00
Stone steps, seven thousand nine hundred feet, lineal.....	17,380 00
Probable cost of stylobate and blocking, not designed	25,000 00
Stone work of outer corridor.....	4,000 00
Marble pedestals, rotunda floor.	6,000 00
Plastering rotunda to top.....	4,800 00
Outside mastic and painting.....	18,000 00
Probable cost of upper dome, complete.....	75,000 00
Sculpture on pediment front	12,000 00
One million five hundred thousand bricks, lime, sand, labor, etc	37,500 00
Plastering and material, third story halls.....	12,000 00
Carpenters' work and lumber for third story halls.....	5,000 00
Seven outside doors and trimmings.....	3,500 00
Granite tiling.....	7,200 00
Fence and gates.....	40,000 00
Iron girders for ceiling of portico	7,000 00
Completion of plumbing, closets, etc.....	6,000 00
Carpenters' work, lumber, etc	5,000 00
Officers' salaries and incidental expenses	20,000 00
Total.....	\$381,280 00



REPORT

OF THE

Commission to Revise the Laws

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

The Commissioners appointed under an Act to provide for the revision and compilation of the laws of the State of California, and the publication thereof, passed March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, respectfully report to the Legislature of the State of California :

That they entered upon the performance of their duties in the month of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and have been engaged in them since that time.

That the Commission has adopted, as the best and most convenient mode, the alphabetical order of arrangement of subjects, in the proposed revision and compilation ; each subject being properly sectionized, and divided, when requisite, into different chapters ; each chapter containing a reference, by head notes, to the subject contained in each section, and being also furnished with side notes and a reference to the latest authorities.

The Commission has experienced considerable difficulty in placing the various subjects under their appropriate relative positions, as hitherto the laws appear to have been scattered through the digests without much attention to their proper location.

Another source of great difficulty to the Commission has been the fact that almost every county in the State appears to possess a somewhat separate system of laws, and to present a little "*imperium in imperio*" of its own. The Commission has endeavored, so far as possible, to reconcile these discrepancies, and to adopt a form of internal government applicable, as far as practicable, to each county in the State.

The Commission has also adopted important amendments in the Act regarding crimes and punishments, the Criminal Practice Act, the Civil Practice Act, the law respecting corporations and the election law, believing that the law in regard to elections, as it at present exists, is far too complicated, cumbrous and expensive to meet either the wants or wishes of the people.

The Commission would also call attention to some proposed modifications of the State constitution in the following particulars :

The omission of the terms "Recorders' Courts" and "Recorders," as applied to criminal magistrates, from the provisions of that instrument, the Commission believing that there is not a single "Recorder's Court"

existing in the State, and that the term has become almost, if not entirely, obsolete as applied to this State.

A provision in regard to the Supreme Court, where one or more of the Justices may, from any cause, be disqualified from rendering an adjudication in any case pending in said Court, and providing that in such case the decision of a majority of said Justices not so disqualified shall be valid as a judgment, and that in case of an equal division, the same shall operate as an affirmance of the judgment.

An appointment of the various County Assessors by the Governor, instead of election by the people of the various counties they are called on to assess, the Commission believing that by this means a much fairer relative assessment of property in the different counties would be obtained.

An amendment of the provision requiring all property in the State to be taxed, so as to exempt from taxation charitable institutions, etc.

A repeal of the grand jury system and abolition thereof.

A provision giving to a verdict by three-fourths of a petit jury the same effect as a verdict by the entire jury.

A repeal of the provision requiring the publication of the laws in the Spanish language, the Commission believing that at the present time the same is an unnecessary expense.

The Commission would also suggest the passage of a law providing for the codification, or the reduction "into a *written* and systematic code, the whole body of the law of this State," as has been already done in the State of New York, by the creation of a civil, a political and a criminal code.

There are now revised, and ready for printing, the following statutes :

Adulteration of Food and Liquors.

Agriculture.

Amusements.

Anatomy.

Animals, Prevention of Cruelty to.

Apprentices.

Archives of State.

Assayer of State.

Assessors, County.

Assignability of Instruments in Writing.

Attorney-General.

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.

Auctioneers.

Auditors, County.

Bailiff of Supreme Court.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Bonds of Cities and Counties.

Bonds of Officers.

Chattel Mortgages.

Cities.

County Clerks.

County Surveyors.

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Coast Survey.

Commissioners of Deeds.

Common Law.

Congressional Districts.

Constables.

Controller.
 County Treasurers.
 Conveyances.
 Coroners.
 Counties.
 Courts of Justice and Judicial Officers
 Crimes and Punishments.
 Criminal Practice Act.
 Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
 Death by Wrongful Act.
 Descents and Distributions.
 Distances, Legal.
 Distribution of Laws.
 District Attorneys.
 Divorces.
 Elections.
 Escheated Estates.
 Estrays.
 Evidence.
 Examiners of State Funds, etc.
 Executions.
 Fee Bill.
 Fences.
 Ferries and Toll Bridges.
 Firemen.
 Forcible Entries and Unlawful Detainers.
 Fish.
 Fraudulent Conveyances.
 Funds of State.
 Game.
 Gaming.
 Gas Metres.
 Geologist of State.
 Graveyards.
 Gauger of Wines and Liquors.
 Guardian.
 Habeas Corpus.
 Harbors.
 Harbor Commissioners.
 Harbor Police Regulations.
 Hides of Cattle.
 Hogs.
 Home of the Inebriate.
 Homestead.
 Husband and Wife.
 Immigration and Passengers.
 Imprisoned Debtors.
 Indians.
 Indigent Sick.
 Infirmarys.
 Insolvents.
 Insane Asylum.
 Insurance Commissioner.
 Interest.
 Judges of the Plains.

Jurors.

Labor.

Landlord and Tenant.

Lands of State.

Offices and Officers.

Practice Act, Civil.

Revenue Act, and a large portion of the Act concerning Corporations.

Some of the above have already been placed in the hands of the State Printer, but the Commission seeing the impossibility of completing the revision during the present session of the Legislature, has only aimed, by the printing of a portion of the subjects, to show the general scope and design of the work.

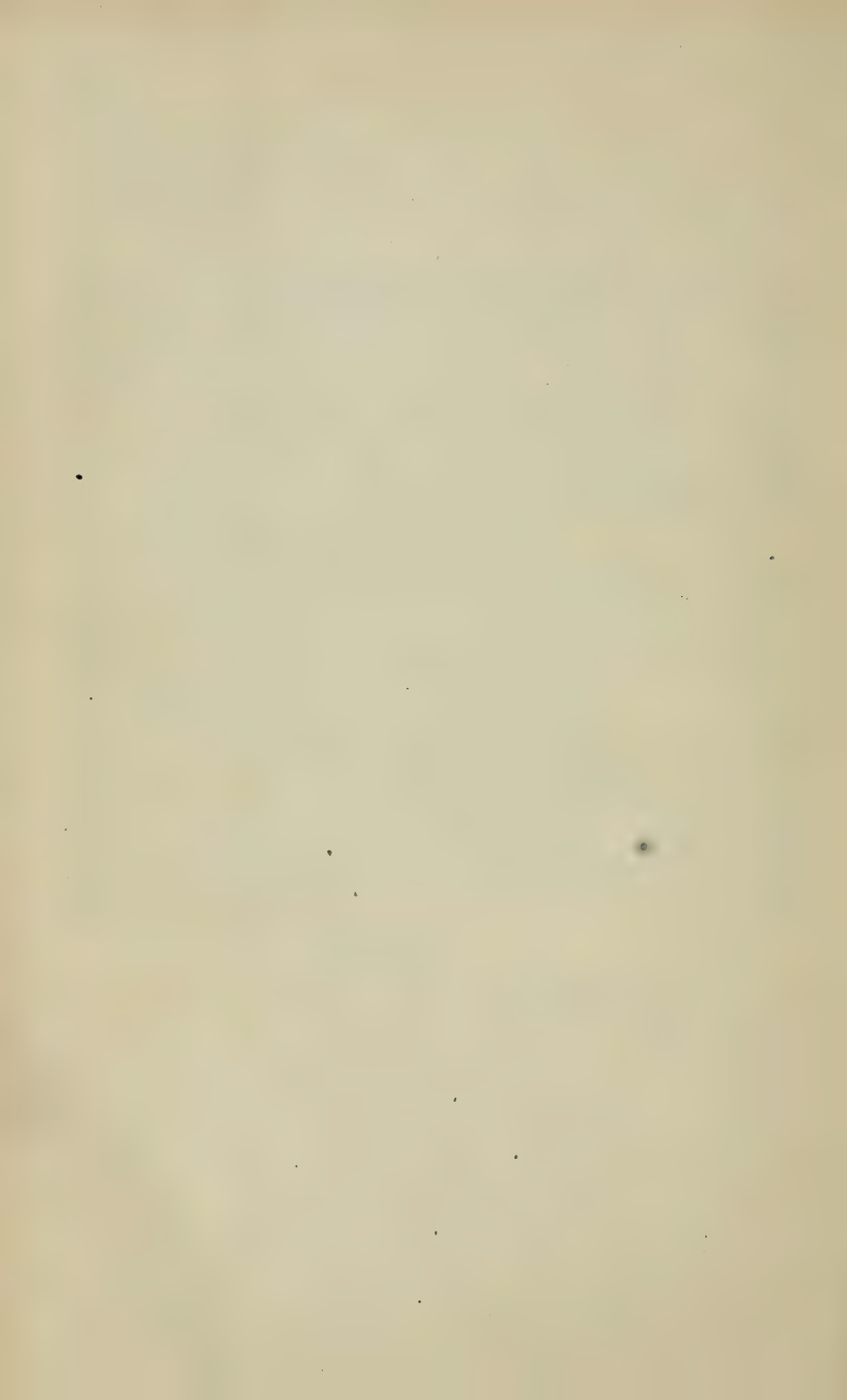
The Commission early discovered the utter impossibility of properly preparing the work within the time allowed by the Act, and upon referring to a revision of the laws in several of the States, it appears that in the State of Georgia such revision occupied two years; in New Hampshire, two years; in Iowa, two years; in Minnesota, three years; in Massachusetts, four and one-half years; and in New York, altogether (including codification) about eight years. Some of the preceding appear to be a mere re-compilation of existing laws.

The Commission believes that the publication of all the special laws passed by different Legislatures would present far too bulky a volume, and that the advantage to be gained therefrom would not be at all commensurate with the performance of the act. The Commission would respectfully recommend a mere alphabetical reference, properly arranged, to the statutes containing such special Acts.

In conclusion, the Commission would respectfully request the passage of an Act by your honorable body, allowing it the sufficient and necessary time to finish its work carefully and properly, and finally to present to the Legislature, as the representatives of the people of the State, a volume or volumes which shall render the finding of any required law easy and satisfactory, and be a credit to the State at large. Your honorable body may rest assured that the revision, arrangement and correction of the mass of legislative Acts comprised in the statutes of this State, is neither a light undertaking nor one to be properly accomplished in a hurry.

Respectfully,

H. P. BARBER,
JOHN B. HARMON,
Commissioners.



SANTA CRUZ HARBOR,

Enlarged from U.S. Coast Survey Chart.

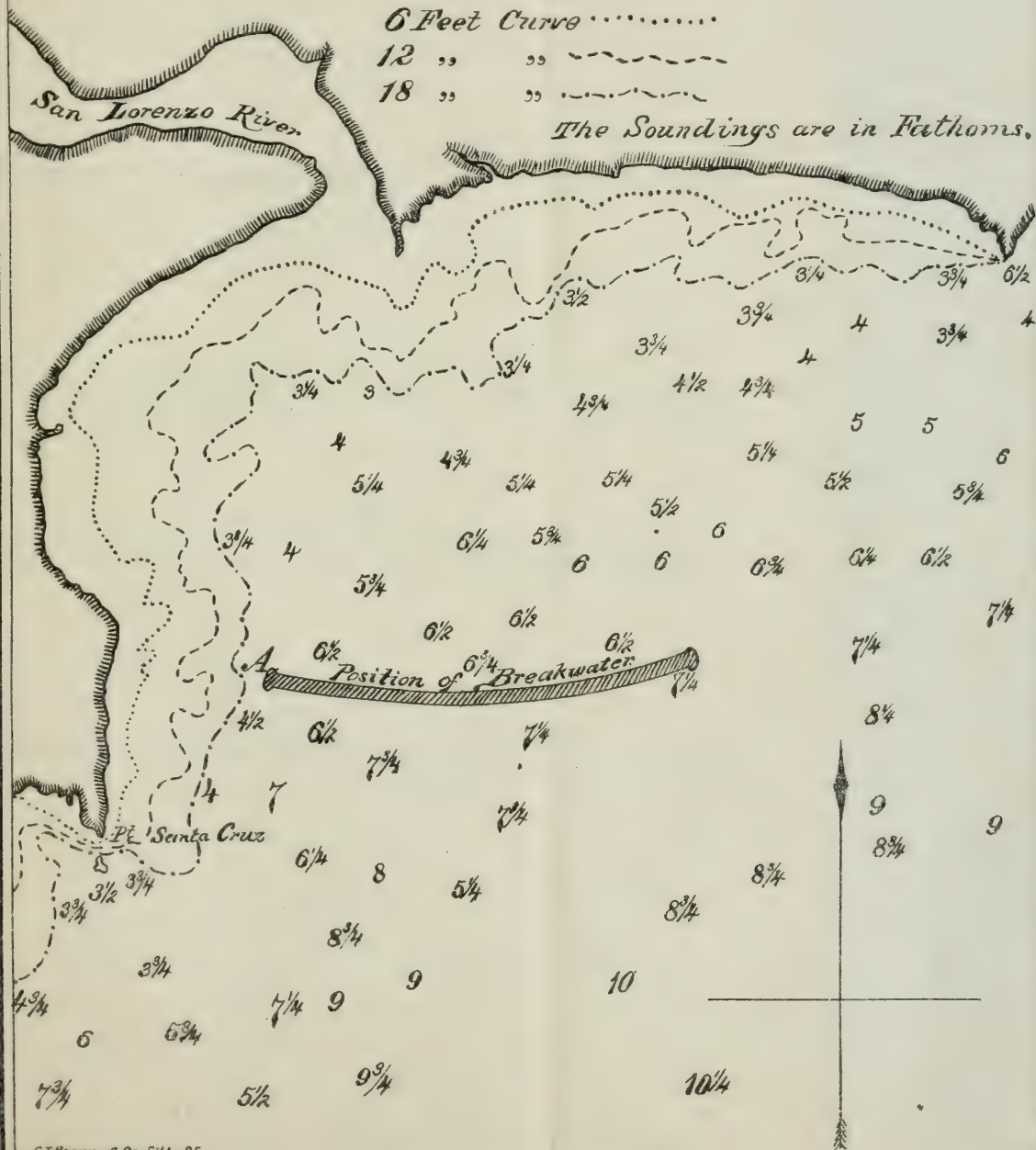
Scale $\frac{1}{20000}$.

6 Feet Curve

12 " "

18 " "

The Soundings are in Fathoms.





R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE

HARBOR OF SANTA CRUZ AND SALINAS SLOUGH,

IN THE

BAY OF MONTEREY.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 26th, 1870.

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

The Commission appointed by the Legislature of this State (Chapter 62 of the statutes of 1869-70, approved February 11th, 1870), "to examine the harbor of Santa Cruz and Salinas Slough in the Bay of Monterey, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same, or either of them, are or can be made suitable for a harbor of refuge, and whether the same, or either of them, can by artificial means be improved," has the honor to submit the following report:

The Commission first visited the harbor of Santa Cruz.

An examination of the harbor, from the adjacent shore, together with the Coast Survey chart, clearly indicated that the only method of making this a safe harbor of refuge will be by the construction of a breakwater, and indicates also the approximate position and extent of such a breakwater.

This harbor is situated at the northwest portion of the Bay of Monterey, and is protected from all winds from the northward, but exposed to the full sweep of southerly gales.

The available anchorage is about one and one-half miles in length from east to west, and about three-quarters of a mile wide from north to south.

We annex a sketch of the harbor, on a scale of one twenty-thousandth, being twice the size of the original Coast Survey chart.

On this sketch we have laid down the approximate position of where we think a breakwater, if one is constructed, should be built.

It will be observed, from the location which has been chosen, that passages for vessels are left around each end of the supposed breakwater, the main entrance to the harbor, however, being between the shore and its eastern end.

It is necessary to provide two entrances or channels, for should either end of the breakwater be joined to the adjacent shore, the currents in

the harbor would be checked, and the great quantities of sand brought down by the San Lorenzo River, being no longer carried away by the currents, would be deposited in the quiet waters of the harbor, and fill it up in the course of time.

The breakwater is supposed to be three-quarters of a mile in length. It is believed that this length would protect a harbor of sufficient size for commercial purposes, and at the same time afford protection to all vessels likely to seek shelter here in protracted gales from the south or southwest.

The breakwater, as sketched, would be built in a depth of six and a half fathoms of water, at low tide.

The sheltered area available for the anchorage of vessels would be about one-half a mile wide from north to south, and about one mile long from east to west, or three hundred and twenty acres.

Doubtless, if a large harbor was required here for vessels of war as well as commerce, the breakwater should be built from a quarter to a half mile further out towards Point Santa Cruz, but this would carry it out to seven and a half and eight fathoms of water at low water, by which the expense of construction would be greatly increased.

There is an abundance of stone of a suitable quality for the construction of such a breakwater, both granite and limestone (or marble), within about three and a-half to four miles of the harbor, and there would be no great natural obstacles to be overcome in the construction of a railroad for its transportation, should a breakwater be determined upon.

MODE OF CONSTRUCTION.

We would first drive piles from the shore opposite the west end of the breakwater as far out as it would be possible to make the piles secure against the force of the waves. Doubtless they could be carried out to twelve feet and perhaps to eighteen feet of water, at low water.

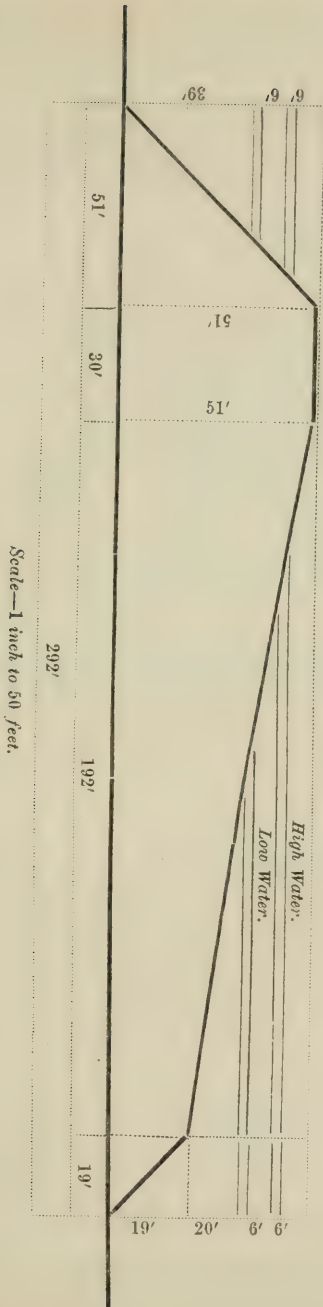
On these piles we would construct the railroad track for the transportation of the stone.

But, as we have before observed, it will be necessary to provide an entrance or water way into the harbor from the west end. Such an opening would have to be passed by a bridge.

The easiest way to do this would probably be to deposit the stone forming the west end of the breakwater (at A) from vessels, until a cone of heavy stones was raised to a height of about ten or fifteen feet above extreme high water. A strong temporary bridge, some two hundred or two hundred and fifty feet in length, could then be thrown over the opening between this stone pier and the end of the temporary wharf, over which the stone, for the remainder of the breakwater, could be transported.

After the completion of the breakwater, the bridge and pile work could be removed, and the western passage would then be unobstructed.

As to the cross section to be given to such a breakwater, we think it should receive the same general form and dimensions as experience in other places has shown to be necessary. We have consulted the elaborate work of Sir John Rennie on "The theory, formation and construction of British and foreign harbors," and examined particularly the construction of the Cherbourg breakwater in France, and the Delaware breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware River, and we have arrived at the conclusion that a breakwater in the position we have sketched for Santa Cruz harbor, should have a width on top of at least thirty feet;



that it should rise to a height of at least six feet above high water of spring tides; that the inner slope might be forty-five degrees or one upon one; that the outer slope, down to a depth of twenty feet below the low water of spring tides, ought to be one upon six, and below that depth it might be one upon one.

Supposing the average depth of water to be six and one-half fathoms, or thirty-nine feet at low water of spring tides, and that these tides rise to a height of six feet, the following would be the cross section of the breakwater. [See page five.]

The area of the cross section of such a breakwater would be nine thousand seven hundred and thirty square feet.

Or, one foot in length of such a breakwater would contain nine thousand seven hundred and thirty cubic feet, which is equal to three hundred and sixty cubic yards, and, disregarding the void spaces between the stones, (which would be a liberal allowance for the enlargements at the ends of the breakwater, and for the stone that might be washed away by storms during the construction) and allowing two tons to the cubic yard, we have seven hundred and twenty tons of stone for one foot in length of the breakwater. Three-quarters of a mile, or three thousand nine hundred and sixty feet in length, will therefore require two million eight hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred tons of stone.

This is a very large quantity, so large that we have no data, at least on this coast, by which we can arrive at even an approximate estimate of its cost.

To give an idea of the extent of the work, it may be stated that if we suppose three hundred working days to the year, and that we can quarry, transport and put in place one thousand tons of stone per day, the construction of the breakwater would occupy nine and one-half years.

If we suppose the stone to cost two dollars per ton, put in place, the total cost would be five million seven hundred and two thousand four hundred dollars.

It ought to be understood that this is only an approximate estimate. It may be too much or it may be too little. A correct estimate could be made only after a careful study, based upon correct data, of all details.

While the Commission does not feel called upon to express any opinion as to the advisability of the Government undertaking the construction of such a breakwater at Santa Cruz, yet it has no hesitation in stating that some harbors of refuge are much needed on this coast.

There is no good, safe harbor of refuge between San Francisco and San Diego to the southward, and none between San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia River to the northward, if indeed the entrance to that river may be called a safe one.

At least two harbors of refuge are wanted on this coast—one to the south and the other to the north of this city—and if their construction is found to be practicable, within any reasonable limits of expense, the best interests of this State, as well as the commercial interests of the whole coast, require that they should be commenced without unnecessary delay.

After completing the examination of the Harbor of Santa Cruz, we embarked on the steamer Salinas, and visited "Salinas Slough."

This slough is situated at the most easterly point of Monterey Bay, and is nearly equally distant from Monterey and Santa Cruz.

We had a good opportunity to observe the bar at the mouth of this slough, which is also the mouth of the Salinas River.

There is a depth of only about three feet of water on the bar at low water, and it is constantly shifting. The channel inside is very narrow and crooked, with but little water in some places.

Our observations here confirmed us in the opinion we had already formed from an examination of the Coast Survey chart, that it would be impossible to construct a harbor of refuge at the mouth of this slough, on account of the great depth of water.

It is stated in Professor Davidson's "Directory of the Pacific Coast," in speaking of the Bay of Monterey, that, "a remarkable submarine valley, similar to that off Point Hueneme, has been discovered, and to some extent traced out in this bay. The head of the valley is five-eighths of a mile south of the mouth of the Salinas River, and the twenty-fathom line is only a quarter of a mile off the beach, the depth increasing to fifty fathoms in the next quarter of a mile.

Of course, the construction of a breakwater on the slopes of such a submarine valley may be looked upon as entirely impracticable.

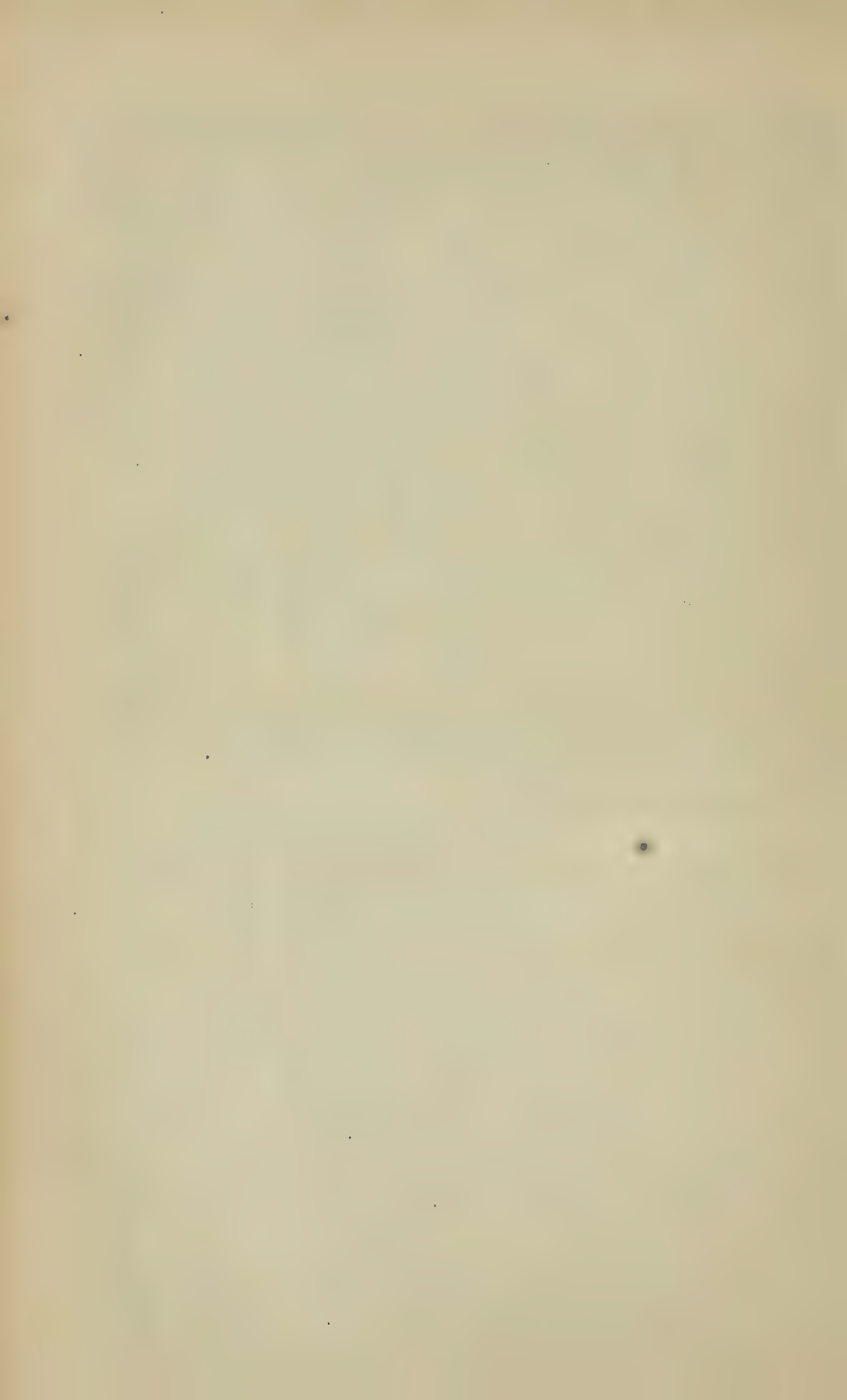
The only improvement that could be hoped for here, would be to straighten and deepen the entrance into the slough, by contracting its outlet and confining its waters to a fixed channel. The difficulties of forming and maintaining such an entrance into this slough, on account of the light, sandy formation, and the heavy sea on the bar during westerly gales, would be very serious, and we do not know that such an improvement would be practicable, and would not like to pass an opinion on it without a special survey and study, which the limited time at our disposal prevents us from undertaking.

A great quantity of grain and other products find their way over this bar, bad as it is, from the valleys of the Pajaro and Salinas Rivers, and, if the bar at the mouth of the slough could be improved, it would be a great benefit to those productive valleys.

Respectfully submitted,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lt.-Col. Eng., Bt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

C. W. LIGHTNER.



RESOLUTIONS

PRESENTED FROM THE

Trustees of the Town

OF

SANTA CRUZ.

D W. GELWICKS. STATE PRINTER.

RESOLUTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF SANTA CRUZ, }
January 4th, 1870.

Hon. Speaker of the Assembly, California Legislature :

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the inhabitants of the Town of Santa Cruz, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we indorse and approve of the amendment to the Act of the incorporation of the Town of Santa Cruz, as introduced into the present Legislature by the Hon. F. A. Hihn, member of Assembly from this county.

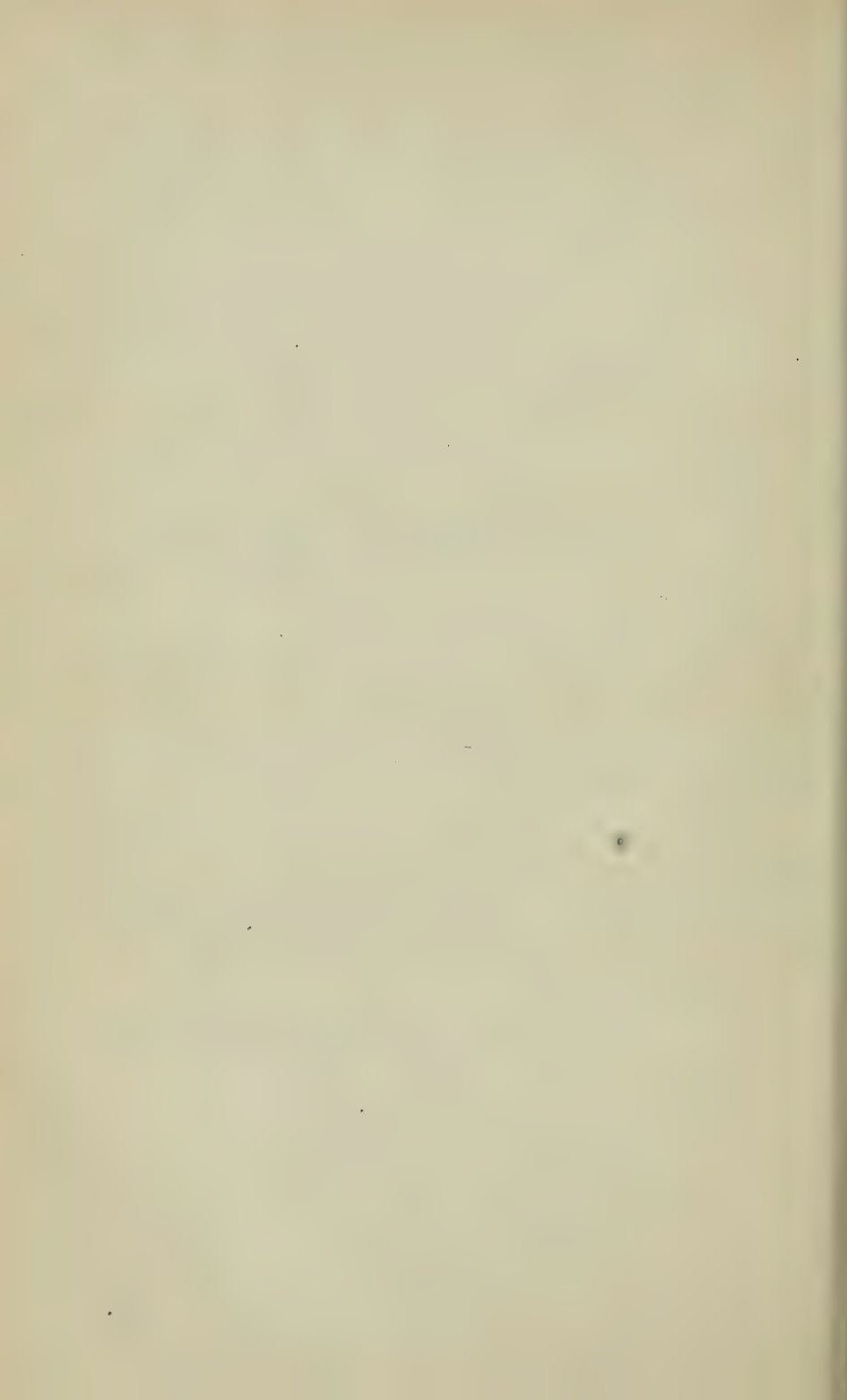
Resolved, That we unanimously ask for the passage of said bill, believing it to be in harmony with the views and to the best interests of the majority of the people of this town.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and is hereby, instructed to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the Speaker of the House, and to our Senator and member of Assembly elect.

The above is a true copy.

JOSIAH S. GREEN, President.

Attest: CHARLES S. HUSSEY, Clerk of the Board.



RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY THE

Board of Supervisors of Fresno County

AND PRESENTED TO THE

ASSEMBLY, MARCH 16, 1870.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

RESOLUTIONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Fresno. } ss.

I, Harry Dixon, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the County Court and Board of Supervisors, in and for the said county, do hereby certify, that the following is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution passed by said Board this day, as the same appears upon the minutes thereof, to wit:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The Board of Supervisors of Fresno County, in session,

Resolved, That from the universal dissatisfaction expressed by the general public, as well as by the dictates of our own judgment, we are constrained to appeal most earnestly to your honorable body to defeat the following bills affecting the interest of this county, viz:

Assembly Bill No. 328, entitled an Act providing for the drainage and reclamation of certain lands, and for navigation between certain places.

Also, a bill granting the exclusive right to certain parties to the use of King's River, for the purpose of running lumber for a term of years, as different parties are desirous of entering into the business of running timber in said river, unless prevented by special legislation.

And, also, a franchise to ———, for the exclusive right to the fisheries of any lake or stream in Fresno County—the passage of either of which bills, we feel, would be a great public evil, depriving us of competition, retarding our prosperity by monopolizing that which should be free to all, and which enterprises have been kept back for want of sufficient demand to warrant the opening of the enterprises; and, at least, that said bills may not become laws, except on condition that they shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people of said county.

Attest my hand and official seal this, the ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

HARRY DIXON, Clerk.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,

IN REFERENCE TO

SENATOR MANDEVILLE'S BILL

FOR THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Immigration have had under consideration Senate Bill No. 446, entitled an Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a State Immigration Bureau, for the purpose of encouraging immigration, with a view to the more rapid settling up of agricultural lands in the State of California.

Your committee have carefully considered the bill, in all its bearings. The provisions and requirements are so simple and easy, and the objects intended to be attained so eminently necessary to the future well-being of the State, that they cordially indorse it, and strenuously recommend its immediate passage, so that no time may be lost in carrying into effect so important a measure.

The political economy of our State is a subject, at the present moment, of absorbing interest to all who understand and appreciate the principle involved therein. The development of the State's resources—first, in its varied and peculiar adaptability for producing almost every kind of agricultural products, and, second, the encouragement of home manufactures, as means, each of them, for securing wealth to the State and community—have heretofore been greatly neglected, and the natural channels open to industrial pursuits, which produce the wealth of nations, consequently not been availed of. Capital, as applicable to labor, and consequent production, is not properly distributed, being for the most part loaned out at such exorbitant rates of interest as effectually to deter the onward progress and prosperity of the State.

Labor is wealth; and every agriculturist, manufacturer, mechanic or laborer, that comes to the State and finds employment, adds his proportion to the coffers of the State.

The network of railroads projected and in course of construction through the length and breadth of the land, demand more than ever the early settling up our vast agricultural and grazing lands by thrifty and industrious classes, with adequate means to carry on their business. There are millions of such men as we require, in Europe and our Eastern States, who would cast their lot among us, if properly enlightened on the subject of the vast fields for enterprise and the accumulation of wealth which await the industrious and frugal immigrant in this our favored State. Reliable facts and statistics, judiciously distributed,

would, in the opinion of your committee, bring about such an immigration within the next five years as would effectually set at rest the question of the future success of California, and place it, as a prosperously producing State, on a level with any of her sisters.

With an increased agricultural and grazing community, the accumulation of wealth would inure to the State by taxation, the sale of lands, and commerce growing out of such increase. It would also create demands for such productions and manufactures as are necessary adjuncts and follow in the wake of civilization, thereby furnishing employment for all, and producing a necessary and healthy equipoise between the supply and demand of labor.

Neither capital and labor nor supply and demand are now evenly balanced. Capital is concentrated in too few hands, producing thereby unhealthy monopolies, whereas it should be employed in promoting industrial enterprises which would afford employment to the labor market, which is now in excess of the demand, as the large preponderance of employes over employers at the present time, in our towns and cities, fully testifies.

We are importing products and manufactured goods which should be produced at home, and which the productions of precious metals and agriculture do not begin to warrant, and, as a consequence, we are merging into irretrievable bankruptcy, which cannot be long delayed, unless means are adopted to avert the catastrophe.

In view of the foregoing, the premises being fully considered, your committee report said bill back, with the several amendments thereto, and recommend its passage as amended.

ROBERT J. BETGE, Chairman.

SENATE CHAMBER,
SACRAMENTO, March 19th, 1870. }

R E P O R T

OF THE

Committee on Contingent Expenses .

RELATIVE TO

CERTAIN ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE SENATE.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TO NAT BOICE,
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE, DR.

*To amounts expended as follows, under the direction of the Senate, for rent of
rooms for the use of committees of the Senate, viz :*

F. S. Lardner, four committee rooms, corner Fifth and K streets, Corporations, Swamp and Overflowed Lands and San Francisco delegation.....	\$210 00
Augustus Evers, Enrolling Committee, corner Ninth and L...	240 00
Wm. B. Ready, Engrossing Committee, J, between Tenth and Eleventh.....	240 00
Mrs. Wm. G. English, Committee on Counties and County Boundaries, Seventh, between I and J.....	50 00
Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Brannan House....	186 66
Total	\$926 66

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TO NAT BOICE, DR.

February 28th, 1870. To amounts paid per order of Senate, to the following named parties, for the following named articles, viz :

John Breuner, tables, chairs, keys, locks, repairing, etc.....	\$225 25
Frank W. Gross, one hundred Stratton & Burgess' paper files.....	105 10
David Bush, gas fitting for committee rooms.....	106 95
Bernard Dennery, tin reflector, spittoons and water tumblers.....	12 12
Bernard Dennery, lamp chimneys and candlesticks.....	2 75
Bernard Dennery, water pitchers, tumblers and spittoons....	10 00
G. M. Parker, two fine American regulator clocks.....	120 00
Edwards & Co., Webster's dictionary, Hittell's digest, large map of California.....	39 00
G. H. Swinerton, stoves and stove fixtures.....	129 75
W. Sharp, furnishing committee rooms for San Francisco delegation and Corporations.....	91 51
W. Sharp, furnishing Swamp Land Committee room... ..	75 75
P. Caduc, coal, wood and kindling, committee room, corner Fifth and K.....	6 15
P. Caduc, coal, wood and kindling, committee room, J, between Tenth and Eleventh, Engrossing Committee.....	25 05
P. Caduc, ice for Senate chamber.....	20 93
P. Caduc, coal, wood and kindling, committee room, corner Ninth and L, Enrolling Committee.....	46 45
John P. Bell, tin box, paper and envelops for San Francisco delegation.....	6 00
B. Dennery, spittoons and cut tumblers.....	4 75
B. Dennery, lamps, shades and extra chimneys.....	11 38
P. H. Russell, matches, coal oil, etc.....	17 30
John Breuner, repairing desks, locks, chairs, tables, keys, etc	82 25
C. Rave, four keys and repairing door lock.....	4 75
J. Hopley, two office tables, Engrossing and Enrolling Committees.....	14 00
J. Hopley, four office tables, Engrossing and Enrolling Committees.....	28 00
F. F. Buckley, washing towels during the session.....	50 00
City of Paris store, one dozen towels.....	6 00
Geo. Rowland, postage on daily and weekly papers during session.. ..	50 70
Total	\$1,291 89

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

DR.

To the following named parties, in the following named amounts, for newspapers furnished the Senate of the State of California, pursuant to resolution :

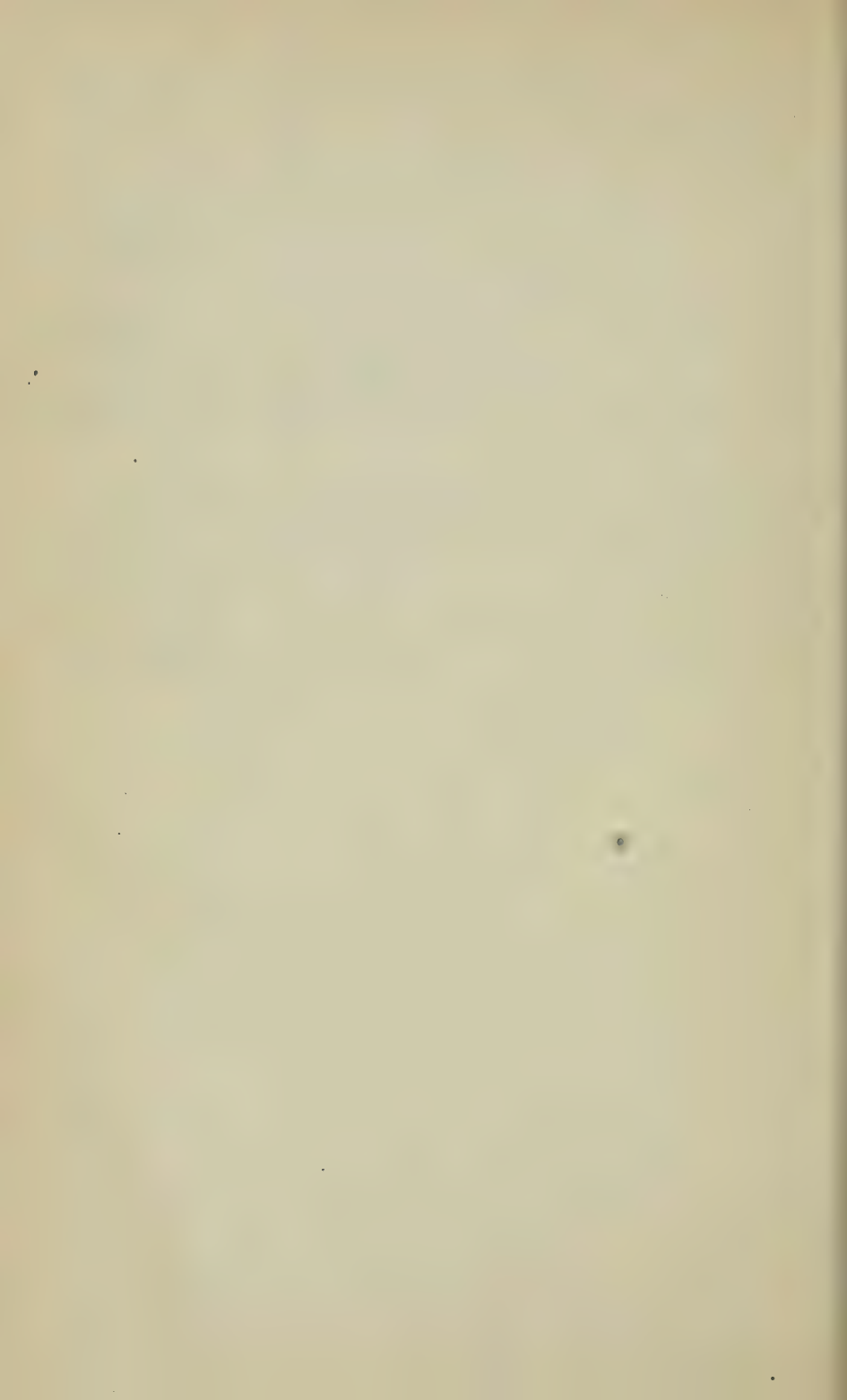
Name.	Number	Name of paper.	Kind of paper.	Copies.	Amount.
San Luis Obispo Tribune.....	1	San Luis Obispo Tribune.....	Weekly ...	2	\$6 00
Chase & Boruck.....	2	Spirit of the Times.....	Weekly ...	5	15 00
Klose & Fitzgerald.....	3	Spectator.....	Weekly ...	15	45 00
Robert M. Folger.....	4	Alpine Chronicle.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
Oakland Daily News.....	5	Oakland Daily News.....	Daily.....	1	10 00
Wagstaff & Jones.....	6	Yolo Mail.....	Weekly ...	5	15 00
A. M. Parry.....	7	Northern Independent.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
Frank A. Leach.....	8	Vallejo Chronicle.....	Daily.....	1	3 00
The Monitor.....	9	Monitor.....	Weekly ...	11	33 00
San Joaquin Republican.....	10	San Joaquin Republican.....	Daily.....	9	72 00
San Joaquin Republican.....	10	San Joaquin Republican.....	Weekly ...	7	21 00
Calaveras Chronicle.....	11	Calaveras Chronicle.....	Weekly ...	3	9 00
Rescue.....	12	Rescue.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
John H. Carmany.....	13	Overland Monthly. See also No. 27.	Monthly..	4	8 00
Huefner, Cohnheim & Herzer	14	San Francisco Abend Post.....	Daily.....	1	4 00
John G. Howell.....	15	Russian River Flag.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
A. Townsend.....	16	Red Bluff Sentinel.....	Weekly ...	4	12 00
Visalia Delta.....	17	Visalia Delta.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
E. G. Lovejoy.....	18	Trinity Journal.....	Weekly ...	3	9 00
James Anthony & Co.....	19	Sacramento Union. This bill is to January 1st, 1870.....	Daily.....	33	65 00
The Pacific.....	20	The Pacific.....	Weekly ...	3	9 00
Thompson & Linthicum.....	21	Solano Democrat.....	Weekly ...	14	42 00
Dewey & Co.....	22	Scientific Press.....	Weekly ...	10	30 00
James Anthony & Co.....	23	Sacramento Union, for session.....	Weekly ...	34	61 12
F. B. Murdock.....	24	San José Patriot.....	Daily.....	1	4 00
Wm. S. Moss & Co.....	25	San Francisco Examiner. This bill is to February 1st.....	Daily.....	28	49 00
Red Bluff Independent.....	26	Red Bluff Independent.....	Weekly ..	2	6 00
John H. Carmany.....	27	Overland Monthly. Same as No. 13.	.....	.....	.....
Wagstaff & Jones.....	28	Yolo Mail.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
W. M. Penny.....	29	Amador Dispatch.....	Weekly ...	6	18 00
Sonoma Democrat.....	30	Sonoma Democrat.....	Weekly ...	20	60 00
Geo. I. Lytle.....	31	San Francisco Bulletin. This bill is to February 1st.....	Daily.....	28	} 89 10
Geo. I. Lytle.....	31	San Francisco Bulletin.....	Weekly ...	10	
John M. Sullivan.....	32	Santa Clara News.....	Daily.....	1	5 00
W. H. H. Fellows.....	33	Stars and Stripes.....	Weekly ...	2	6 00
J. A. Vaughn & Co.....	34	Mountain Messenger.....	Weekly ...	4	12 00
State Capital Reporter.....	35	State Capital Reporter. This bill is for 8 weeks, commencing Dec. 6th.	Daily.....	26	104 00
C. E. Spencer, Agent.....	36	Sacramento Record.....	Daily.....	5	} 21 00
C. E. Spencer, Agent.....	36	Sacramento Record. See No. 56.....	Weekly ...	3	
Arthur Shearer.....	37	Tulare Times.....	Weekly ...	3	9 00
Union Democrat.....	38	Union Democrat.....	Weekly ...	3	9 00
Addington & Green.....	39	Colusa Sun.....	Weekly ...	7	21 00
James Anthony & Co.....	40	Sacramento Union. This bill is from January 3d, to January 29th.....	Daily.....	36	68 75
Weston & Guild.....	41	Petaluma Journal and Argus.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
Byrne & Mitchell.....	42	Grass Valley Union.....	Daily.....	2	8 00
Clear Lake Courier.....	43	Clear Lake Courier.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
Napa Reporter.....	44	Napa Reporter.....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
A. S. Hopkins.....	45	Golden City.....	Weekly ...	2	6 00
T. A. Springer.....	46	Amador Ledger.....	Weekly ...	2	6 00
A. A. Ames.....	47	Alta, Union and Bulletin.....	Daily.....	3	15 80
Mariposa Gazette.....	48	Mariposa Gazette.....	Weekly ...	2	6 00
Yreka Union.....	49	Yreka Union.....	Weekly ...	21	63 00
Wm. A. January.....	50	Santa Clara Argus.....	Weekly ...	11	33 00

Name.	Number	Name of paper.	Kind of paper.	Copies.	Amount.
Bunker & Porter.....	51	Contra Costa Gazette	Weekly ...	3	9 00
Wm. Saunders.....	52	Yolo Democrat.....	Weekly ...	2	6 00
James Anthony & Co.....	53	Sacramento Union. This is to February 28th, from January 29th....	Daily.....	36	72 00
James Anthony & Co.....	54	Sacramento Union. This is from February 28th to end of session...	Daily.....	36	93 00
Sacramento Journal.....	55	Sacramento Journal (German).....	Weekly ...	1	3 00
C. E. Spencer, Agent.....	56	Sacramento Record.....	Daily.....	5	15 00
C. E. Spencer, Agent.....	56	Sacramento Record. See No. 36....	Weekly ...	3	6 00
State Publishing Company...	57	State Capital Reporter. This is from February 26th to end of session...	Daily.....	30	75 00
Kooser & McPherson.....	58	Santa Cruz Sentinel.....	Daily.....	1	3 00
Robert Nixon.....	59	Yreka Journal.....	Weekly ...	2	6 00

Resolved, That the Controller of State be and he is hereby directed to draw warrants upon the Treasurer of State, in favor of each of the above named parties, for the amounts above respectively stated, payable out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate, and the Treasurer of State is directed to pay the said warrants.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Contingent Expenses recommend the adoption of the above resolution.

WAND, Chairman.



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO
EXAMINE INTO THE PRACTICABILITY OF MAKING
A NEW OUTLET FOR THE FLOOD WATERS
OF THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, December 8th, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The undersigned, your Commissioners, appointed by an Act entitled an Act to examine into the practicability of making a new outlet for the flood waters of the Sacramento Valley, approved March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, respectfully submit the following, in advance of our regular Report :

We have collected together a number of surveys made at different times, and we have matured a plan which we have submitted to many eminent civil engineers of the State, and which they and we are satisfied will thoroughly reclaim between seven and eight hundred thousand acres of swamp land. The surveys we have, are however, many of them disconnected, and to enable your Commissioners to make a satisfactory report, some little work must be done in the field, and some expense will be entailed upon us for draughtsmen, etc.; but the work will be of genuine value to the State, whether the work of reclamation shall now be undertaken or not. As you are aware, the Act by which we were appointed makes no provision for the payment of any expenses, and in order to make such a report as your honorable bodies and the land owners might base your action upon, it would be necessary to expend between five hundred and one thousand dollars. If your honorable bodies desire that such a report as the importance of the subject demands, be made, we respectfully suggest that you at once authorize us to proceed with the work.

JOHN W. BOST,
W. S. GREEN,
AMOS MATTHEWS.



M E S S A G E

OF

GOVERNOR H. H. HAIGHT,

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 111.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

MESSAGE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, February 19th, 1870. }

To the Assembly of the State of California :

I herewith return to your honorable body, without my approval, Assembly Bill No. 111—an Act to provide for the construction of a wagon or turnpike road from a point at or near Ukiah City, in Mendocino County, to a point at or near Cloverdale, in Sonoma County.

This bill grants to certain persons, named in it, the right to construct a wagon road between the points designated, and to collect tolls on it for the period of twenty years. It then requires the Board of Supervisors of Mendocino County to issue and deliver to the grantees county bonds to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum. This provision is mandatory, and a slight examination will show that the Supervisors have no discretion but to issue the bonds, as each section of the road is approved by three Commissioners, *one of whom is to be named by the grantees of the franchise.* There is no provision for submitting the issuance of these bonds to a vote of the people of the county. The bill then requires the grantees to incorporate, under the general law, under the name of "The Ukiah and Cloverdale Road Company," and provides that this corporation shall have all the privileges and incur all the liabilities imposed by the general Act, except so far as those conflict with the provisions of this bill.

There are several objections to the bill. There is a general law providing for the incorporation of wagon road and turnpike companies, and their creation by special Act is against public policy.

My opposition to this species of legislation has been so often declared, that it is only necessary briefly to recapitulate objections which were presented at the last session, and sustained, almost unanimously, by both the Senate and Assembly. The power and duty of making these grants can be devolved upon the local authorities, under general laws containing restrictions and guards designed to secure the public interests. Bills for these purposes, presented to the Legislature, are usually drawn by or for the grantees, and are framed in their interest. Members are importuned to introduce them, and are often embarrassed to refuse applications which are acceded to with reluctance. It is also true, that

the time of the Legislature is occupied by contests over these franchises for private profit, to the detriment of the general business of the session. These contests exercise a demoralizing influence upon legislation, and are injurious in their tendency.

Legislative grants of franchises are in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of our State Constitution, which forbids the creation of corporations by special Act. It was thought by the framers of the Constitution that they had thus secured this State against the struggles for special charters which had corrupted legislation elsewhere.

An inspection of our volumes of session laws will show, however, how far the spirit of this salutary prohibition has been departed from. A large portion of each volume is taken up by grants of franchises for almost every conceivable purpose, when all the legitimate objects of such grants either are already, or could be, attained by a few general laws carefully framed to protect the public interests, and conferring, under proper guards, the power to grant these franchises upon the local authorities, who can always act more intelligently upon the subject.

The evils of this kind of legislation are obvious, and have been a subject of comment in this and other States. This bill affords an illustration of the impolicy of such measures. It gives the grantees two years to build a road, twelve feet or more in width, and proceeds to endow them with a loan of twenty thousand dollars of the bonds of Mendocino County without any submission of the matter to the people. The only security for the repayment of the loan is a lien on the road, maturing one-half in ten years and one-half in fifteen years. The Supervisors are commanded to levy a tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of property in that county, to provide for the interest on these bonds.

I have received two protests against this bill, signed by citizens of Mendocino County, setting forth that the county is in debt to a considerable amount; that taxation is now onerous; that the road is a local improvement, and remonstrating against the issuance of county bonds in its aid.

The bill is also open to a constitutional objection, which seems fatal to its validity.

Section thirty-one of article four, of the State Constitution, prohibits the creation of corporations by special Act, and section thirty-three, of the same article, defines the term "corporations" to include "all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships."

This bill, in effect, creates a corporation in defiance of the constitutional inhibition. It requires the grantees to file a certificate of incorporation and take the name of "The Ukiah and Cloverdale Road Company," and invests them with all the corporate rights, and subjects them to all liabilities provided by the general law, except as varied by this bill. If there is any force in language, this would seem to be a plain violation of the sections referred to.

It is but just to the advocates of the bill to say, that when it was introduced it was supposed to be in accordance with the wish of the people of the county, but the opposition since developed shows that impression to be an error.

I respectfully submit to the consideration of your honorable body the impolicy of this class of special legislation, and particularly of the bill herewith returned.

H. H. HAIGHT, Governor.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

ON FREE WHARFAGE FOR

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: On the twenty-fifth of January, the House adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be and they are hereby requested to inquire into the expediency of setting aside a portion of the State's interest in the Harbor of San Francisco for the purpose of erecting thereon a dock, basin and warehouse, where wheat, wine, wool, and all other products of this State, not of a perishable nature, may be landed and stored for a certain length of time, free of charge to the raiser or producer of said articles. Also, as to allowing ships to load said grain and products at said wharf, free of charge. Said committee to report by bill or otherwise, as they may think for the best interests of the State.

And on the seventeenth of February, it adopted the following additional resolution in relation to the same subject:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be requested to report to this House, by Monday next, by bill or otherwise, upon the resolution referred to said committee, in relation to setting aside a portion of the State's interest in the water front of San Francisco, upon which to erect wharves and warehouses for the free landing and storage of California products.

The importance of the measure suggested is such as to strike every one who gives it a moment's notice. The wealth and prosperity of any nation or State depend upon the productions of the soil, and if legislation is conceived in wisdom, it will always be found encouraging any and every measure calculated to develop the latent and dormant resources of the country. The agriculture of California labors under the great disadvantage that the great markets for our surplus wheat, wine, wool, etc., lay far away, and hence the necessity, if we would have a flourishing and prosperous people, for using every possible exertion to make the road to these markets as cheap, and easy for travel and transportation, as possible.

The object of the resolution is a laudible one, and this Legislature should use every exertion to achieve it. There appears to be only two

plans by which the very desirable result sought may be attained. One is, for the State to build, at its own expense, sufficient wharves and warehouses, in the commercial emporium, to accommodate all the products of the State which may seek a market, and so go into the warehousing and storage business on its own account, for the purpose of furnishing free wharfage and dockage and storage for the benefit of agriculturists. The other is, that the State grant a sufficient quantity of its surplus water lot or tide land property in San Francisco, under proper restrictions, to a corporation or individuals, upon the express condition that the grantees should never alienate such land, but should supply the necessary wharves, docks and storehouses, and should forever afford free wharfage, dockage, etc., for all agricultural productions of California, seeking a market. The last named plan appears to be the most feasible, as well as reasonable. The State owns sufficient land in the Bay of San Francisco for the purpose, and your committee does not believe that it can be used more profitably or beneficially to the State at large, than by assisting and encouraging the agricultural enterprise of the State, in the manner proposed, thus giving a healthy impetus to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Pacific coast. It is therefore recommended that a liberal use of the lands referred to be made, in the manner herein suggested, for the purpose of securing the results contemplated by the resolution of the Assembly.

It is greatly to be regretted that a pressure of other business before the committee, as well as the presence of discordant elements, of incomprehensive character, have made it impossible for me to present with this report a bill calculated to secure the objects of the resolutions, and to carry into effect the suggestions and recommendations herein made. I confidently trust, however, to be able to make a report, in that manner, within the next three or four days, and therefore ask the indulgence of the House for that length of time, in order that a proper bill may be carefully prepared.

ROCKWELL,

Chairman of Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

RELATIVE TO

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 68.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

MAJORITY REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: In view of the extraordinary minority report of a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, upon Assembly Bill No. 68, the majority of said committee have considered it proper that they should give the reasons which actuated them in making their report in favor of the passage of said bill.

It has long been the policy of the United States, as well as of the individual States, to extend liberal aid to railroad enterprises in all parts of the country. The wisdom of this policy has been made manifest in the immense benefits and general increase in the value of property which have resulted from the prosecution and completion of railroad enterprises. It is not deemed either wise or economical for California to ignore a policy which has proven so markedly beneficial elsewhere; and in fact, this State has, by aid to various railroad companies, shown its approval of the policy referred to.

Assembly Bill No. 68 proposes to grant certain aid to the North Pacific Railroad Company, which proposes to connect San Francisco with Humboldt Bay by railroad. The line of the proposed work runs through a country rich in agricultural, timber and mineral resources, and the completion of the road will result in almost incalculable public benefits by developing the great resources of a vast region.

As your committee are informed, the North Pacific Railroad Company has twenty miles of its road graded, and iron and ties purchased to lay the track, thus giving evidence of its determination to push forward its enterprise to a successful completion, if sufficient means can be procured. As everybody is aware, it has proven impossible to obtain from private sources alone the capital requisite to construct railroads through sparsely settled and undeveloped regions—hence National, State and municipal aid becomes necessary.

The aid proposed by Assembly Bill No. 68 is simply to grant certain marsh and tide lands to the North Pacific Railroad Company. In their present condition these lands are almost worthless, and yield no revenue to the State or county. A certain portion of these lands in Marin County now being comparatively valueless, is granted to the railroad Company on condition that it expends thereon, within a time specified, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in making improvements. That is, the company is given lands which are now useless, on condition that it

makes them valuable and tax-paying. If the company fails to comply with the condition imposed, it will get nothing. As to the one hundred acres of tide lands in the City of San Francisco, they are situated in an unsettled and almost inaccessible portion of the city, and possess at present little or no intrinsic value. The State has heretofore granted several hundreds of acres of these lands to individuals without any consideration, and without intending to aid any public work. Bill No. 68 proposes to give one hundred acres of these lands—if so many are left ungranted—to aid in the construction of a necessary and beneficial work, on the condition that the company to whom the lands are granted shall, within a specified time, expend fifty thousand dollars thereon, and thus make them valuable. If the company fails to comply with the conditions imposed, it will not get any lands.

By making the grants proposed, no individual or public interest will be injured; on the contrary, your committee feels assured that the general welfare of the public will be advanced by making the grants proposed.

For the reasons above briefly set forth, the following, composing four-fifths of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, recommend the passage of Assembly Bill No. 68.

ROCKWELL, Chairman,
For majority of Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
February 4th, 1870. }

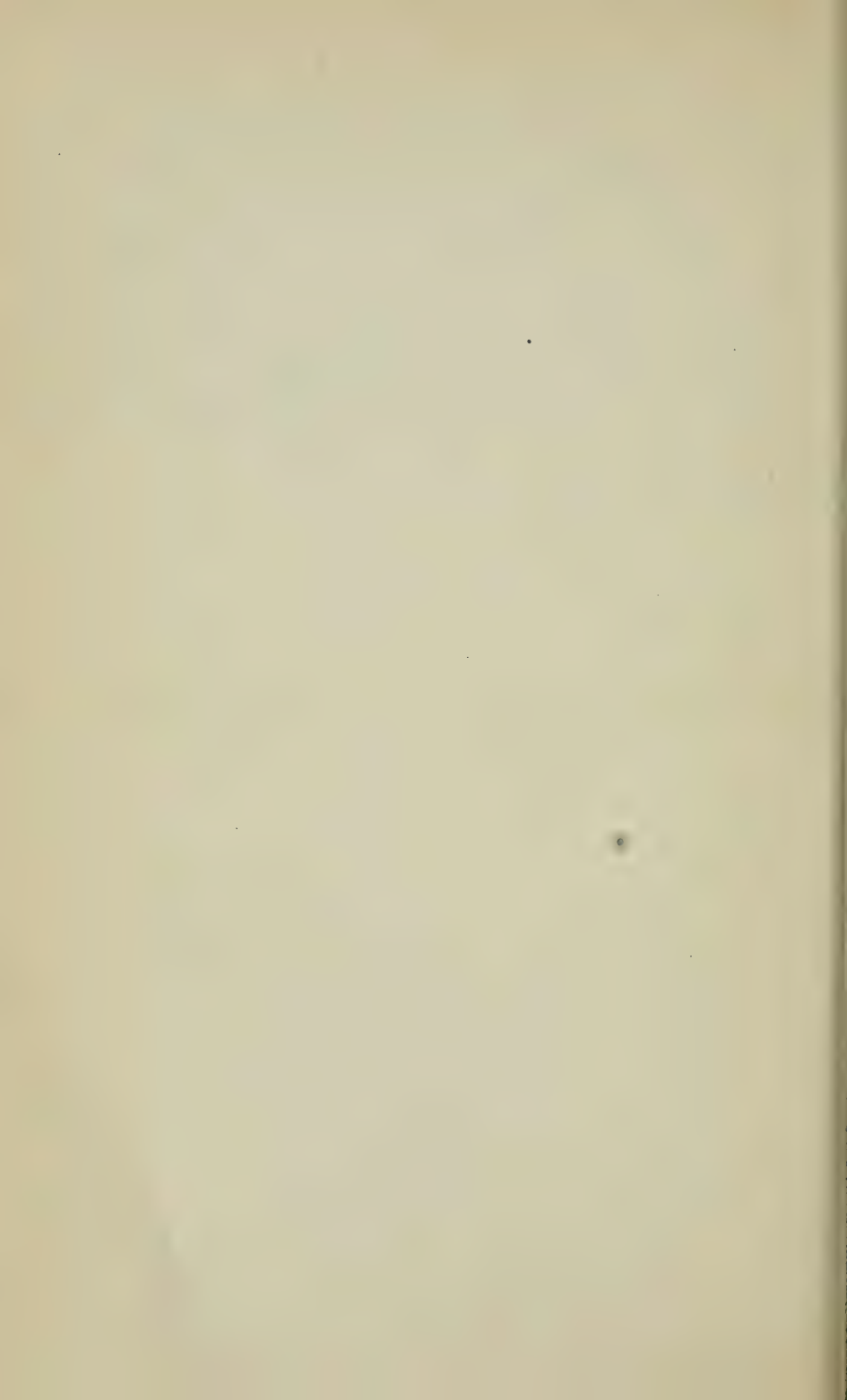
MR. SPEAKER: The minority of your Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to whom was referred Assembly Bill No. 68, beg leave to make the following report:

The bill, as it first appeared before your committee, contained many objectionable provisions. It asked the State to donate to the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company two hundred acres of salt marsh and tide lands belonging to the State, and lying on the north of San Francisco. These lands will, in a few years, be worth several million of dollars, and will soon be needed for shipping purposes. It must be remembered that the Bay of San Francisco is the harbor of the Pacific Coast. The rapid development of San Francisco into a great commercial city, second to but few on the continent, is known to you all. During the past few years several miles of the water front have been built up with wharves and docks in order to accommodate the commerce of the port. We have but to look to other great seaports to know what the future of San Francisco is to be, and the vast amount of water front that will be required for its commercial business. All of this land which you are asked to donate to the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company should be reserved for this reason, if for no other. From the careful examination I have given this matter, I am convinced that no good and sufficient reason can be given for disposing of the land asked for—we are simply asked to enrich a few individuals with the people's money without, in the slightest manner, getting value received. Even the majority of the committee could not face the music on the two hundred-acre portion of the question, and they, in their report, recommend that the two hundred be stricken out and one hundred be inserted instead. If the State had been asked to give the individuals composing the railroad company a few hundred thousand dollars each, the request would have been modest compared with the one they have succeeded in getting before us. They ask for several thousand acres of land in Richardson's Bay, in Marin County, opposite San Francisco; they want the gift to extend from the point on the shore where the high tide reaches

out to twenty-four feet depth of water at low tide; they want such measurement as this all the way around the shore from Richardson's Point to the Government Reservation; and, last of all, they want everything in sight. The franchise, if granted, will destroy the business prospects of Old Saucelito by preventing vessels from landing; wharves, docks and ship-yards will be cut off and rendered useless; and people who desire to engage in the shipping business will have to purchase out to twenty-four feet depth of water at low tide from this company. The franchise, if granted, will give the whole of the most valuable water front in Marin County to a corporation. Owners of the property in the vicinity of Saucelito have expressed their willingness to have this San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad run on the shore where it would not interfere with shipping, and to give the company the necessary land for all necessary side tracks, switches, etc, but they vehemently protest against the donation asked for.

Very respectfully submitted.

T. J. MOYNIHAN.



RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO

INSTRUCTING THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE

DELAY IN THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, By an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled an Act to provide for the revision and compilation of the laws of the State of California and the publication thereof, certain persons named in said Act were constituted and appointed a Commission, whose duty it was to revise and compile the laws of this State; and whereas, by the terms of said Act such revisions and compilations should have been completed prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; therefore,

Resolved by the Assembly, That the Judiciary Committee be and they are hereby instructed to make strict inquiry, and report to this House, why the terms of the said Act, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, have not been complied with by the said Commissioners; and also, to make such other and further inquiry, and report, as the said committee may deem right and proper in the premises.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

ON

SENATE BILL NO. 280.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

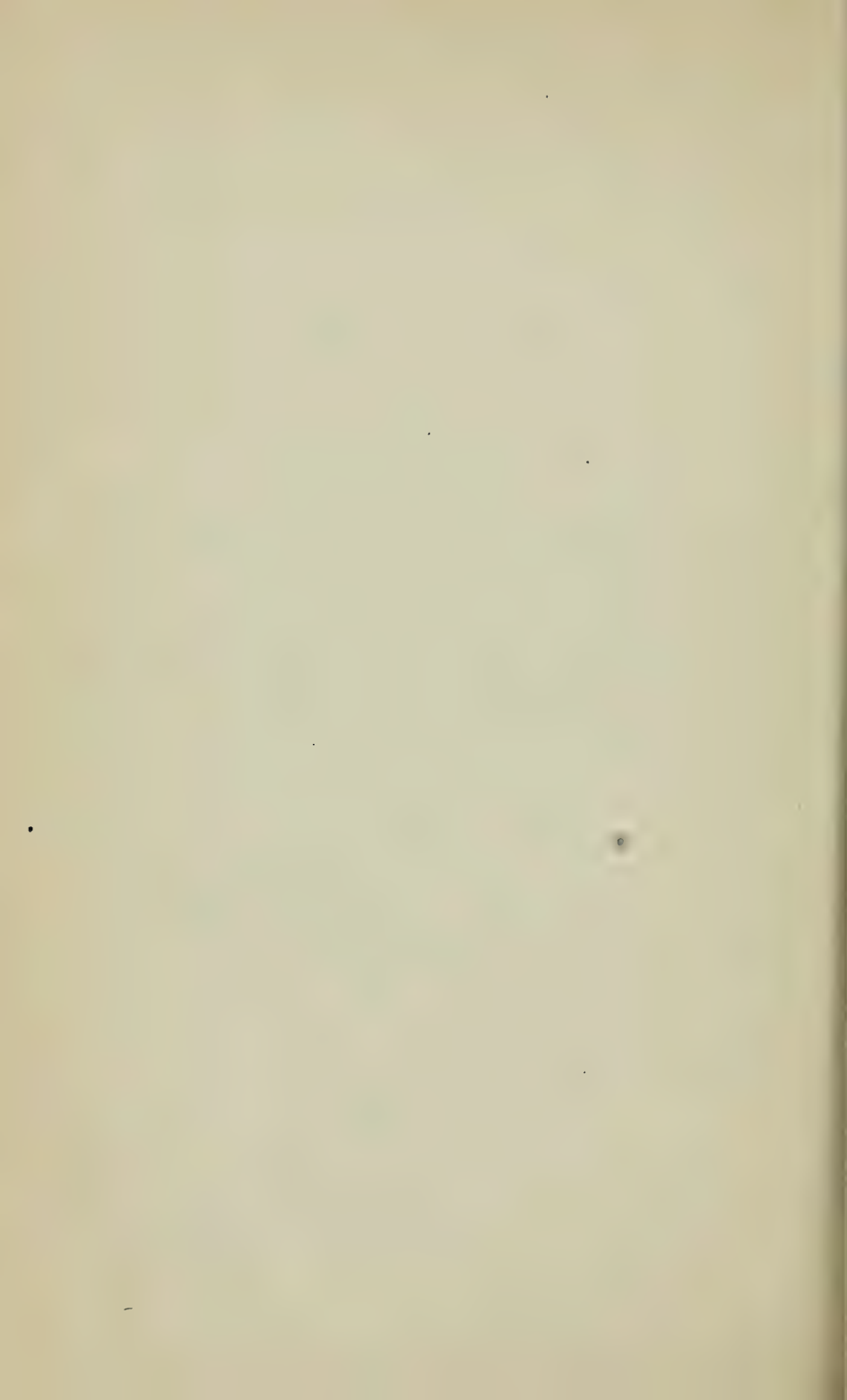
To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The undersigned, a Committee of Conference upon Senate Bill No. 280—An Act amendatory and supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to authorize the Judges of the Supreme Court to employ a Secretary, approved April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight—make the following report :

That they have met and consulted with Mr. Justice Sprague, the only one of the Justices of the Supreme Court present at the Capitol, who stated that their Secretary was, in consequence of his increased duties, obliged to be occupied almost daily from early morning till late at night ; that the business of the Court having grown, the number of Justices increased, the duties of the Secretary have been correspondingly augmented. By an Act of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the duties of Librarian of the Supreme Court were imposed upon the Secretary ; and these duties, which require great additional labor, have been added without an increase of compensation ; that, in consequence of a late order of the Court requiring the copying of all decisions made by the Supreme Court, his duties have also been increased. The Justices acknowledge that their Secretary has always faithfully performed his duties to their entire satisfaction ; that he enjoys their fullest confidence ; that they cannot well make a change in the office of Secretary, and that the present incumbent deserves and ought to have the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per month for his services

We therefore respectfully recommend that the Assembly recede from the amendment, and concur in the bill as passed by the Senate.

WM. WIRT PENDEGAST,
WM. M. GWIN, JR.,
C. A. TWEED,
Of Senate Committee.
A. R. ANDREWS.
W. S. WILLIAMS,
Of Assembly Committee.



REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES

ON

CERTAIN BILLS REFERRED TO THEM.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures have examined and found correct the following bills, and would recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

To whom due.	Amount.
<i>Golden City</i>	\$30 00
<i>Yolo Mail</i>	12 00
<i>Stars and Stripes</i>	36 00
<i>Workingman's Journal</i>	33 00
<i>Marin County Journal</i>	2 50
<i>Napa Reporter</i>	36 00
<i>Clear Lake Courier</i>	15 00
<i>Butte Record</i>	14 00
<i>Solano Democrat</i>	93 00
<i>Castroville Argus</i>	3 00
<i>Sacramento Journal</i>	12 00
<i>Alpine Chronicle</i>	3 00
<i>San Diego Union</i>	20 00
<i>Santa Cruz Sentinel</i>	39 00
<i>Trinity Journal</i>	3 00
<i>Mountain Messenger</i>	21 00
<i>Oakland Transcript</i>	12 00
<i>The Guardian</i>	1 25
<i>Contra Costa Gazette</i>	21 00
<i>Calaveras Chronicle</i>	15 00
<i>Colusa Sun</i>	24 00
<i>Fisher, Bigler & Co</i>	83 00
<i>Tulare Times</i>	9 00
<i>Jas. Anthony & Co., Daily Union</i>	177 83
<i>Jas. Anthony & Co., Daily Union</i>	131 00
<i>Jas. Anthony & Co., Weekly Union</i>	70 10
<i>Jas. Anthony & Co., Daily Union</i>	136 00
<i>Union Democrat</i>	50 00
<i>Santa Clara Argus (W. A. January)</i>	78 00

To whom due.	Amount.
<i>Scientific Press (Dewey & Co.)</i>	112 00
<i>Wm. M. Penry</i>	36 00
<i>Santa Clara News (J. Sullivan)</i>	12 00
<i>Red Bluff Sentinel</i>	42 00
<i>Alameda Gazette</i>	6 00
<i>California Democrat</i>	5 00
<i>State Publishing Company</i>	170 00
<i>John H. Carmoney</i>	20 00
<i>California Christian Advocate</i>	7 00
<i>Spectator</i>	177 00
<i>Monitor</i>	156 00
<i>New Age</i>	3 00
<i>Amador Ledger</i>	9 00
<i>Yreka Union</i>	87 00
<i>Yolo Democrat</i>	69 00
<i>San Joaquin Argus</i>	6 00
<i>Sacramento Record</i>	42 00
<i>El Tiempo</i>	36 00
<i>A. S. Hopkins</i>	42 00
<i>Mariposa Gazette</i>	3 00
<i>Byrne & Mitchell</i>	4 00
<i>Petaluma Journal</i>	5 00
<i>F. B. Murdock</i>	12 00
<i>Los Angeles News Company</i>	66 00
<i>Sonoma Democrat</i>	132 00
<i>Humboldt Times</i>	6 00

Resolved, That the Controller of State be and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the Contingent Fund of the Assembly in favor of the above named persons, and for the amount set opposite each name.

DANIEL INMAN, Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PETITION

FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE,

RECOMMENDING AN

AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: Your committee, appointed to take into consideration the petition relative to the extension of the elective franchise to the women of the Commonwealth of California, respectfully report that they had the same under consideration, and recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted; and for this object your committee herewith report the following:

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Legislature of the State of California, at its eighteenth session, commencing on the sixth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, proposed the following amendment to section one of article second of the Constitution:

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Every white citizen of the United States, and every citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he or she claims his or her vote, thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage Indians, or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such proportion of the legislative body may deem just and proper.

FINNEY, for Committee.



REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

California Labor & Employment Exchange,

FROM

April 27th, 1868, to November 30th, 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T .

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, FROM THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT, TO THE THIRTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The following report of the actual transactions of the California Labor and Employment Exchange, since its organization, is respectfully submitted for your consideration :

The association went into operation on the twenty-seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, under the auspices of the most prominent capitalists, merchants, municipal officers and patrons of public charities and other influential citizens of San Francisco, for the purpose of supplying a convenient medium of communication between laboring people and persons in need of labor, and to supply people, including immigrants, with ready means of obtaining such information and other assistance as might be useful to them, in their search for employment.

The names of the President and Trustees under whose management the institution has been hitherto conducted will be found in a petition accompanying this report. These officers have served without the expectation of pecuniary reward, and now only petition the Legislature that, as the great benefits derived are extended to the whole people of the State, the small actual working expenses of the institution, such as clerk hire, printing, stationery, rent, furniture, etc., may be borne by the State.

The rules and general principles established in the conduct of the Exchange are very simple, and are the same as those observed by the New York Labor Exchange, and are set down as follows :

First—The Labor Exchange is a free market for labor, open to employers from all parts of the United States. While procuring prompt and remunerative employment to working men, it offers to employers superior opportunities to choose suitable employés out of the large and varied supply of applicants for work daily resorting to this office.

Second—This office charges no fees, commissions nor any other remuneration, from employer or employé. It furnishes to employers not only domestic help, agricultural or unskilled labor, but also all kinds of skilled laborers, mechanics, artisans, etc.

Third—Land speculators are excluded from the privileges of this office, and all propositions contemplating the sale or leasing of land to emigrants are rejected.

Fourth—Employers applying at this office must either be known to the officers or produce satisfactory references. Agents must be duly authorized by their principals, and well recommended.

Fifth—This office does not make contracts for emigrants with the employer; it does not fix the amount of wages nor the term of service, nor prescribe any other condition to the contract. It leaves all these matters to be settled by the voluntary agreement of the parties immediately interested, and assists them only by giving all needful information and advice.

The salutary effect of the establishment of the California Labor Exchange was immediately perceived. The excuses for pauperism were diminished, people unwillingly idle were supplied with work, and their labor utilized for the general benefit of the State; and up to the present time newly-arrived supplies of labor have been continually, to a very great extent, absorbed and made serviceable to the public.

On an average at least one thousand persons, men and women, have applied at the Exchange every day, for work or information, and the correspondence with employers in the interior has become extensive.

The Exchange keeps and preserves tables of all persons who obtain employment, with the records of the places of nativity and destination, their ages, occupation, etc.; and, if necessary for your further information, these records can at once be placed at your service.

The following table, showing the total number of persons for whom employment has been found, the occupations of such persons, the number for whom orders have been received, and the rates of wages commanded by each particular trade, business or calling, may prove sufficient to show the extent and character of the business transacted at the Labor Exchange:

STATISTICAL TABLE,

Exhibiting the occupations and number of men and boys ordered and employed at the California Labor and Employment Exchange, from April 27th, 1868, to November 30th, 1869.

Occupations.	Ordered...	Employed	Wages offered.	Remarks.
Architect and draftsmen	2	2	According to ability..	
Amalgamators	1	.....	\$100 per month and board	
Auctioneers.....	1	1	\$100 per month and percentage.....	
Apprentices.....	45	19	\$12 to \$35 per month, with or without board	
Apothecaries	4	1	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.....	Many booked as boys.
Bakers.....	81	67	\$30 to \$50 per month and found.....	
Bar tenders.....	18	13	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.....	Applicants very numerous.
Barbers	22	14	\$15 to \$20 per week	Also registered under willow workers.
Basket makers.....	7	5	Piece work.....	
Bed makers.....	14	11	\$25 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Bell hangers.....	3	2	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	
Bee tenders.....	1	1	On shares.....	
Belt makers.....	3	2	\$2 to \$2 50 per day	
Blacksmiths.....	493	376	\$2 50 to \$4 per day ; \$50 to \$60 per month and found.....	Machine blacksmiths.
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	62	48	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	
Boiler makers.....	49	48	\$35 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Bootblacks	6	4	\$40 to \$45 per month.....	
Bookbinders.....	3	3	According to ability.....	
Carried forward.....	.....	617		

STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

Occupations.	Ordered...	Employed	Wages offered.	Remarks.
Brought forward...		617		
Book keepers.....	9	6	\$35 to \$125 per month.....	Applicants very numerous.
Boot and shoe makers...	202	127	\$35 to \$60 per month and found; mostly piece work and on shares.....	
Bottlers.....	12	10	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Boys.....	752	544	\$10 to \$40 per month.....	Many apprentices. Demand very scarce in the last months.
Bricklayers.....	149	105	\$4 50 to \$6 per day.....	
Brewers.....	3	3	\$50 per month.....	Many registered as milkmen.
Bridge builders.....	1	1	\$75 per month and found.....	
Brush and broom makers	6	4	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	
Burnishers.....	11	6	\$2 to \$3 per day.....	
Butchers.....	64	59	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Butter makers.....	16	9	\$35 to \$45 per month and found.....	
Brickmakers.....	5	1	\$35 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Brickyard hands.....	39	26	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Boxmakers.....	1	1	\$40 per month and found.....	
Coachmen.....	22	17	\$35 to \$50 per month and found.....	
Coal miners.....	29	16	\$1 to \$1 25 per ton or yard.....	Many registered as grooms, ostlers, etc.; applicants very numerous.
Coal passers.....	79	76	\$30 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Coalyard men.....	24	17	\$30 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Coffin makers.....	3	2	\$2 50 to \$4 50 per day.....	
Collectors.....	1	1	On commission.....	

Confectioners.....	10	5	\$40 to \$60 per month and found.....	Applicants very numerous.
Cooks.....	838	625	\$20 to \$100 per month and found.....	
Coopers.....	38	37	\$2 to \$3 25 per day, and piece work.....	
Coppersmiths.....	8		\$3 to \$4 50 per day.....	
Curriers and tanners....	16	14	\$3 to \$3 25 per day; \$50 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Cutlers.....	1	1	According to ability.....	
Card strippers.....	1		Per thousand rounds.....	
Cabinet makers.....	136	94	\$3 to \$4 per day; mostly piece work.....	
Canvassers.....	118	32	On commission.....	
Carpet weavers.....	3	3	According to ability...	
Carpenters (house).....	1,788	1,622	\$3 to \$4 per day; rough, \$2 to \$2 50.....	Ship joiners, etc.
Carpenters (ship).....	49	42	\$3 to \$5 per day.....	See wagon makers.
Carriage painters.....	55	34	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	
Carriage builders.....	8	8	\$3 50 to \$4 per day.....	
Carriage trimmers.....	9	7	\$3 to \$4 50 per day.....	Wood carvers.
Caulkers.....	1	1	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	
Carvers.....	1	1	Piece work.....	
Charcoal burners....	8	5	\$35 per month and found.....	Many registered as milkers and dairymen.
Cheese makers.....	9	3	\$35 to \$45 per month and found.....	Applicants very numerous.
Clerks.....	51	28	\$40 to \$75 per month and found.....	Sailors and other ships' help.
Cigar makers.....	9	4	Per thousand..	Applicants very numerous.
Deck hands.....	89	30	\$40 per month and found.....	
Dishwashers.....	242	218	\$20 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Distillers.....	3	3	According to ability.....	
Door and sash makers..	8		\$2 50 to \$4 50 per day.....	
Druggists.....	2	2	\$60 per month and found.....	
Dyers.....	4	1	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.....	
Dairymen.....	2		\$30 to \$45 per month and found.....	See milkers.
Draymen.....	1		\$60 to \$70 per month.....	
Carried forward.....				
			4,468	

STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

Occupations.	Ordered...	Employed	Wages offered.	Remarks.
Brought forward		4,468		
Engineers	74	36	\$4 to \$5 per day....	Applicants very numerous.
Engravers	4	1	Piece work.....	On steel.
Edgers.....	1	.....	\$10 to \$50 per month and found.....	Registered as sawyers or lumber men.
Farm laborers.....	2,720	2,016	\$26 to \$30 per month in winter and found ; \$45 to \$55 per month in harvest and found....	
File cutters.....	4	4	Piece work.....	
File cutters.....	16	5	\$40 to \$60 per month and found	
Firemen	54	39	Two-fifths share of take.....	
Fishermen	11	5	\$2 to \$80 per month.....	
Flour packers.....	4	2	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	
Foundrymen	17	15	\$60 per month.....	Moulders, etc.
Fringe makers	1	.....	\$30 to \$35 per month and found, and on shares	
Fruit pedlars.....	1	1	\$25 to \$50 per month and found, and on shares	
Fruit pickers.....	2	1	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	
Furniture polishers.....	4	.....	\$45 to \$60 per month and found.....	Superintendents, etc.
Foremen	8	4	Piece work.....	
Frame makers.....	3	3	\$35 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Fence builders.....	5	2	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	Many registered as generally useful.
Gardeners and grooms...	158	109		Also plumbers.
Gas fitters	4	3	\$3 to \$4 50 per day.....	

Generally useful.....	154	160	\$25 to \$40 per month and found.....	Many registered as gardeners and grooms.
Gilders.....	5	5	\$50 to \$60 per month and piece work.....	
Glue makers ..	2	1	\$35 to \$50 per month and found.....	
Grave diggers.....	1	1	\$50 per month and found.....	
Grocers' help	5	5	\$20 to \$45 per month and found.....	Numerous applicants.
Grooms, etc.....	189	182	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.....	Many registered as generally useful.
Gunsmiths	6	3	\$3 to \$5 per day	
Grainers	1		\$2 50 to \$3 per day	See painters.
Hair and ropemakers ..	5	5	\$2 50 to \$3 per day	
Harness makers.....	72	40	\$40 to \$65 per month and found.....	
Hod carriers	8	8	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	
Hop growers.....	4		On shares.....	
Hose makers.....	4	1	\$2 50 to \$3 per day	
Housekeepers.....	5	1	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	Many registered as generally useful.
Horse shoers.....	24	14	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day.....	
Harness cleaners	1		\$45 to \$60 per month	
Hair spinners	1		\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	See ropemakers.
Hat pressers	1		According to ability.....	
Hewers	2	1	\$40 to \$50 per month and found ; hew, per piece, railroad ties.....	See lumber men.
Interpreters.....	3	2	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Iron moulders	43	18	\$3 50 to \$4 per day.....	
Iron rail makers.....	1	1	\$3 to \$3 50 per day.....	
Jewelry polishers.....	1		\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	
Knitters	5		According to ability.....	Many registered as woollen spinners.
Laborers	5,859	5,325	\$1 50 to \$2 per day ; \$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Carried forward.....		12,487		

STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

Occupations.	Ordered...	Employed	Wages offered.	Remarks.
Brought forward...		12,487		
Last makers.....	3	1	\$2 50 to \$3 per day	Numerous applicants.
Lathers.....	16	9	\$3 to \$4 per day, and per thousand.....	
Laundrymen.....	36	23	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.....	
Local reporters.....	3	2	\$50 per month, and higher.....	
Locksmiths.....	11	9	\$3 to \$4 per day	
Lumber men.....	763	306	\$30 to \$70 per month and found.....	Viz: loggers, edgers, choppers, swampers, hewers, splitters, sawyers, etc.
Lithographers.....	2	1	Per piece.....	Applicants very numerous.
Machinists	70	55	\$3 to \$4 50 per day.....	
Machine planers.....	7	5	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	
Men and wives.....	129	107	\$50 to \$65 per month and found.....	
Map mounters.....	1	1	Piece work.....	
Marble cutters.....	3	2	\$4 per day.....	Viz: cheese and butter makers, etc.
Marble polishers.....	69	16	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	
Masons	62	51	\$4 to \$5 per day.....	
Mattress makers.....	15	12	\$2 to \$3 per day.....	
Milkers and dairymen...	425	226	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.....	
Millers	10	8	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	Viz: drillers, strikers, sluicers, lumber men, blasters, etc.
Millwrights	18	8	\$3 to \$5 per day.....	
Miners.....	724	382	\$2 to \$3 50 per day and found; \$40 to \$65 per month and found.....	

Malt makers.....	2	\$50 per month and found.....	2	\$50 per month and found.....	Logging teamsters. Applicants very numerous ; see grooms, ostlers, etc. Applicants very numerous.
Nurses.....	22	\$25 to \$35 p. r month and found.....	16	\$25 to \$35 p. r month and found.....	
Nurseryman.....	1	\$35 to \$45 per month and found.....	65	\$35 to \$45 per month and found.....	
Ox teamsters.....	91	\$35 to \$75 per month and found.....	38	\$35 to \$75 per month and found.....	
Ostlers and teamsters...	64	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....		\$30 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Painters (house).....	296	\$2 50 to \$4 per day.....	215	\$2 50 to \$4 per day.....	
Pantry men.. ..	3	\$35 per month and found.....	3	\$35 per month and found.....	
Paper hangers.....	13	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day.....	4	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day.....	
Paper rulers.....	2	According to ability.....	1	According to ability.....	
Partners.....	3	Terms private.....		Terms private.....	
Pattern makers	16	\$4 to \$4 50 per day.....	5	\$4 to \$4 50 per day.....	
Pedlers	7	On commission.....	5	On commission.....	
Physicians.....	2	Terms private.....	2	Terms private.....	
Picture frame makers...	6	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day, and piece work.....	6	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day, and piece work.....	Registered also as frame makers.
Pile drivers.....	4	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	2	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	
Plasterers	104	\$4 to \$6 per day	54	\$4 to \$6 per day	
Plumbers . ..	10	\$3 to \$5 per day.....	6	\$3 to \$5 per day.....	
Pork packers.....	2	\$2 to \$2 50 per day	1	\$2 to \$2 50 per day	Applicants by the thousand, and very few orders.
Porters.....	38	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.....	27	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Potato diggers	187	\$25 to \$35 per month and found.....	149	\$25 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Printers.....	17	\$45 to \$80 per month and found ; 50 to 75 cents per 1,000 ems.....	5	\$45 to \$80 per month and found ; 50 to 75 cents per 1,000 ems.....	
Packers	3	According to ability.....		According to ability.....	Crockery packers. Machine planers.
Planers.	4	\$60 per month and found.. ..	2	\$60 per month and found.. ..	
Photographers	4	According to ability.....	1	According to ability.....	
Pianists	1	\$50 per month and found.....		\$50 per month and found.....	
Quarry men.....	44	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	13	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.....	
Reporters.....		See local reporters.....		See local reporters.....	See local reporters.
Speeder hands.....	1	According to ability.....	1	According to ability.....	See woollen spinners.
Carried forward.....			14,434		

STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

Occupations.	Ordered...	Employed	Wages offered.	Remarks.
Brought forward...		14,434		
Spinners	2	2	According to ability.....	Numerous applicants. Numerous applicants.
Stair builders.....	2	1	\$2 50 to \$4 25 per day.....	
Steel plate printers.....	2	1	Piece work.....	
Stewards.....	31	18	\$30 to \$50 per month and found..	
Storemen	3	3	\$30 to \$50 per month and found.....	
Stove makers.....	1	1	According to ability.....	
Street sweepers.....	2	2	\$30 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Stocking weavers.....	3	2	Piece work, and as per ability.....	
Sugar packers.....	2	2	\$60 to \$80 per month and found.....	
Superintendent of mills.	1	1	\$100 per month and found.....	
Stone cutters	7	6	\$4 to \$5 per day.....	Numerous applicants. Circular, sash and other sawyers.
Scowers	1	.....	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Salesmen.....	11	11	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Sawyers	17	12	\$40 to \$100 per month and found.....	
Sewers (sack).....	10	7	1½ cents to 2 cents per sack.....	
Sewers (machine)	2	2	Piece work.....	
Sheep shearers.....	42	23	5 cents to 7 cents per head.....	
Shepherds.....	92	69	\$2 50 to \$35 per month and found.....	
Ship mates.....	3	3	Current sea wages.....	Cattle and sheep herders. Nu- merous applicants.
Shipsmiths.....	12	3	\$4 per day.....	
Sign carriers.....	12	8	\$1 to \$1 50 per day.....	
Substitutes	1	.....	Bonus.....	
Sluicers	12	9	\$1 75 to \$2 25 per day.....	
				For United States navy.

Screw turners.....	1	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.....	Numerous applicants; hundreds every day
Smelters.....	6	\$60 to \$120 per month and found.....	
Soap makers.....	4	\$35 to \$40 per month and found.....	
Sole leather cutters.....	2	According to ability.....	
Teamsters.....	181	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.....	
Tailors.....	4	Piece work.....	
Teachers.....	3	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.....	
Tin roofers.....	9	\$4 per day.....	
Tinsmiths.....	81	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	
Track layers.....	186	\$1 25 to \$2 per day.....	
Trunk makers.....	1	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.....	
Turners.....	21	\$3 50 to \$4 50 per day.....	Wood turners.
Timber men.....	10	\$2 to \$3 50 per day.....	Mining.
Type foundries and dressers.....	3	Piece work.....	
Upholsterers.....	59	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	
Undertakers.....	1	\$80 per month.....	
Vineyard men.....	35	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.....	
Varnishers.....	18	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day.....	
Vice men.....	1	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	
Wagon makers.....	91	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	Wheelwrights, wood workers, etc.
Waiters.....	485	\$20 to \$40 per month and found.....	One hundred applicants for every place offered.
Warehouse men.....	49	\$2 to \$3 per day.....	Numerous applicants.
Watch makers.....	5	According to ability.....	Numerous applicants.
Watchmen.....	11	\$50 to \$75 per month and found.....	
Weavers.....	20	Piece work.....	
Well diggers.....	26	\$2 50 per day.....	Mostly contract work.
Wheelwrights.....	132	\$3 to \$4 per day.....	Wheelwrights, wood workers, etc.
Willow workers.....	22	Piece work.....	See basket makers.
Carried forward.....	15,511		

STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

Occupations.	Ordered...	Employed	Wages offered.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	.....	15,511		
Wood choppers.....	1,306	901	\$40 to \$70 per month and found ; and, per cord, from \$1 to \$2 75.....	Crosscut sawyers, choppers and swampers, etc.
Wool sorters.....	5	5	According to ability.....	
Whip makers.....	1	1	\$3 per day.....	
Whitewashers.....	5	2	\$3 per day.....	
Wool spinners.....	1	1	According to ability.....	
Wire rope makers.....	2	2	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day.....	
Wood engravers... ..	1	.....	According to ability.....	
Total .....	.....	16,423		

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

From July 7th, 1868, to November 30th, 1869.

AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES.

Occupations.	Wages offered per month.
General housework	\$25 to \$30
Laundresses.....	\$30 to \$35
Nurses	\$20 to \$25
Nurse girls ..	\$10 to \$15
Seamstresses	\$20 to \$25
Cooks (in private families)	\$30
Chambermaids	\$20 to \$25
Governesses	\$25 to \$30
Cooks (in hotels).....	\$40

Female servants employed.....5,533.

CASH ACCOUNT

From April, 1868, to November, 1869.

The following statement will show the total expenses of the Exchange since its organization. It should be observed that the accounts, with every item of expense particularized therein, have been and are at all times open for public examination :

	DR.	CR.
Subscriptions and donations.....	\$11,477 21	
Loan city bond, by A. Hayward.....	3,000 00	
Rent		\$1,800 00
Clerk hire and commissions.....		9,932 35
Stationery and printing.....		940 83
Furniture and fixtures		780 72
Postage and miscellaneous.....		1,019 68
Balance in bank November 30th, 1869.....		3 30
Balance cash on hand November 30th, 1869.....		33
	\$14,477 21	\$14,477 21

The Board of Trustees have issued a circular, in the English, French and German languages, and have circulated about sixty thousand copies thereof in the Eastern States and Europe. For your information, a copy of the circular is appended to this report.

Finally, the Trustees desire to be enabled to extend the usefulness of the Exchange to every desirable and legitimate extent, by the continual publication and circulation of facts for the information of the working classes and employers, and the establishment of agencies throughout the State. The principal newspapers of California are kept constantly on file, for the information of applicants at the Exchange.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH,
C. V. GILLESPIE,
JAMES DE FREMERY,
P. H. CANAVAN,
Legislative Committee.

MEMORIAL OF JOS. NEUMANN,

RELATIVE TO THE

AMERICAN FLAG

PRESENTED TO THE STATE.

INTRODUCED BY MR. MACLAY.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to present to you the history of

THE SILKEN FLAG.

Its history ;

How it originated ;

The principal parties who assisted in carrying out the work ;

The obstacles that beset the enterprise ;

The sufferings experienced by the manufacturer ;

His final triumph over all difficulties ;

The making of the flag ; and

Its delivery ; by

JOS. NEUMANN.



MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of addressing you, in presenting the silken flag of my manufacture, and will take the liberty, with your kind permission, to relate something of the history of silk manufacture in this State, and of the production of the flag.

Having ascertained by experimental trials made by Mr. Louis Prevost, by myself, and by others, of the adaptability of the soil and climate of this coast for the production, in great perfection, of the different varieties of the mulberry tree, and also of the silkworm, which feeds upon its leaves, I conceived the project of establishing a manufactory of silken fabrics. The project was regarded as bold and the enterprise hazardous, but the brightness of the future, to both the State and myself, in case of success, encouraged me to make the attempt.

In April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, I made a visit to the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of procuring the machinery requisite for the establishment of a manufactory, in which I succeeded, and returned in the following August. As soon as the machinery could be set in operation, a small quantity of dress goods was woven, from foreign silk, and exhibited at the State Agricultural Fair of that year. The bright prospects of such an enterprise was a luring bait for sharks to gather in, and, by false promises and allurements, attempt to appropriate whatever there might be of success, honor or profit. Then I made the acquaintance of General Henry M. Naglee, who induced me to go to San José, with my machinery, offering me land on what appeared most advantageous terms, but which, under his peculiar and skilful management, for selfish ends, brought on embarrassments and suffering of the most extreme severity. My property becoming incumbered in the outset of what I conceived to be the noblest enterprise of the day, I became the prey to false friends, and through the treachery of some and the vacillation of others, suits were commenced against me, and all I possessed was often in the hands of the Sheriff. The struggles to overcome that beset the great work cannot all be enumerated, but were of the most aggravated character, and starvation often threatened my family. But, with the glorious motto of invincible labor, "*Perseverencia vincit omnia*," I determined to conquer all obstacles, and over those of that day, as well as over those which have been placed in my way subsequently, I have triumphed.

In June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, a company was formed for the purpose of establishing a silk manufactory at San José, and incorporated according to the laws of the State, having a stated capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the prospects seemed bright, but this was only for a short period, as no money was advanced, and the project fell to nought. The reasons why such should have been the result, also the names of the Trustees, I withhold for the present. In January, following, another company was organized at the same place and incorporated, with a named capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Great interest in the enterprise seemed to be felt, and the means for establishing it on a firm basis gave promise of being forthcoming. Several thousand dollars were subscribed, mostly by men of limited means, and about four thousand dollars were paid in. Again the prospects brightened, but to be soon dispelled. A singular fatality seemed to attend this, as many another great enterprise promising so good to the State, that men would connect themselves with it only for the most selfish and speculative purposes, thus prostituting the noblest of objects to the basest of uses. Such, at that time, was the fate of the silk manufacturing interest. Certain parties of the City of San José became the Trustees, and through their selfish and exacting management, the noble project was again defeated.

I now come down to the period of the meeting of the Legislature in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, when an attempt was made to render aid by the State, which individuals were loth to grant. A bill was introduced by Honorable John H. Moore, of Santa Clara, which was to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars for the encouragement of silk manufacture. The design and original features of the bill were of the noblest character; but again the same parties of San José so manipulated the matter that the money was to go, in great part, to satisfy the rapacity of these individuals, without any assurance of benefiting the thing proposed. Under these circumstances, the Governor very properly declined to approve of it. Had the bill become a law, it is probable that I should have received temporary relief, but it would have been of no lasting benefit; and, although great distress attended me in consequence of its failure to become a law, I now feel very thankful to our noble and far-seeing Governor that he did not sign it. At its defeat, suits innumerable were commenced against me, and I lost my home, my machinery, and all I possessed in the world, and my toiling family was brought to the verge of starvation. Notwithstanding these losses and hardships, I again repeat that I am thankful to his Excellency Governor Haight that he did not sign the bill, as, in the manner in which it stood, I would have been in the hands of those merciless speculators, and would have been ruined, the silk business disgraced, and its successful establishment postponed for many years.

With all the difficulties I have encountered, and losses by the treachery and selfishness of others, true friends have never entirely deserted me, but have always aided me in the noble work they saw I was determined to accomplish. By the help of such friends I was enabled to set up a loom, and also a silk reeling machine invented by myself, at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, held at San Francisco in September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and, through efforts then inaugurated, have succeeded in bringing the silk manufacturing interest to life again. His Excellency Governor Haight often visited the fair, and examined minutely the operations, taking great interest in the work his foresight knew was

fraught with such importance to the State. From the moment his encouragement was given, an advancement was made which assured the future success.

Visiting the State Fair at Sacramento, the same year, I became convinced that cocoons were grown in the country in sufficient quantities to sustain a factory, and I therefore determined to see Governor Haight and express to him my intention of manufacturing two grand flags of California silk—one for the State and the other for the Nation.

This idea was favorably received by him, and the project was decided upon. I made a careful estimate of the cost for the two, and this being made under the supposition of the most favorable conditions, I stated it at six thousand dollars. Could the disadvantages under which I was to labor have been foretold, the estimate would have been much greater. But it was decided to advance the enterprise and prove conclusively what could be done. For this purpose a collection was to be made from those who desired to aid so great an enterprise. The money collected was to be deposited in a bank at San José, for me to draw upon as was necessary to pay the persons employed on the work. This deposit was to remain as a debt against me, to remain two years without interest. Before the deposit was made, the Governor took the precaution to write to parties at San José in inquiry as to my character and capacity, and by chance addressed his inquiries to the same speculators who had previously attempted to injure me and the silk interest, in order to gain something for themselves. These answered, disparaging and slandering me, but happily I could explain all to the Governor, and in the most satisfactory manner.

From this circumstance of continued attack, it was decided to remove the machinery from San José to San Francisco, and give that noble city the honor of producing the first and grandest flags ever made on the continent.

In that city the Governor made collections for the purpose. The Bank of California subscribed one thousand dollars; Captain Oliver Eldridge, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, subscribed another thousand dollars, and Seligman & Co., bankers, subscribed two hundred and fifty dollars.

I regret to say that when Isaac Friedlander, the great grain dealer, was called upon, he replied: "I don't care a damn for the flag;" so no help was obtained there.

Subsequently, through the exertions of Mr. H. K. W. Clark, a noble gentleman of San Francisco, Mr. Norriss, of the North Pacific Transportation Company, was induced to subscribe five hundred dollars, and the San Francisco Gas Company also five hundred dollars, and Mr. Clark himself, whose heart beats most truly for California's best interest, loaned me three hundred dollars. But for the most I am indebted to the most generous and best of California's Governors, Henry H. Haight, for the chief assistance in carrying on the manufacture of the flags, he having supplied some six thousand five hundred dollars—four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars being out of his own purse. I have not words to acknowledge this noble generosity. It was a work in him of patriotic pride to advance a great interest, which at some future day would add to the glory and wealth of the State of which he was the honored Governor. For this he has expended what to ordinary men would be considered a fair fortune, but to him with no other object than a patriotic duty. No enemies of mine could turn him from me, but once engaged, it presaged success. I wish I had a thousand tongues to speak his praise and the

thanks I feel. To him is due the great honor of making the manufactory a triumph, I claiming only the merit of persevering labor and determination. By the Governor's care and foresight, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars have been saved the State, which otherwise would have been expended in undeserved premiums, for which no benefit would have been returned. I am glad to give honor where honor is due, and hope the people of California will appreciate the noble, patriotic and unselfish Chief Magistrate they have chosen.

Unfortunately, when a clear field seemed in prospect, another obstacle intervened. An unjust suit was instituted against me in the Twelfth District Court, and a judgment obtained by fraud, with costs and all amounting to near the sum of thirteen hundred dollars. An attachment was again put on my machinery at San José. Again some noble gentlemen and true friends came to my relief. These were John H. Adams, Sheriff, and Oliver Cuttle, Supervisor, of Santa Clara County, who settled the judgment for me, and allowed me the opportunity to make the attempt for success.

With these aids I proceeded to make arrangements for the manufacture of the flags. Having put up the machinery at number four hundred and twenty-two, Commercial street, San Francisco, it was next necessary to procure cocoons of native growth. For this purpose I visited the southern part of the State, and of two silk culturists in Santa Barbara—Mr. A. Packard and Mr. G. A. Goux—procured the principal portion of the silk of which the flag is made. Small quantities of cocoons were also obtained from Mr. I. N. Hoag, of Yolo, and of other parties throughout the State; so all sections of California are represented in the flag which is to wave in triumph over its Capitol, or represent us at Washington.

These cocoons were to be unwound and reeled, an undertaking which required experience and skill to accomplish. Being so desirous of making a perfect work, and thinking this an opportunity to introduce skilled labor, I thought best to send to the chief silk growing districts of Italy for help, and also for the most approved machinery for reeling purposes then in use. For this Governor Haight again came forward, sending a letter of credit to Honorable George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, for the purpose of aiding the persons to come, and for purchasing the machinery. Through his recommendation, and at my solicitation, tickets were procured from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the passage of Mr Joseph Norton—an Italian by birth, and editor of the *Voce del Popolo*—to Havre, France, and return, and also two tickets for the passage of two women from Havre to San Francisco. I also wrote the following letter to Mr. Marsh, in explanation of the matter :

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1869.

HON. GEORGE P. MARSH.

U. S. Minister, Florence, Italy :

Referring to his Excellency Governor Henry H. Haight's letter, who sent you three hundred dollars and two second cabin tickets, passage from Havre, I take the liberty to introduce myself to you and ask your assistance for the California silk culture and manufacture.

My business is conducted under my own name, Joseph Neumann, Pioneer Silk Manufacturer, San Francisco, California. I have struggled for these last four years to establish a silk factory in California. During

this time, silk culture in California has advanced in an astonishing degree, and I have at last succeeded, through the help of our most worthy Governor. I have to make a promising start, so that I hope that my efforts will soon be crowned with permanent success.

For the same purpose, I take the liberty to call also on you for assistance in the premises. I am in need of two or more women, capable to unwind the cocoons into raw silk. I have sent out a gentleman—an Italian by birth, Mr. Joseph Norton—to help you in making such an engagement, and accompany the parties out to San Francisco. He is in possession of a return ticket for himself. Mr. Norton is a young gentleman of culture, who started here about a year ago, an Italian paper, *Voce del Popolo*. He is Secretary of the Italian Mutual and Benevolent Society, and speaks English well. I believe that the best place to obtain those hands will either be Parma or Milan.

At the same time, I have instructed Mr. Norton to buy for me several articles, which shall be paid out of the three hundred dollars in your hands; also, the travelling expenses for him and parties, some money for pocket money on the way back, to defray extraordinary expenses; and also, in case it should be needed, to advance those women five or six dollars. Should the money in your hands not be sufficient for the above and other costs, I request you to advance the balance, and expect prompt remittance, with interest, from here.

The main reason I want those hands as quick as possible is, the inauguration of our new Capitol, at the City of Sacramento, in the month of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for which occasion I intend to manufacture a large American flag out of California raised silk, and another one for the National Government, at Washington. To do this, I must have those two girls; and more, as quick as possible. I think I could employ, for the first year, at least twenty-five girls or women; therefore, if you could induce some who understand the business of unwinding the cocoons into raw silk, to come to California, you would benefit this great branch of California culture and manufacture materially.

By all means send me two girls or women. The wages for them would be, twenty dollars in gold coin and board, per month.

Mr. Norton will hand you the business transactions of our State Agricultural Society and a memorial of mine, which I had the honor to lay before our last Legislature, and a sample of black silk cloth, the first ever made in California, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, accompanied by a skein of raw silk, the first product of this State, which will show what California is already capable of producing.

By fulfilling my requests you will benefit this whole State and merit the thanks of the people of California; for the successful culture and manufacture of silk will be a great source of wealth and prosperity to the whole United States.

The wonderful resources, the excellent and salubrious climate of this State, you certainly are aware of. But no doubt there are millions of people in Europe, and even in Italy, who hardly know this State by name. Mulberry tree shootings of one year are as high as fourteen feet four inches, in the County of Los Angeles. The products of this State are in all respects marvellous.

If you would undertake to publish something in relation to the prospects of the silk culture in this State, you would not say too much

that the whole population of Italy could find, in course of time, employment in California in this branch of business alone.

LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE BOUGHT BY MR. NORTON OR YOURSELF.

A machine to unwind cocoons, although the machine invented by myself for the purpose of unwinding the cocoons has been acknowledged by all the Italian and practical men, as good; still, it may be, that something better of new invention for this purpose is found, as I have seen from the report of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, which you will find mentioned in the Agricultural Society's book, which I have sent you by Mr. Norton. You will please send me one of those machines for two or more hands to work; a silk gauge; a measurement which establishes the deneros; some glass, or other eyes, where the silk *fibre* passes through.

This commission was badly managed, causing me a loss of about one thousand dollars. One woman, skilled in the art, was induced to come, but so long had they delayed the passage, that necessity had compelled me to make other arrangements for preparing the silk. Fortunately my son, Master Gustav Neumann, aged seventeen, had had some experience in reeling silk, and he giving instructions to Miss Emilie Thomas, of the same age, a native of San Francisco, the two succeeded admirably, and by the time of the arrival of the help from Italy the whole reeling was nearly accomplished. Although the Italian expedition was unfortunate for me, its results have not been without benefit to the State. A skilled artisan was obtained, capable of giving instruction to others, and who has enabled the Davisville Silk Culturist Association to reel raw silk, a few skeins of which are to be seen at the Governor's office. Besides this, some valuable machinery was introduced, which, although paid for with money furnished by Governor Haight and intended for myself, came consigned to Mr. Norton, and I believe was made use of by other parties; at least I have not been able to see it yet. The disappointments, however, were overcome by having the two young people to do the reeling and my own machine to assist them. These became quite skilful in the various branches of the art, as reeling, hard and soft silk winding, doubling and throwing; and Master Neumann has also learned the art of coloring and of weaving, having woven some thirty yards of the silk ribbon used in binding the flag. The work was commenced in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the first flag was completed on the twenty-seventh of January, eighteen hundred and seventy.

In justice to others and in the gratification of a laudable pride, I will mention the names of those who have taken prominent parts in the manufacture of these beautiful flags. The dyeing was principally done by Mr. Wilhelm Meyers, a native of Switzerland; the weaving was by myself, by my brother Isidor Neumann and by Mrs. Mary Tarnock, a native of England and skilled in the art; the stars were embroidered by Mrs. Schreiber, of Alameda, aided by her two sisters, and the flags sewed together by Mrs. Cady and Mrs. Brady at the factory, and all has been done by careful hand work. Several others have been engaged at various times.

Thus I have briefly given an account of the many difficulties I have encountered in getting to so advanced a state this noble enterprise, and the production of the flags which have been placed before you answer how well I have succeeded. These are examples of what can be done in

this State. No more perfect fabrics were ever woven or more brilliant coloring given. We show that we can create at our own homes, silken works of every description, equal in character and texture to those of any other land. Having a prolific soil, a genial climate and an intelligent population, we should not lack that enterprise or sagacity which would put these to the best use and produce for ourselves that for which we now send abroad millions of dollars annually. Like all great enterprises, in their incipency it needs the fostering care of the Government. Once successfully established, it will continue to grow, supporting itself, making the fortunes of those interested in it, and adding vast wealth to the State. It is a business that cannot well be overdone, as in other countries those engaged in it are numbered by millions. Every State of Europe classes it among its most important industries, and every Government has granted large subsidies and generous privileges in establishing it. Kings and emperors have given it their special attention and patronage, and thus have built up large communities and added wealth to their countries. That was patriotism and good government, and the results have proven the wisdom of the rulers. In our own glorious State, the business of silk culture and silk manufacture can succeed far better than in any other land. How the business has succeeded in other countries I can but relate an instance in illustration. In the City of Brandenburg, Prussia, where I learned the art of weaving, is a silk factory belonging to the firm of Jacob & Abraham Meyer. This was commenced in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, with a capital at most, of six thousand thalers. I left the factory in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and then it employed more than one thousand hands in weaving, winding soft silk and making spools for filling. It produced monthly from four to five hundred pieces of dress goods of all kinds, each piece of from eighty to ninety yards. Their principal place of business is now at Berlin, where two thousand hands more are employed. This great silk factory, when closed in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight by the heirs of the founder, their wealth being satisfactory to them, had made for them a fortune of forty million thalers; certainly a handsome increase on the small capital of six thousand thalers in eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

The silk business in Prussia owes its inauguration and successful establishment to the exertions of Frederick the Great, who ordered the planting of mulberry trees as early as seventeen hundred and sixty-three. This wise monarch, if for no other reason than the steps he then took, was deserving the title of "Great."

I have hopes that this honorable Legislature, in your wisdom, will see fit to follow the illustrious example set by other Governments, when the results have proven so grand.

In conclusion, I will refer again to my own factory in San Francisco. I have related in part the many trials and hardships I have been subjected to, but the suffering and discouragements cannot be expressed. I have struggled to establish that which will be one of the grandest benefits to the State ever conceived, and that I am able to accomplish much, is proven by the articles shown. But it will be difficult to go further, at present, without aid. I am burdened with debt and danger threatens. I trust your honorable body will give the matter that careful consideration its great importance deserves, and record yourselves, for future reference, as being the promoters of one of California's greatest interests.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. NEUMANN.

NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

"THE BANNER STATE."

[From the State Capital Reporter, February 15, 1870.]

The manufacture of the two magnificent flags of native silk, now on exhibition at the Capitol, has earned for us the soubriquet of "The Banner State," which we observe is given by the Eastern press. We do not feel like giving up our favorite title of "Golden State," but these splendid productions, and the knowledge that our soil and climate is so favorable for the culture, indicates that the glittering gold may find a rival in the glistening silk. No more honorable rivalry could exist, and if the kingly metal builds its monuments, the princely fabric will hang its banners over them. They are typical of the three great sources of wealth—mining, agriculture and manufacture. We will accept, as a high compliment, the new title of "The Banner State," and at the same time retain our old one.

We have said the flags are on exhibition at the Capitol. The State flag is spread to view in the Senate Chamber, and the one destined for Washington will be placed in the Assembly Chamber. The flagstaff of the Capitol being insufficient in height and strength to fly it, this method is taken to give the people the opportunity to inspect the fine work and judge the capacity of our soil, and the skill of California artisans. The two flags are duplicates of each other, and as we have stated in former articles, are the largest of the kind ever made, and are in every part the growth and manufacture of California. They are tangible proofs that we can produce at home that for which we now send abroad millions of our golden dollars. They speak to legislators here, and will speak to those of greater power at Washington, for aid in advancing an industry fraught with such great interest to our State and nation. Observe the millions that are sent abroad for silken fabrics, and the millions that have been expended by foreign Governments in nursing this industry to a fair existence, and then consider how small a comparative sum will place the interest on a firm basis at home.

These flags were made at the "Pioneer Silk Factory," at San Francisco, under the superintendency of Mr. Joseph Neumann, and are the handiwork of his family—wife, children and brother. One has already been presented to the State, and the other is designed as a present to Congress, to grace the Capitol at Washington. These are princely gifts which few private citizens are able to make. It would be a proper gift, and a most noble and graceful one, for our State to make to the nation. Then we would well earn the title of "The Banner State." We would suggest to the Legislature to purchase the flag, and send it, a silken valentine, to Congress.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

[From the California Farmer, February 10, 1870.]

Our Stars and Stripes, long may they wave
 "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The two splendid banners made by the pioneer silk manufacturer, Neumann, are completed—the one for our State Capitol, the other for our National Capitol.

Thus California furnishes the first two magnificent American flags ever made in America, of American silk, reeled from cocoons raised, and the silk spun, and flags completed by the genius and skill of Californians.

The beautiful flags of California product are believed to be the largest and most beautiful ever made. They will do honor to our State and our Nation, as emblems of our capacity, both in products, in manufacture and in taste.

These flags are also a great credit and honor to the Neumann Brothers, who have persevered against many difficulties, until now they have accomplished a most honorable testimony of their ability and skill.

The flags are both thirty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, with their *seven* crimson and *six* white stripes, representing the thirteen original States, and the glorious blue head-piece, with the *thirty-eight* golden stars, representing the present galaxy of States.

These flags contain each eighty yards of the richest and heaviest silk. One hundred feet of heavy silk cord are for the halyards. The silk for embroidering the stars required two and one-half pounds each. These entire flags, every portion of them, even to the coloring, was performed in the manufactory of Neumann & Brother, commencing with the cocoon as it came from the silkworm.

The value, intrinsically, of these two flags, manufactured thus with extra care, as emblems of our own State and for our National Capitol, is five thousand dollars [each]; and we, as a citizen of California, feel proud, with thousands of others, that California will thus have floating over the dome of our National Congress such a proud emblem of California.

FLAG FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

[From the Bee, February 15, 1870.]

It was mentioned in this paper some time since that J. Neumann, the gentleman who made and presented to this State a beautiful silk flag, was engaged in manufacturing another, which he designed presenting to President Grant for the National Capitol. The flag was brought to this city yesterday afternoon by Mr. Neumann, who will proceed overland with it in a few days. It is, like the one presented to Governor Haight, of California silk and manufacture, and is twenty by thirty-six feet in size. It will be a source of not a little pride to Californians visiting the National Capital henceforth, to see floating in the breezes which sweep up from the old Potomac, the most elegant specimen of the

national emblem in the land, and to know that California, one of the youngest States of the Union, had raised the silk from which one of her most enterprising citizens had manufactured it.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

[From the Daily Record, February 15, 1870.]

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, the splendid silk flag intended for the Federal Capitol, was, in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, stretched across the spacious Assembly Chamber. As it was raised midway between the gorgeous panelled ceiling and the floor, and stretched from gallery to gallery on opposite sides, cheers were given by the assistants in honor to the flag of the State in which the materials which compose it and the workmanship upon it are of California growth and ingenuity. Mr. Neumann may proudly rejoice on this production of his skill and indefatigable industry, in even working against their will oft times to convince the people of this State of the prosperous future that the pursuit of this profitable industry will inaugurate.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

RELATIVE TO

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 89.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your committee, to whom was referred Assembly Bill No. 89, beg leave to submit the following additional report, to wit:

That we have had said bill under consideration, and in order to ascertain the history, facts and merits of the same, summoned before us the State Surveyor-General and the United States Surveyor-General of California, both of whom made the following averments:

First—That by the provisions of section fifteen of an Act for the sale and management of lands belonging to the State of California, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, it was made the duty of the State Surveyor-General, together with the United States Surveyor-General, as provided for by an Act of Congress, to quiet land titles in the State of California, approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to hear and take testimony in all cases of conflict of title between the State of California and the United States, previous to the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for lands sold as swamp lands, which the United States had surveyed as firm and dry lands. In all these cases of conflict, the State of California was the complainant, and the *onus probandi* to show the character of the land to be swamp devolved upon the State of California.

Second—That by the statement in writing of the United States Surveyor-General, this conflict of titles extended to a body of land amounting to over two hundred thousand acres, located in different portions of the State, which the State of California had sold to her citizens, but to which she could not perfect titles until the question of the character of the land, at the date of the swamp land grant, could be ascertained, by testimony taken as provided for by the laws of California and of Congress, as herein referred to.

Third—That these investigations, on trial, have extended through the greater portion of the past two years, and held at different points in the State.

Fourth—That the duty of taking down and reporting testimony, and preparing the cases and putting the lists of land so in shape that the General Government could act upon it, and thus convey title to the State of California, was long, tedious and laborious, and of such a character as involved the special services of one person as a reporter or clerk.

Fifth—That the two Surveyor-Generals appointed John Mullen to this position, with the understanding that he should look to the Legislature of California to compensate him for the services thus rendered.

Sixth—That he accepted the position on these conditions and has faithfully performed the services to the satisfaction of all parties.

Seventh—That he defrayed his own travelling and hotel expenses while engaged on said services.

Eighth—That the two Surveyor-Generals regard the sum of two thousand dollars as a moderate compensation for the said services and expenses, and that they regard said claim as a just and legitimate one against the State of California, and to be paid by her alone.

Wherefore your committee, in view of the facts herein referred to, have inserted the sum of two thousand dollars in the space left blank in the original bill, regarding this amount a moderate and just compensation, and respectfully report the same back and recommend that the bill pass as thus amended.

M. S. HORAN,
Chairman Committee on Claims.

LETTER FROM L. UPSON.

SACRAMENTO, January 21st, 1870.

Hon. M. S. Horan, Chairman Committee on Claims:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Captain Mullen, and, as I understand, in compliance with the expressed wish of your committee, I respectfully submit the following statement as to the services rendered the State by Captain John Mullen during my term as United States Surveyor-General for California. Under the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to settle land titles in California, it became the duty of the United States Surveyor-General to hear testimony in all cases in which the State had sold land as swamp and overflowed, which the United States Deputy Surveyor had returned as firm land. The quantity in dispute amounted to over two hundred thousand acres, which the State had been laboring for years to obtain a title for, from the General Land Office, without success. The Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six was the first step made by the State towards obtaining title to tens of thousands of acres of land which she had sold to her citizens. The Act provided that, in all cases where the State had sold land in *good faith* as swamp and overflowed, the same should be confirmed to her where no conflict existed. It further provided, that in all cases where the State claimed land as swamp and overflowed which the United States Deputy Surveyor had returned as firm land, the question of the character of the land in September, eighteen hundred and fifty, should be examined before the United States Surveyor-General, who was to hear the testimony and report his conclusion upon it to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In examining the cases presented, I found it absolutely necessary to have a reporter present to take down the testimony and to assist me in analyzing it and making up the report for the Commissioner. As no provision was made in the law for defraying the expense of holding such examinations, I employed Captain Mullen, after advising him that he would have to look to the State for his compensation. He accepted the position upon the terms suggested, and performed the service to my entire satisfaction, and, in my judgment, greatly to the interest of the State. The committee will perceive, from the foregoing statement, that the State (or rather those who hold her title) was the only party interested. The United States, through its Deputy Sur-

veyor, had the land claimed by the State returned to the Surveyor-General's office as firm land, and would hold it as such unless the State could prove, before the United States Surveyor-General, that it was swamp and overflowed land in September, eighteen hundred and fifty. The State, therefore, was the party alone interested in the investigation of the character of the land in question. Hence, as the State had sold portions of the land as swamp and overflowed, which the United States Deputy had returned as upland, it was in every sense right and just for her to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in establishing her title to land which she had sold to her citizens as swamp and overflowed.

The services rendered by Captain Mullen began shortly after the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six was passed, and have continued, at intervals, up to near the present time. While I was in office, I think the time he expended in taking down testimony and making up reports, at two hundred and fifty dollars per month (a very moderate charge for that class of work), would amount to nearly the sum of two thousand dollars—the figures suggested by the State Surveyor-General. The trials were held at different points in the State, for the convenience of parties interested, and to save them expense, and in attending those trials Captain Mullen was compelled to pay his fare for travelling and hotel bills, which, when added to a fair compensation for his services, would, in my judgment, render the sum suggested by the State Surveyor-General a reasonable compensation for his services and expenses.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

L. UPSON.

Late United States Surveyor-General for California.

LETTER FROM J. W. BOST.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, }
Sacramento, January 21st, 1870.

Hon. M. S. Horan :

DEAR SIR: In regard to the work done for the State by Captain John Mullen, I would state that I am not so well posted as General Upson or General Day. I know that a very large amount of work was done, and from all that I can learn, I should think that two thousand dollars would not be out of the way. The work performed was very laborious and required from fifteen to eighteen months to do it.

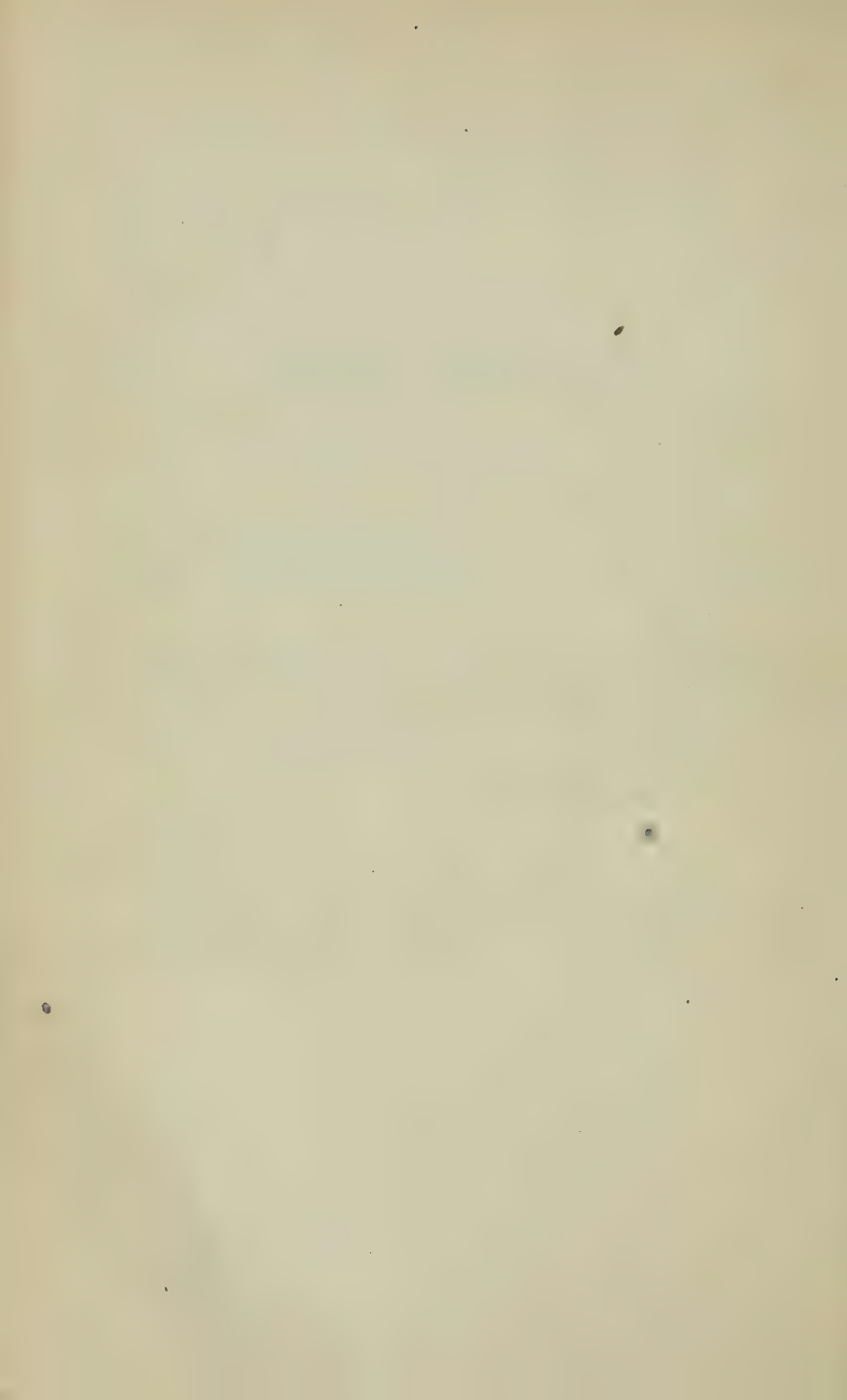
Yours very truly,

JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General.

P. S.—I would further state that it is a claim that should be paid by the State; the United States had nothing whatever to do with it.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General.



RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY THE

HOUSE CARPENTERS' EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE,

REQUESTING THE PASSAGE OF A BILL TO

PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF A CITY HALL

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

RESOLUTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29th, 1870.

To Geo. H. Rogers, Speaker of the Assembly :

DEAR SIR: The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by this association at its regular meeting held last evening, and a copy thereof ordered sent to the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, signed by the President and Secretary:

WHEREAS, We are informed that there has been a bill introduced in the House of Assembly, now in session, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of this city and county to appropriate money for the purpose of building a City Hall upon Yerba Buena Park; and whereas, at this time there being so many laborers and mechanics of all classes out of employment, whose families are actually in need of the wages their fathers, sons and brothers would receive if such Act were passed and said hall built; therefore,

Resolved, That we do earnestly request the members of both houses to vote for, and use all their efforts to procure the passage of a bill such as will provide for the building of a City Hall as aforesaid, believing it to be a much needed improvement, and likewise an act of great benevolence to the laboring classes, as well as an act of justice to all.

J. B. CARLYLE,
Acting First Vice-President.

JOHN T. LALOR,
Secretary.



MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION,

RELATIVE TO

SENATE BILL NO. 85.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

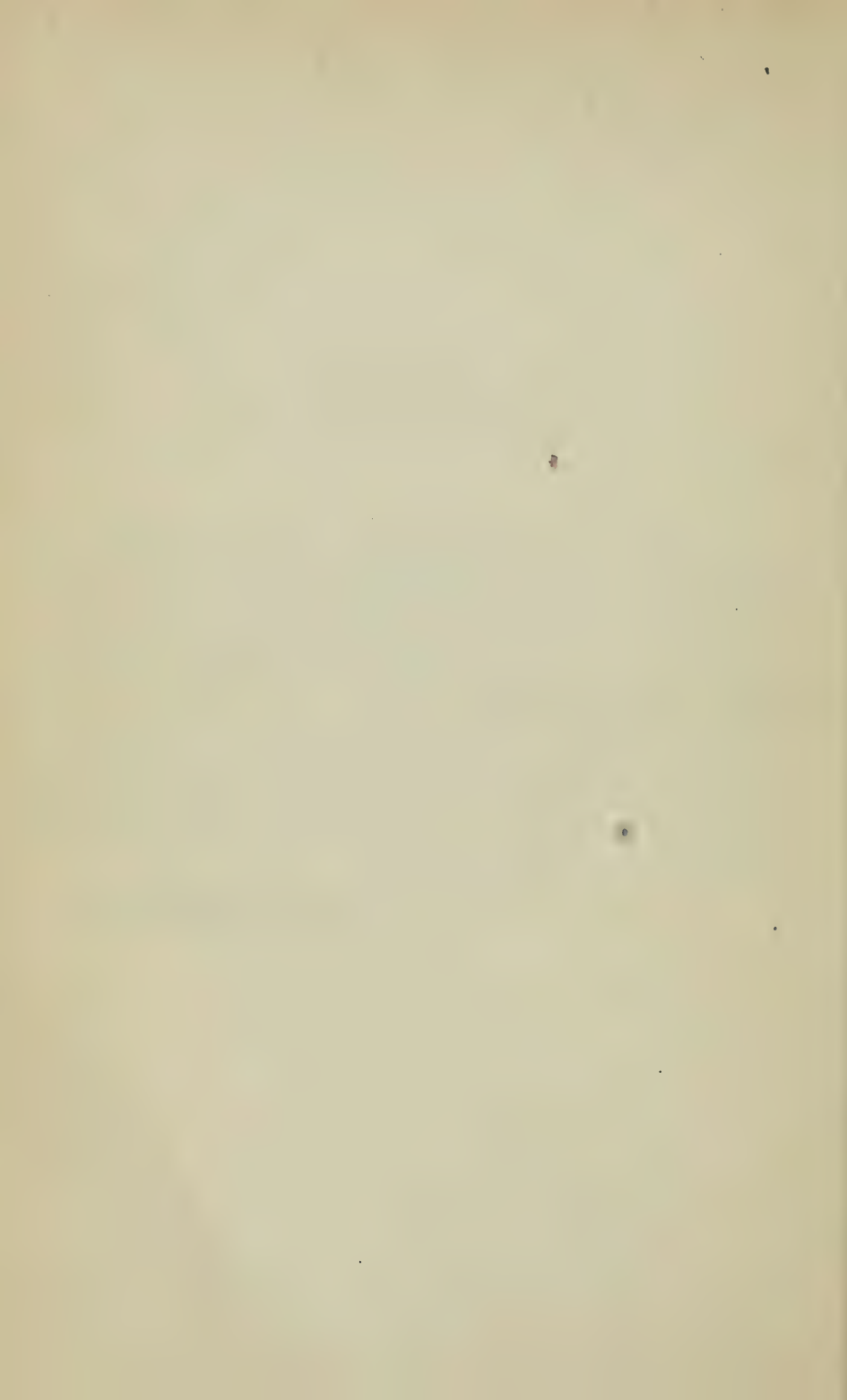
MR. SPEAKER: The undersigned, a minority of the San Francisco delegation, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 85—A bill to be entitled an Act the better to secure the collection of license taxes in the City and County of San Francisco—recommend that section second of said bill be stricken out, for the following reasons, to wit:

The Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco receives at present a salary of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars per annum, an amount equal to that paid the Controller of State.

Now, while the undersigned expressly declared his willingness to aid in securing said Treasurer all the clerical force which might be necessary to the proper and complete discharge of the duties incumbent upon him, he can see no good reason why the (in his opinion) ample salary should be indefinitely increased, to the prejudice of the people, to whose credit the additional dollar paid upon each license has been hitherto placed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. P. RYAN,
One of San Francisco Delegation.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

RELATIVE TO

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 241.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred Assembly Bill No. 241—An Act supplementary to and explanatory of an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide revenue for the support of the Government of this State, approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one—have had the same under consideration, and a majority of said committee have ordered that the said bill be reported back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

But, while such is the recommendation of a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, the minority of said committee are of opinion that the bill should be passed by the Legislature and become a law.

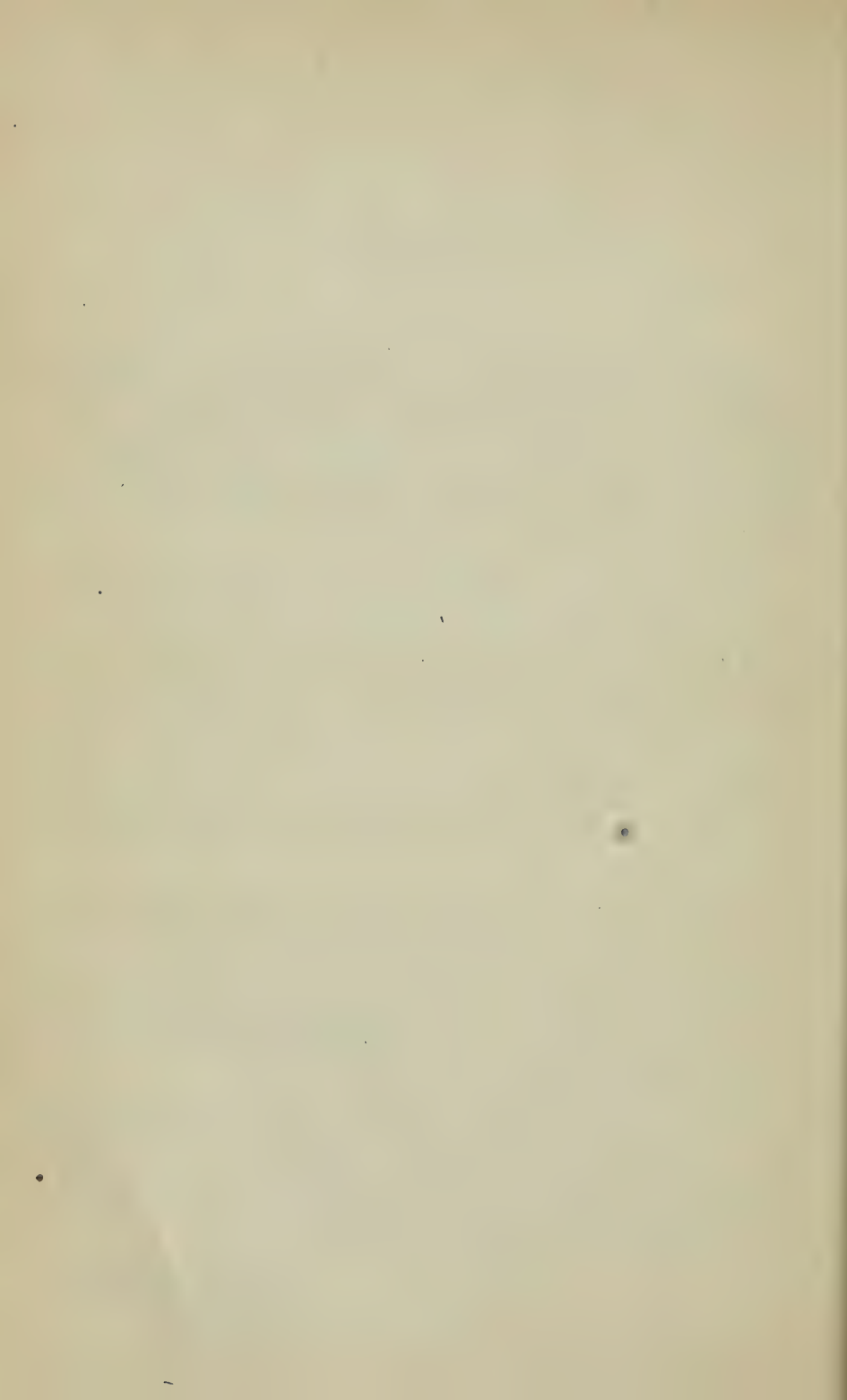
The bill is prospective in its operation, and provides that when real estate is mortgaged or encumbered, the same shall be assessed only for the value of such real estate, less the amount of the mortgage or encumbrance fixed upon it. And, in order that the State may not lose any portion of its revenue, the bill provides that the mortgage or encumbrance itself shall be assessed to the full amount of the debt secured by the mortgage or encumbrance, the assessment to become a lien upon the mortgage or other encumbrance in the same manner as upon other property; and, further, the bill provides that no satisfaction of any mortgage or encumbrance shall be valid for any purpose until the tax assessed shall be fully paid.

The minority of your committee deem the provisions of the bill eminently proper. As the law now stands, the owner of real estate is taxed to the full cash value of his real estate, notwithstanding there may be a heavy encumbrance by way of mortgage upon the real estate, which will and does depreciate the value of the same to the extent of the debt secured by the mortgage or other encumbrance. The bill reported, in the opinion of a minority of your committee, cures this defect and gives to the mortgagor a remedy against the hardships of the present law without affecting the revenue of the State.

The bill further provides that the owner of the real estate may pay, at any time after the tax shall have become delinquent, the amount of tax levied, and deduct the same from the amount of his indebtedness under and by virtue of the mortgage, unless such owner shall have contracted to pay the tax assessed upon the mortgage.

The minority of your committee, therefore, respectfully report said Assembly Bill No. 241 and recommend its passage.

LAMBERT, Chairman,
FORTUNE,
GILDEA.



JOINT RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO THE

SALE OF MINERAL LANDS

IN

CALIFORNIA.

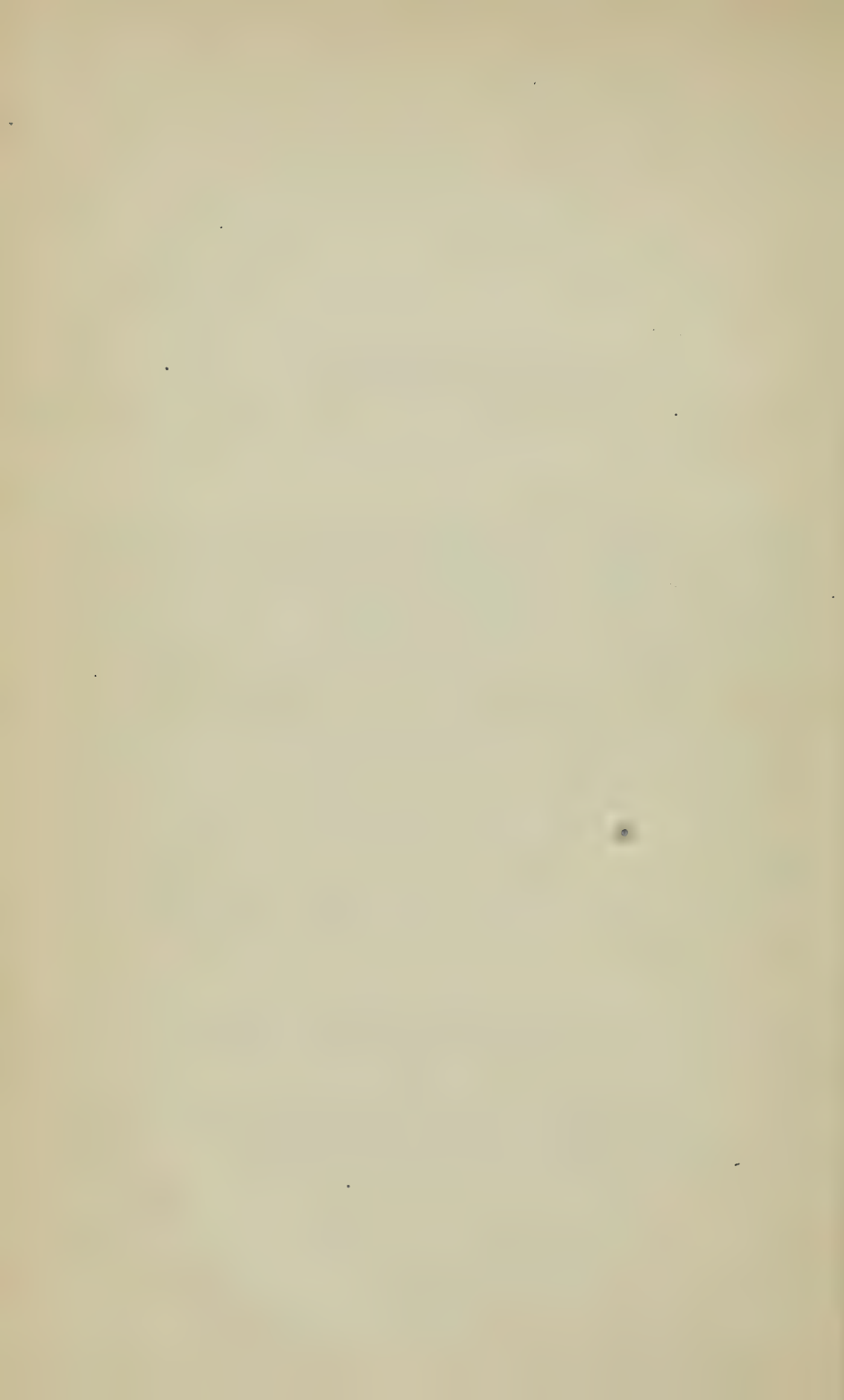
D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, ever since the discovery of gold in California, has adopted and pursued the just and wise policy of allowing all comers to freely, and without let or hindrance, mine and work upon the mineral lands, subject only to such rules and regulations as the miners themselves might adopt; and whereas, under the license so granted by the Government, a vast amount of treasure has been extracted and put in circulation, enhancing greatly the prosperity of every portion of the Union; and whereas, under such license, great interests in mining operations have grown up, and the present owners of the possessory rights to mining lands in this State have, in nearly all cases, paid to the former possessors or locators of such possessory rights the full value thereof, relying on the justice and good faith of the Government not to depart from the wise and just policy heretofore pursued; and whereas, the owners of such possessory claims are now paying their full share of taxation upon such property, and any additional burdens imposed upon the mining interests, by compelling the occupants to again purchase the mining claims now held by them, would be oppressive and detrimental to the mining interests of this coast; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means in their power to prevent any departure from the policy heretofore pursued in regard to the mineral lands, by selling or making any other disposition thereof.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward copies of the above preamble and resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS

RELATIVE TO

CERTAIN BILLS REFERRED TO THEM.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred Assembly Bill No. 499—An Act to grant the right to convey water in pipes to supply the inhabitants of the Town of Oroville—have had the same under consideration, and report it back with amendments, and recommend its passage as amended.

Also, Senate Bill No. 396—An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey to donate the bonds of said county to the Monterey and Salinas Railroad Company, and to provide for the payment of the same, and other matters relating thereto—report the same back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Also, Senate Bill No. 313—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to authorize the incorporation of canal companies and the construction of canals, approved May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two—report the same back and recommend its passage.

Also, Senate Bill No. 548—An Act to empower the County of Monterey to aid in the construction of the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railroad—report the same back with amendments, and, as amended, recommend that it be passed

Also, Assembly Bill No. 317—An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sutter to enter upon, condemn and take possession of a certain tract of land in said county, to be used as a public graveyard—report the same back and recommend its passage.

Also, Senate Bill No. 376—An Act to incorporate the Town of Alameda—report the same back without recommendation.

Also, Senate Bill No. 584—An Act concerning street railroads—report the same back with a substitute, and recommend the passage of the substitute.

Also, Senate Bill No. 382—An Act concerning the stocks of corporations, amendatory of an Act to provide revenue for the support of the Government of this State, approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one—report the same back without recommendation.

Also, Senate Bill No. 521—An Act authorizing the Board of Trustees of the City of Petaluma to lease a certain plaza therein—report the same back and recommend its passage.

Also, Senate Bill No. 526—An Act to grant the right of way over State lands; also, granting tide lands in the Bay of San Diego, in the

City and County of San Diego, for terminus and depot and other purposes—report the same back without recommendation.

Also, Senate Bill No. 345—An Act to empower the City of Marysville and the Counties of Colusa, Sutter, Yuba and Nevada, to aid in the construction of the Colusa, Marysville and Nevada Railroad—report the same back without recommendation.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 334—An Act to amend an Act concerning corporations, passed April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty—report the same back and recommend its passage.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 412—An Act entitled an Act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Stockton, in the County of San Joaquin, to donate one hundred thousand dollars to the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company, and to provide for the payment of the same, and other matters relating thereto—report the same back and recommend its passage.

SAUNDERS, Chairman.

PETITION

OF THE

HIBERNIA GREENS

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The petition of the Hibernia Greens would respectfully represent to your honorable body that they were a military company, organized under the militia laws of this State.

That they effected their organization, by the election of officers, on the seventeenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in the City and County of San Francisco.

The company consisted of seventy-four men, and was commanded by Captain P. R. Hanna, and attached to the Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel M. C. Smith.

Under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the company was mustered out of service on the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, having served for the term of fourteen months and eight days.

The company incurred great expense in procuring the requisite uniforms, which have become useless and an entire loss, by reason of their being disbanded by authority of the State laws.

The cost of the uniforms amounted to two thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The company, by the then existing laws of this State, were entitled to five dollars per year for each man, during the time in service. Estimating the amount due for the time actually in service—say fourteen months and eight days—there is due the company the sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents; but your petitioners would respectfully represent and suggest to, and urge upon your honorable body, that as the said company was not disbanded or mustered out at their own volition, but by the authority of the State laws, after entering upon a second year, that they are entitled to have, and recover, the legal pay for two years service, which, for seventy-four men, would amount to the sum of seven hundred and forty dollars, and would make, for money expended for uniforms and for legal pay for services, the gross sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Your petitioners would further respectfully represent to your honorable body, that no part of the above outlay for uniforms has been refunded to them, nor have they recovered any part of the pay for services allowed by law.

Wherefore, in consideration of the premises, your petitioners would respectfully ask and pray your honorable body's consideration of their petition, and to allow and direct payment to your petitioners the sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars, or grant such relief in the premises as to your honorable body may seem just and equitable. As in duty bound your petitioners will every pray, etc.

P. R. HANNA, Captain, commanding.

JAMES McGUIRK, First Lieutenant.

ROBERT B. BUTLER, Second Lieutenant.

LAWRENCE J. KELLY, Brevet Second Lieutenant.

JAMES BARRETT, First Sergeant.

For the Hibernia Greens.

P E T I T I O N

TO THE LEGISLATURE FROM

CITIZENS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

RELATIVE TO MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE

CITY OF SAN JOSE AND THE TOWN OF ALMADEN.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The petition of the undersigned, residents and citizens of the County of Santa Clara, in said State, respectfully shows :

That between the City of San José and the Town of Almaden, in the said County of Santa Clara, a distance of twelve miles, more or less, there is no United States mail service, and no means of intercommunication by mail.

That said Town of Almaden contains a population of more than three hundred persons, who are, by reason of the absence of such mail service, deprived of that intercommunication with their friends and business connections in other parts of the State which the necessities of their situation require.

That there are residing along the route from said Almaden to said City of San José more than one hundred persons, who are also greatly prejudiced and inconvenienced by the want of such mail service.

That the interests and convenience of the said above mentioned persons, and of all the inhabitants of the said County of Santa Clara, as well as of the State at large, would be greatly subserved by the immediate establishment of a regular daily United States mail service between said City of San José and said Town of Almaden.

Your petitioners further represent unto your honorable body, that William Shelly and Joseph Kingwell, citizens and residents of said County of Santa Clara, are responsible and trustworthy persons, well qualified and possessed of the requisite means for the transportation of said United States mail between said points, and are, as your petitioners are informed, ready and willing to undertake the transportation of the same, being now actually engaged in running a line of stage coaches between said City of San José and said Almaden.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that your honorable body will immediately direct the Senators and Representatives of the State of California, in the Congress of the United States, to introduce into that body and use their influence to cause the passage by it of an Act establishing a daily mail service between said City of San José and said Town of Almaden aforesaid, and awarding, or directing the award, of the con-

tract for the transportation of the said mail to William Shelly and Joseph F. Kingwell, hereinbefore mentioned.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc

Dated, February 1st, 1870.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CO.,
by S. F. Butterworth, Manager.
WILLIAM WALLACE,
JOHN NEW,
WILLIAM GOLDSWORTHY,
CHARLES F. O'BRION,
B. C. KURTZ,
F. MYERS,
J. G. UNDERWOOD,
S. J. LE CONTE,
EDWARD WELLS,
FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ,
DANIEL BRINSON,
RALPH LOWE,
ROBERT W. McKEE,
D. I. BURNETT,
W. McCAUSLAND.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Ways and Means

RELATIVE TO FIXING THE

RATE OF TAXATION FOR STATE PURPOSES,

FOR THE

TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD FISCAL YEARS.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Committee of Ways and Means have considered the subject of fixing the rate of taxation for State purposes, for the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years, and herewith report a bill, having that end in view, and recommend its passage.

It will be seen that the committee have fixed the rate of taxation for the twenty-second fiscal year, at eighty-two cents, and for the twenty-third fiscal year, at eighty-one cents, upon each one hundred dollars value of taxable property. For the twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years, respectively, there was levied a tax of one hundred cents, and of ninety-seven cents, on each one hundred dollars of taxable property.

The decrease, therefore, in the rate of taxation, from the two preceding fiscal years, will be eighteen cents for the twenty-second fiscal year, and sixteen cents for the twenty-third fiscal year, showing in the aggregate, for the two coming fiscal years, a decrease of thirty-four cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the State. This rate of taxation would have been still further decreased, had it not been for the inadequacy of the appropriation made by the preceding Legislature, to meet the current wants of the government.

Your committee find that the several deficiencies, for the payment of which no means were provided, amount in the aggregate to the sum of three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. The payment of this large amount had to be provided for by this Legislature, and all the items, except one (which is provided for by special tax), constituting this amount, is drawn upon the General Fund of the State.

Your committee cannot, in too strong terms, reprobate the system of leaving large deficiency bills for succeeding Legislatures to provide for. It is calculated to mislead the public mind, and while temporarily it might present a prosperous view of the financial condition of the State, yet, being based upon a false estimate, it must eventually explode and rebound with treble force upon those who adopt it.

The sums appropriated by the general bill, to carry on the government, amounts to one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The sums appropriated for other purposes, during the present session, together with such as have to be provided for by existing laws, amount to two hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars—making in the aggregate, in round numbers, the sum of one million nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars to be provided for

during the two succeeding fiscal years, or nine hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars per annum, and to meet which, the rate of tax has been fixed as hereinabove specified.

Your committee confidently believe that the rate fixed will be amply sufficient to pay the current expenditures of the government, together with the large existing deficiency, as well as appropriations made for special purposes by the Legislature, at its present session.

Your committee further believe that the appropriations made for the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years will be amply sufficient to meet all the financial requirements of the government; and that by providing against large deficiencies in the future, the rate of taxation will, for the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal years, be decreased, from this cause alone, five cents on the one hundred dollars.

LAMBERT, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS

COLLECTED BY

James S. Houseman, Harbormaster

OF THE

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

STATEMENT.

AMOUNT OF MONEY

Paid into the city and county treasury for twenty-two months, by J. S. Houseman.

1867—December	\$2,950 55
1868—January	2,156 85
February	2,364 40
March	2,075 70
April	2,103 50
May	1,886 15
June	2,393 85
July	2,131 85
August	2,328 90
September	2,551 65
October	2,149 75
November	2,427 15
December	2,121 00
1869—January	2,202 95
February	1,609 00
March	2,665 10
April	1,875 85
May	1,921 85
June	2,188 85
July	2,266 60
August	1,941 15
September	1,985 00
October	104 45
Total	\$48,402 10

Average monthly collections for twenty-two months...\$2,200 00

AMOUNT OF MONEY

Paid into city and county treasury by past Harbormasters, from 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

Harbormaster W. T. Thompson, for year 1861.....	\$15,149 80
Harbormaster Chas. Goodall, for 6 months, to June, 1862..	9,564 15
Harbormaster Chas. Goodall, for 12 months, 1864.....	20,291 25
Harbormaster Chas. Goodall, for 12 months, 1865.....	21,260 45
Harbormaster Marcus Harloe, for 1866.....	20,136 75
Harbormaster Marcus Harloe, for 1867	19,035 75
Total	\$105,437 75
Average collections of past Harbormasters for 66 months..	\$1,597 54
James S. Houseman's average for 22 months.....	2,200 00
James S. Houseman's monthly excess.....	\$702 46
James S. Houseman's excess in 22 months, over the largest collections in 24 months or two years of any previous Harbormaster, is.....	\$7,004 90

RESOLUTION No. 771, NEW SERIES.

Resolved, That the San Francisco delegation to the State Legislature be and they are hereby requested to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an Act authorizing the payment of a sum not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars, to James S. Houseman, Harbormaster, the sum being for moneys expended by him for clerk hire, during his term of office, said expenditure being, in the judgment of this Board, necessary, as it resulted in an additional average monthly collection of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents for harbor dues during said term of office.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, January third, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Supervisors Winkle, Harrold, Flaherty, McCarthy, Ashbury, Badlam, Ring, Story, Shrader, Adams, Canavan, Kelly.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

REPORT

ON THE BILL TO DIVIDE THE

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

AND CREATE THE

NEW COUNTY OF ANAHEIM.

BY M. F. CORONEL.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have examined thoroughly and carefully the bill presented for the division of Los Angeles County, and the creation of a new county, to be called Anaheim County; and I have counselled with my constituents in this matter. I assure this honorable body that the majority of those whom I have the honor to represent are opposed to the measure.

It would be a matter of doubtful expediency at any time, or under any circumstances; and at the present time, when our southern counties are threatened with another terrible drought, to the almost incalculable injury of stock raisers and agriculturists, and the general impoverishment of the country, it would be a step of unmitigated and inexcusable folly.

Should our fears respecting the drought be verified, much of the stock, comprising a considerable portion of the personal property of Los Angeles County, would be driven away or perish, and the assessment list of taxable property be greatly reduced.

In the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, I had the honor to serve as Assessor in Los Angeles County. In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine the taxable property in that portion of the county now asked to be segregated, amounted to one million seven hundred thousand dollars, but in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine the taxable property of the whole county amounted to five million seven hundred thousand dollars; should the present year be one of extreme drought, the assessable list would probably be reduced at least one-half, and prove scarcely enough to pay the current expenses of the county, much less redeem any portion of the county indebtedness, which amounts to two hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars.

The petition purports to have been signed by some six hundred persons, who are supposed to be residents of the county and personally interested in the matter. I am personally acquainted with the majority of the residents in that portion of the county, and find among the names upon the petition at least one hundred who are not citizens of the county, and who do not pay poll tax there. I have received letters from various persons, whose names appear upon said petition, who assure me they never signed the same, and they are, moreover, opposed to the proposed division, for the reason that their property would be

heavily taxed to support another set of county officials; and carry on the machinery of a new county government, erect county buildings, etc., etc., without any corresponding benefit to themselves or their property.

The proposed measure would only be profitable to a few landed proprietors at Anaheim, and a class of idlers, who hope to earn an easy subsistence by filling the newly created county offices.

In the portion of the county which it is proposed to segregate, there are about one thousand voters; at least two-thirds of those one thousand voters should approve and ask for the division before it is made. Now, taking one hundred bogus, or non-resident names, from the six hundred on the petition, and we have just about five hundred left, which is not more than one-half of the resident voters, which, I submit, is not a sufficiency to compel the division.

Another point set forth by those asking the division, is the great distance they have to travel to reach the county seat at Los Angeles. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the greatest distance any one of those thus complaining is compelled to travel in order to reach the county seat, does not succeed sixty-six miles. The Town of Anaheim, which it is proposed to make the county seat of the new county, is only thirty-six miles from Los Angeles. The expense of summoning parties to appear and their travel to the present county seat, is much less for them than for the citizens living in the vicinity of Elizabeth Lake, distant some seventy-five miles. For the reasons I have given, I sincerely trust the Assembly will hesitate before passing the bill. A majority of those most vitally interested are opposed to its being done at any time, and particularly at this time, when their county is threatened with a protracted season of drought, and the prospect before them looks gloomy and cheerless in the extreme.

When your honorable body shall have duly considered the measure proposed, I am confident you will condemn it as injustice to the majority of the citizens of Los Angeles, whom I have the honor to represent. But in case it should pass, notwithstanding my opposition, I wish thus publicly to enter my protest in the matter, and show my constituents that I have endeavored to do what was right in protecting their interests.

CORONEL.

MEMORIAL
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
TO THE LEGISLATURE.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

Your memorialists, constituting the Board of Regents of the University of California, would respectfully represent that they are, by law, intrusted with the control, and charged with the management and sale of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, donated to the State by Act of Congress for the support of a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and by the State appropriated to the maintenance of the University.

In the discharge of their duties as custodians of these lands, your memorialists have encountered serious obstacles, particularly in the matter of locations, in consequence of unreasonable restrictions imposed by existing laws, and by the regulations and decisions of the United States land officers.

To remove these obstacles, and otherwise facilitate the location and sale of the lands, a law has been drawn up, at the instance of your memorialists, entitled an Act amendatory of an Act entitled an Act to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

This bill was introduced by Senator Casserly, into the Senate of the United States, on the thirteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed. A copy of the bill is hereto appended, and also a copy of the memorial addressed by the Regents to the Congress of the United States in support of the passage of said bill.

That memorial, to which your attention is specially invited, will explain the reasons for the various provisions of the proposed law, and will show how urgent is the necessity for its passage, in order to give full value to the grant of lands, and enable your memorialists to do justice to the institution intrusted to their charge.

In order to secure the hearty co-operation of the California delegation in Congress, your memorialists earnestly beg that your honorable body will see fit to pass, at as early a day as practicable, a joint resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in

Congress, to use their efforts to secure the passage of the law introduced by Senator Casserly.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Ex officio Regents.

HENRY H. HAIGHT,
Governor and President of the Board.
WILLIAM HOLDEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.
C. T. RYLAND,
Speaker of the Assembly.
O. P. FITZGERALD, D. D.,
State Sup't of Public Instruction.
CHARLES F. REED,
Pres't of the State Agricultural Society.
A. S. HALLIDIE,
Pres't of the Mechanics' Inst. of S. F.

Appointed Regents.

Samuel Merritt, M. D., Oakland.
John T. Doyle, Menlo Park.
Richard P. Hammond, San Francisco.
John W. Dwinelle, Oakland.
Horatio Stebbins, San Francisco.
Lawrence Archer, San José.
William Watt, Grass Valley.
Samuel B. McKee, Oakland.

Honorary Regents.

Louis Sachs, San Francisco.
Edward Tompkins, Oakland.
J. Mora Moss, Temescal.
S. F. Butterworth, New Almaden Mine.
John S. Hager, San Francisco.
A. J. Bowie, M. D., San Francisco.
William C. Ralston, San Francisco.
John B. Felton, Oakland.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Secretary Board of Regents.

A BILL

AMENDATORY OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE VARIOUS GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS TO THE STATE OF NEVADA. APPROVED JUNE EIGHTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled :

That section four of an Act entitled an Act to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows : And it is further enacted that the lands granted to the State of California for the establishment of an Agricultural College by the Act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and Acts amendatory thereto, may be selected by said State from any lands within said State, subject to pre-emption or sale, in legal subdivisions adjoining by sides, in bodies of not less than one hundred and sixty acres ; *provided*, that this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre-emption and homestead laws, nor to mineral lands ; and *provided* further, that if lands be selected as aforesaid, the minimum price of which is two dollars and fifty cents per acre, they shall be taken acre for acre in part satisfaction of the grant, and the State of California shall pay to the United States the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each acre so selected, when the same shall be patented to the State by the United States ; *provided* further, that where lands, sought to be selected for the Agricultural College, are timbered lands and unsurveyed, the proper authorities of the State shall file a statement to that effect with the Register of the United States Land Office, describing the land by township and range, and shall make application to the United States Surveyor-General for a survey of the same, the expenses of the survey for field-work to be paid by the State, provided there be no appropriation by Congress for that purpose. The United States Surveyor-General, as soon as practicable, shall have the lands surveyed and the township plats returned to the United States Land Office, and lands so surveyed and returned shall, for thirty days after the filing of the plats in the United States Land Office, be held exclusively for location for the Agricultural College, and within said thirty days the proper authorities of the State shall make application to the United States Land Office for the lands sought to be located by sections and parts of sections ; *provided*, that any rights, under the pre-emption or homestead laws, acquired prior to the filing of the required statement with the United States Register, shall not be impaired or affected by this Act ; and *provided* further, that such selection shall be made in every other respect subject to the conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in the Acts hereby modified.

COPY OF MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

Your memorialists, constituting the Board of Regents of the University of California, would respectfully represent, that the one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land donated to the State of California for the establishment and support of a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by Act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, have been appropriated by an Act of the Legislature of said State, to the support of the University which your memorialists represent.

This University has been established and is now in active operation. It embraces five distinct colleges, among which are a College of Agriculture and a College of the Mechanic Arts.

To your memorialists is entrusted the management of the lands above referred to. Those lands can be selected only within the limits of the State of California. But a small portion of them have as yet been selected, while vast amounts of the agricultural scrip of other States have been located in our State.

These locations, and the reservation of immense tracts for the benefit of railroads, have absorbed so much of the desirable public lands of the State, as to leave but little, scattered here and there, and in the most distant parts of the State, whereon to locate our grant.

In view of this state of facts, and in order to compensate, in some measure, for the disadvantages under which we labor, your memorialists, earnest in the cause of science and of letters, would respectfully beg of your honorable body to pass an Act amending existing laws, in the following particulars :

First—Section two of the Act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which grants these one hundred and fifty thousand acres to the State of California, requires that "they shall be apportioned to the several States in sections, or subdivisions of sections, *not less than one-quarter of a section.*" We ask that this limitation clause, "not less than one-quarter of a section," be stricken out, and that we be allowed to locate in the same manner as pre-emptors ; that is

to say, in the smallest legal subdivision, which is forty acres. There can be no valid reason why we should be restricted to a technical "*quarter section*," while the restriction materially diminishes the value of our grant.

We urge that the law be so amended as to permit us, or the purchaser of our scrip, to select different adjoining subdivisions, adjoining by sides, sufficient to make an area equivalent to a quarter section, and when desired, which would only be in rare and exceptional cases, to locate a forty, eighty or one hundred and twenty acre tract.

The irregular boundaries of private land claims, the equally irregular lines of demarcation between the swamp lands and the high lands, the sinuosities of the sea-coast and the meanderings of rivers, often leave small subdivisions of public lands, which we desire to locate. As long as we are restricted to a technical quarter section, we cannot do this. It is impossible to conceive of any satisfactory reason why this privilege should be denied us.

Second—An Act of Congress, entitled an Act to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, provides in section four, "that if lands [granted to the State of California for the establishment of an Agricultural College] be selected as aforesaid, the minimum price of which is two dollars and fifty cents per acre, each acre so selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

Under the operation of this law, two acres of the Agricultural College grant must be surrendered to locate one acre of public land within the limits of any railroad reservation. To this we do not object, but we ask the privilege of acquiring title to a given number of acres in a railroad belt, by surrendering an equivalent number of acres of the Agricultural College grant, and by paying therefor, to the Government, an additional sum *in cash*, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

To illustrate: suppose we desire to locate one hundred and sixty acres of double minimum lands within a railroad reservation?

It would add much to the value of our grant, while the Government would not be the loser, if we could pay for these one hundred and sixty acres by an Agricultural College warrant for one hundred and sixty acres, and two hundred dollars in cash.

This privilege is now allowed to the holders of land warrants.

By an Act of Congress, carried out by the regulations of the United States Land Office, where a tract of public land is held at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, a purchaser is permitted to pay for the same by surrendering a land warrant for an equal number of acres, *and cash besides*, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. We simply ask that our Agricultural College warrants be put on the same footing as land warrants.

This will but follow an established precedent, and will work no inconvenience or confusion in the operation of the land system, as all the machinery necessary to carry out the proposed change is now in operation. Such a privilege will add greatly to the value of our college scrip, in this wise: Suppose the Regents of the University fix the price of their scrip, or warrants, locatable upon lands within the limits of a railroad reservation, at two dollars and fifty cents, gold, per acre? The purchaser, as the law now stands, must surrender two acres of college scrip to obtain one acre of land, whereby the cost of his scrip becomes practically five dollars, gold, per acre. This extra two dollars and fifty cents, gold, per

acre, benefits no one, for the Regents do not get it, neither does the Government.

If the privilege we seek is conceded, and the holders of our scrip is placed on the same footing as the holder of a land warrant, he can secure title to an acre of public land in a railroad belt, by surrendering an acre of our college scrip, costing him two dollars and fifty cents, gold, and by paying to the Government one dollar and twenty-five cents in legal tenders, equivalent to one dollar in gold, making the cost of his acre but three dollars and fifty cents, instead of five dollars, gold.

This saving of one dollar and fifty cents, gold, per acre, to the purchaser of our scrip, will greatly increase and accelerate its sale, and thereby effect a great public good, in the support and improvement of our Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Trusting that your honorable body will aid us in our efforts to build up these institutions, of such inestimable value to the great masses of our people, your memorialists hereto subscribe their names and affix their seal, this thirtieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

[Signed by the Regents and by the Secretary of the Board, with the seal of the Board attached.]

R E P O R T

OF THE

MAGDALEN ASYLUM

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA

AT ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION.

D. W. GELWICKS. STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly, Sacramento City :

In presenting the annexed report of the Magdalen Asylum, for the two years ending January first, eighteen hundred and seventy, the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution return their grateful acknowledgments for the favors hitherto received at your hands, and beg again most earnestly to recommend it to the charitable consideration of your honorable body.

The Sisters hope that you will, with even more than your wonted generosity, make such an appropriation to the establishment this year as will enable them to enlarge the Asylum building, which is entirely too small even for the number of inmates at present in the house. Many poor creatures who seek a refuge in the Asylum are unavoidably denied admittance, in consequence of the very limited accommodations.

By the generosity of some benevolent persons, a portion of the old debt has been paid during the past two years; but over ten thousand dollars still remain due, which, by the tax now levied on outside lands, will be increased to nearly thirteen thousand dollars—a heavy burden on an institution which finds it no easy matter to supply the daily wants of its inmates.

In conclusion, the Sisters intrust with confidence the cause they advocate to the kind consideration of your honorable body

Appended is a list similar to those hitherto furnished, the names of the inmates being, as usual, suppressed.

Sister MARY G. BROWN, Superioress,
Sister MARY B. RUSSELL,
Sister MARY DE CHANTEL FLEMING.

Magdalen Asylum, San Francisco, January 25th, 1870.

LIST OF INMATES

From January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1870.

No.	Date of entrance.	Age.	Nativity.	Remarks.
1	January 23, 1860...	19	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
2	May 2, 1862.....	15	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
3	June 12, 1862.....	14	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
4	August 5, 1862.....	16	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
5	October 25, 1862....	10	California.....	Placed in a family, March 3, 1869.
6	October 31, 1862....	20	California.....	Transferred to Good Shepherds, New York, June 16, 1868.
7	April 24, 1863.....	14	Kentucky.....	Provided with a situation, June 29, 1869.
8	July 4, 1863.....	14	Massachusetts	Still in the Asylum.
9	May 19, 1864.....	14	New Brunswick.....	Still in the Asylum.
10	July 19, 1864.....	21	Virginia.....	Still in the Asylum.
11	July 28, 1864.....	40	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
12	March 5, 1865.....	16	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
13	April 21, 1865.....	16	New Orleans.....	Sent to the Almshouse, March 4, 1868.
14	April 29, 1865.....	.....	New York.....	Sent to the Almshouse, August 25, 1868.
15	May 29, 1865.....	25	Ireland	Sent to a situation, September 29, 1869.
16	August 25, 1865....	40	Ireland	Sent to a situation, February 20, 1868.
17	October 17, 1865....	21	Ireland	Sent to the Almshouse, December 3, 1868.
18	October 24, 1865....	9	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
19	January 2, 1866.....	13	California.....	Died, November 2, 1868.
20	January 27, 1866....	7	California.....	Taken by her aunt, October 6, 1868.
21	June 4, 1866.....	17	Washington, D. C.	Removed by sister, December 1, 1869.
22	August 20, 1866....	22	New York.....	Removed by mother, April 20, 1869.
23	August 30, 1866....	13	California.....	Removed by mother, July 3, 1868.
24	September 24, 1866	16	Germany.....	Still in the Asylum.
25	October 2, 1866....	.....	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
26	November 6, 1866....	18	Massachusetts	Still in the Asylum.
27	November 16, 1866	23	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
28	December 17, 1866.	4	California.....	Taken by her father, May 13, 1868.
29	January 19, 1867....	11	California.....	Sent to a situation, February 26, 1869.
30	January 20, 1867....	14	California.....	Taken by her mother, April 20, 1869.
31	January 23, 1867....	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
32	February 12, 1867..	12	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
33	February 12, 1867..	13	California.....	Sent to a situation, March 11, 1868.
34	March 30, 1867.....	17	Maryland	Left, February 26, 1869.
35	March 30, 1867.....	18	Louisiana.....	Left, April 24, 1868.
36	April 30, 1867.....	17	England.....	Still in the Asylum.
37	May 20, 1867.....	14	Massachusetts	Still in the Asylum.
38	May 26, 1867.....	40	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
39	May 28, 1867.....	14	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
40	May 28, 1867.....	15	Massachusetts	Removed by her sister, December 22, 1868.
41	May 31, 1867.....	45	Kentucky.....	Sent to the Almshouse, August 25, 1868.
42	June 1, 1867.....	34	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
43	June 12, 1867.....	17	California.....	Removed by her friends, May 24, 1868.
44	July 13, 1867.....	15	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
45	August 4, 1867.....	13	Ireland	Sent to a situation, July 20, 1868.
46	August 15, 1867....	17	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
47	August 20, 1867....	12	New York.....	Removed by mother, June 11, 1868.
48	August 28, 1867....	16	California.....	Removed by sister, March 2, 1869.
49	September 4, 1867..	15	California.....	Left, September, 1869.
50	September 18, 1867	32	Ireland	Sent to a situation, April 13, 1868.
51	September 20, 1867	14	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
52	October 28, 1867....	17	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
53	December 30, 1867.	17	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
54	December 30, 1867.	50	Illinois.....	Left, January 12, 1868.
55	February 12, 1868..	36	Australia	Went to her friends, September 17, 1868.
56	February 20, 1868..	21	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
57	February 27, 1868..	15	California.....	Placed in a situation, April 19, 1868.
58	March 2, 1868.....	16	California.....	Left, March 12, 1868.
59	March 5, 1868.....	10	California.....	Removed by father, June 5, 1869.
60	March 12, 1868.....	15	Massachusetts	Still in the Asylum.

No.	Date of entrance.	Age.	Nativity.	Remarks.
61	March 28, 1868.....	22	Ireland	Removed by friends, June 16, 1868.
62	April 4, 1868.....	30	Ireland	Sent to the Almshouse, October 12, 1868.
63	May 4, 1868.....	10	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
64	May 6, 1868.....	20	New York.....	Removed by friends, June 6, 1868.
65	May 22, 1868.....	15	California.....	Died, August 12, 1869.
66	June 4, 1868.....	6	California.....	Sent to her mother, December 12, 1869.
67	June 4, 1868.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	Went to a situation, January 4, 1868.
68	June 6, 1868.....	31	Ireland	Removed by friends, October 18, 1868.
69	June 16, 1868.....	30	Ireland	Sent to a situation, December 23, 1868.
70	June 28, 1868.....	12	Massachusetts	Still in the Asylum.
71	July 8, 1868.....	24	Ireland	Sent to Hospital, July 29, 1868.
72	July 9, 1868.....	16	California.....	Ran away, September 12, 1868.
73	July 9, 1868.....	32	England.....	Left, March 30, 1869.
74	July 27, 1868.....	7	California.....	Removed by friends, September 3, 1869.
75	August 9, 1868.....	22	England.....	Left, November 29, 1869.
76	August 12, 1868.....	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
77	August 15, 1868.....	16	California.....	Removed by her sister, November 15, 1868.
78	August 19, 1868.....	18	Louisiana.....	Died, March 30, 1869.
79	August 30, 1868.....	16	California.....	Removed by parents, December 8, 1868.
80	September 3, 1868.....	40	Ireland	Left, October 15, 1868.
81	September 16, 1868.....	15	New York.....	Taken home by husband, December 19, 1868.
82	September 28, 1868.....	15	California.....	Removed by friends, March 12, 1869.
83	October 24, 1868.....	16	California.....	Removed by friends, November 15, 1868.
84	October 26, 1868.....	18	Buenos Ayres.....	Removed by friends, September 13, 1869.
85	October 30, 1868.....	27	Ireland	Placed in a situation, December 2, 1869.
86	November 1, 1868.....	25	Ireland	Left, November 30, 1868.
87	November 5, 1868.....	35	New York	Expelled, March 3, 1869.
88	November 24, 1868.....	10	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
89	November 24, 1868.....	16	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
90	November 28, 1868.....	30	Ireland	Sent to the Almshouse, December 14, 1868.
91	December 3, 1868.....	14	California.....	Removed by her mother, January 26, 1869.
92	December 8, 1868.....	27	New York.....	Removed by her husband, March 10, 1869.
93	December 12, 1868.....	32	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
94	December 12, 1868.....	10	California.....	Placed in a family, September 2, 1869.
95	December 20, 1868.....	12	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
96	December 22, 1868.....	23	France.....	Removed by friends, April 22, 1869.
97	December 27, 1868.....	17	Sandwich Islands.....	Sent to Hospital, July 12, 1869.
98	December 28, 1868.....	35	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
99	December 30, 1868.....	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
100	January 2, 1869.....	10	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
101	January 2, 1869.....	16	Mexico.....	Still in the Asylum.
102	January 6, 1869.....	15	California.....	Sent to a situation, March 13, 1869.
103	January 8, 1869.....	30	Ireland	Made her escape, March 1, 1869.
104	January 11, 1869.....	31	Ireland	Returned to her friends, February 1, 1869.
105	January 12, 1869.....	40	Ireland	Went to a situation, January 27, 1869.
106	January 13, 1869.....	30	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
107	January 13, 1869.....	13	California.....	Removed by her mother, July 3, 1869.
108	January 20, 1869.....	14½	Ireland	Placed in a good family, March 16, 1869.
109	January 27, 1869.....	26	New York.....	Removed by husband, February 11, 1869.
110	February 19, 1869.....	16	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
111	February 19, 1869.....	13	California.....	Removed by her friends, July 23, 1869.
112	February 27, 1869.....	28	New York.....	Placed with a good family, March 26, 1869.
113	March 3, 1869.....	30	Ireland	Removed by husband, February 14, 1869.
114	March 5, 1869.....	34	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
115	March 10, 1869.....	24	Connecticut.....	Left, August 27, 1869.
116	March 10, 1869.....	17	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
117	March 16, 1869.....	17	California.....	Removed by her mother, May 30, 1869.
118	March 17, 1869.....	16	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
119	April 1, 1869.....	17	New York.....	Left, December 30, 1869.
120	April 1, 1869.....	17	Rhode Island.....	Still in the Asylum.
121	April 1, 1869.....	15	Ohio.....	Still in the Asylum.
122	April 1, 1869.....	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
123	April 18, 1869.....	16	Massachusetts	Removed by parents, April 29, 1869.
124	April 24, 1869.....	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
125	May 2, 1869.....	28	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
126	May 1, 1869.....	25	Massachusetts	Left, July 31, 1869.
126	May 5, 1869.....	.....	California.....	Died, July 29, 1869.

No.	Date of entrance.	Age.	Nativity.	Remarks.
128	May 7, 1869.....	36	Ireland	Went to a situation, October 26, 1869.
129	May 11, 1869.....	15	.....	Still in the Asylum.
130	May 17, 1869.....	15	California.....	Sent to County Hospital, May 29, 1869.
131	May 21, 1869.....	7	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
132	May 21, 1869.....	6	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
133	June 2, 1869.....	16	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
134	June 19, 1869.....	22	England.....	Removed by husband, July 2, 1869.
135	June 21, 1869.....	14	Mexico.....	Still in the Asylum.
136	June 21, 1869.....	30	England.....	Left, September 4, 1869.
137	June 24, 1869.....	23	Ireland	Removed by friends, August 28, 1869.
138	July 3, 1869.....	42	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
139	July 22, 1869.....	17	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
140	July 24, 1869.....	16	Michigan.....	Went to a place, August 28, 1869.
141	July 27, 1869.....	16	California.....	Ran away, October 4, 1869.
142	July 28, 1869.....	27	Ireland	Removed by brother, September 25, 1869.
143	July 29, 1869.....	16	Vermont.....	Left, August 25, 1869.
144	August 4, 1869.....	25	Ohio.....	Still in the Asylum.
145	August 4, 1869.....	14½	California.....	Removed, December 20, 1869.
146	August 8, 1869.....	14	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
147	August 9, 1869.....	16	Massachusetts.....	Still in the Asylum.
148	August 25, 1869....	16	Sandwich Islands..	Still in the Asylum.
149	August 30, 1869....	11	New Hampshire....	Still in the Asylum.
150	August 30, 1869....	21	Maryland.....	Left, December 15, 1869.
151	August 30, 1869....	27	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
152	September 1, 1869..	16	Vermont.....	Still in the Asylum.
153	September 24, 1869	40	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
154	September 25, 1869	11	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
155	September 29, 1869	16	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
156	September 29, 1869	40	Canada	Returned to her family, October 13, 1869.
157	October 6, 1869.....	39	Ireland	Left, November 20, 1869.
158	October 14, 1869....	13	California.....	Sent to friends in the East, October 30, 1869.
159	October 15, 1869....	13	New York	Still in the Asylum.
160	October 27, 1869....	16	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
161	October 30, 1869....	23	Germany.....	Left, December 3, 1869.
162	October 30, 1869....	17	Kentucky.....	Still in the Asylum.
163	November 3, 1869....	14	Illinois.....	Still in the Asylum.
164	November 5, 1869....	26	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
165	November 17, 1869	34	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
166	November 17, 1869	16	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
167	November 20, 1869	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
168	November 20, 1869	14	California.....	Left, November 20, 1869.
169	November 23, 1869	27	Ireland	Left, December 30, 1869.
170	December 9, 1869....	36	Ireland	Still in the Asylum.
171	December 12, 1869..	12	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
172	December 17, 1869..	14	France.....	Still in the Asylum.
173	December 17, 1869..	16	New York.....	Ran away, December 25, 1869.
174	December 17, 1869..	14½	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
175	December 17, 1869..	36	Newfoundland	Still in the Asylum.
176	December 19, 1869..	16	Maine.....	Still in the Asylum.
177	December 20, 1869..	19	France.....	Removed by friends, December 29, 1869.
178	December 27, 1869..	15½	New York.....	Still in the Asylum.
179	December 28, 1869..	15	California.....	Still in the Asylum.
180	December 30, 1869..	16	Mexico.....	Still in the Asylum.

SUMMARY.

In the Asylum at date of last report (January 1st, 1868)...	76	
Admitted since, to date of present report (January 1st, 1870)	104	
Total from January 1st, 1868. to January 1st, 1870.....		180
Returned to friends during same period.....	39	
Provided for in various ways during same period.....	43	
Sent to the Almshouse and Hospital during same period...	7	
Died during this period.....	4	
Left or sent away during this period (incorrigible).....	8	
Remaining in the Asylum, January 1st, 1870.....	79	
Total from January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1870.....		180
Discharged prior to last report.....		237
Total from opening of the Asylum.....		417



P E T I T I O N

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE

Free Schools of the Presentation Convent

OF THE

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

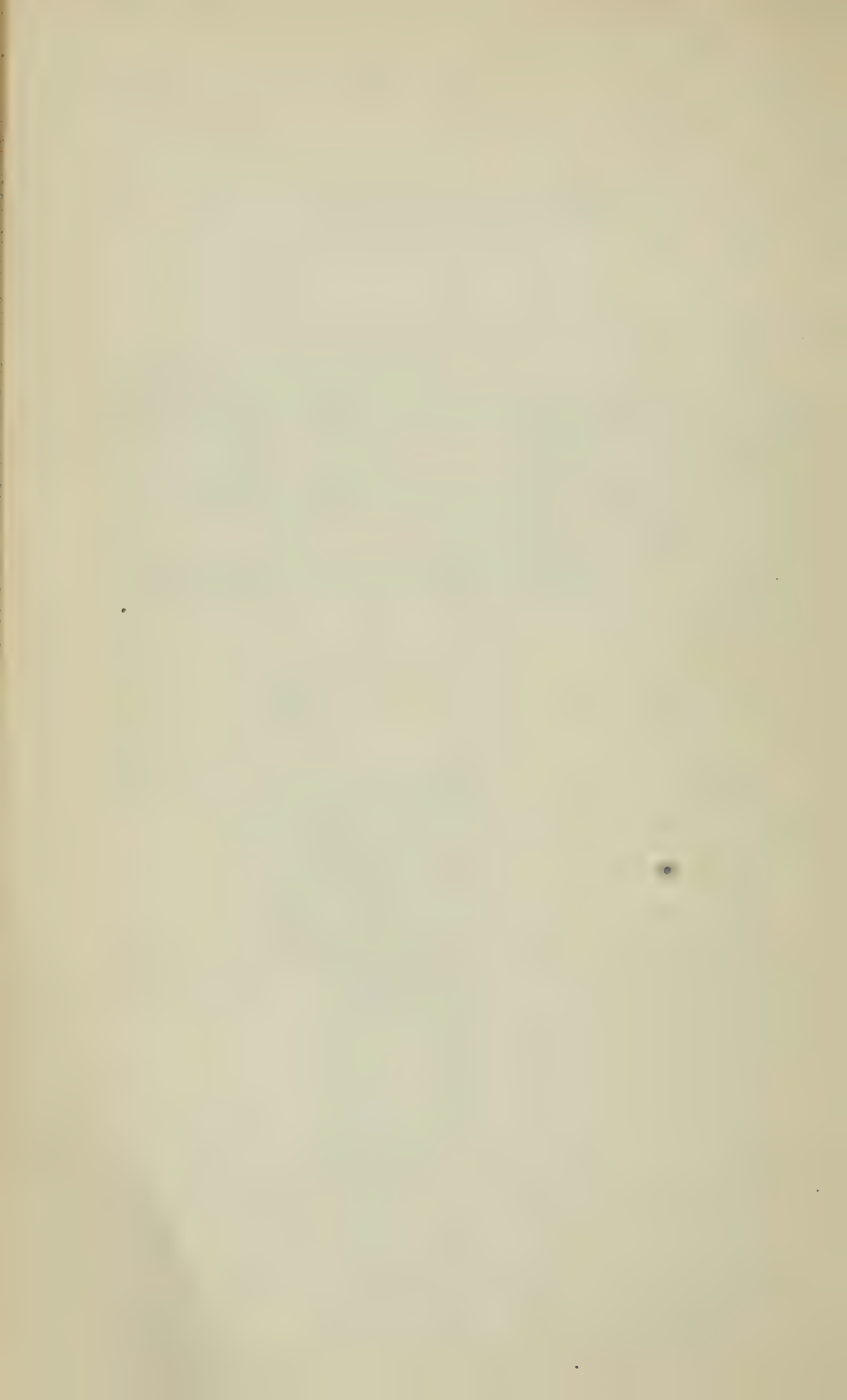
To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the City and County of San Francisco, do earnestly recommend the passage, by you honorable bodies, of the bill for the relief of the free schools of the Presentation Convent of this city and county.

We would respectfully urge in support of this measure, that these schools are purely beneficent institutions, and afford gratuitous instruction to from sixteen hundred to two thousand female pupils, who are, for the most part, children of poor parents.

We are confident that no bill that has come before your honorable bodies this session will be more satisfactory to the people at large, than this one, and that its passage will be hailed with delight by the thousands whom it will benefit.

Names.	Residence.
O. P. Fitzgerald.....	Superintendent Public Instruction.
M. J. O'Connor.....	109 Front street.
John C. Maynard	408 Montgomery street.
Archibald C. Peachy.....	84 Montgomery block.
R. H. Sinton.....	509 California street
H. A. Cobb.....	1413 Powell street.
J. A. Donohoe.....	526 Harrison street.
J. M. Bennett.....	1901 Polk street.
Charles D. Carter.....	410 California street.
Murphy, Grant & Co.....	San Francisco.
P. F. Loughran & Co.....	San Francisco.
John Kelly, Jr.....	San Francisco
Richard Tobin.....	San Francisco.
Geo. K. Gluyas.....	San Francisco.
C. D. O'Sullivan.....	San Francisco.
E. O. F. Hastings.....	San Francisco.
A. H. Rose	San Francisco.
W. H. Moore.....	San Francisco.
B. H. Coe.....	School Director, First Ward.
J. Bluxom.....	1030 Mission street.
I. G. Messee.....	604 Geary street.
H. F. Williams.....	407 California street.
A. J. Moulder.....	610 O'Farrell street.
H. B. Janes.....	622 Clay street.
Benj. F. Washington	San Francisco.



P E T I T I O N

OF

C I T I Z E N S O F S A C R A M E N T O

IN RELATION TO THE ERECTION OF A

HOSPITAL IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN : In the month of May last, the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, moved solely by a sense of duty to the public, and a desire to subserve the ends of science and of humanity, addressed to the Honorable Board of Supervisors of this county the following communication, hoping thereby to accomplish the object aimed at, as set forth in the body of the article :

SACRAMENTO, May 5th, 1869.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County :

GENTLEMEN : We, the undersigned, members of the Sacramento Medical Society, having learned that your honorable body propose soon to locate and have constructed a suitable building for the accommodation and treatment of the indigent sick of the county, and being induced to presume that, in virtue of our professional familiarity with the subjects pertaining to the movement contemplated, we may safely venture, without seeming impertinent or officious, to make to you some suggestions in reference thereto, we beg leave respectfully to submit our views on the subject, for such consideration as you may be inclined to give them. We are aware that you have recently purchased a piece of land some two or three miles from the city, with the view of establishing thereon a Poor-house and Hospital, where the sick may be treated and the infirm supported; the idea being entertained that the work of a considerable number may be so profitably employed that the institution may in a short time become, in a large measure, self-supporting. The motive in this design is commendable; but we are satisfied that, in practice, the plan would be erroneous and impracticable, for the reason that a large majority of those admitted are fit subjects for a hospital only, where they may be treated and then discharged as soon as able to work, to return to their respective avocations. The few, comparatively, who are fitter subjects for an almshouse, who would remain for any considerable length of time, and from whom only work could be expected, are generally afflicted with impaired vision, or are so infirm, from age or paralysis, as to be incapacitated for labor. As much as can be reasonably expected from the entire number of inmates is sufficient assistance to the employes to keep the premises in a cleanly condition and cultivate a vegetable garden large enough to supply from its products the wants of the house. This is the unanimous and decided opinion of the three members of our society who have had charge of the present hospital from its founding, in January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, with the exception of a few months, to the present time—their opinion being based upon their actual observations and experience. We are constrained, therefore, to believe that the plan contemplated, for the reasons

stated, is not feasible. Besides, a hospital situated on any one of the county roads would not accommodate the country, generally, so well as one in the city, where the roads all centre. And, as a matter of economy, we are satisfied that a city location is decidedly preferable, the difference in the item of transportation in wagons or carriages, in favor of the shorter distance, being alone sufficient to lessen materially the aggregate expense. But we propose to base our objections to the plan and site contemplated by you, and our preference for another, upon higher grounds—the welfare of the unfortunates whose circumstances may compel them to accept the benefits of a public charity. To fulfil or accomplish this object, we suggest that a hospital, suited to the present and future wants of the county, be located within the city limits, on some one of the several elevated points near its eastern border, any one of which would be sufficiently accessible, and at the same time so situated as to admit of thorough drainage—a thing of the highest importance to the health and success of such an establishment. We maintain that the institution should be of easy access to the sick and injured, to lessen, as far as practicable, the pain and other injurious effects attending removal; and as the majority of the cases admitted arise in the city, particularly those resulting from violence or accident, the argument in favor of the site proposed, is rendered the stronger. But the location should be accessible to the public likewise, many of whom desire, from time to time, from one motive or another, to visit the place or the sick there confined; and still more important is it that it should be so to the regular medical attendant, who must be more or less in the city, as well as to other practitioners, whose gratuitous services may often be required in cases of unusual interest and importance, demanding consultation and assistance. The location selected by your honorable body, although not suitable, in our opinion, for a hospital, may be available years hence for a poor-house, or for other similar purpose; or it may be disposed of, at your discretion, and the proceeds employed in the purchase of another site.

This paper was received, read and placed on file, but no heed given to its suggestions. Being aware that steps are being taken to carry out the original design of the Board of Supervisors, alluded to in the communication just quoted, and deeming its consummation a thing to be deplored, we are constrained to appeal to you, as the immediate representatives of the people, to procure such legislative action as may be necessary to compass the purpose sought by us, without avail, in another quarter. Before proceeding further, we will state that, in addition to the reasons already advanced against a country, and in favor of a city location, there are others of a cogent nature suggested to our minds. One is, that a large number of the indigent sick who now, and may hereafter, for themselves and their families, obtain treatment and medicines gratuitously, as out-door patients, at the Dispensary connected with the hospital, would be deprived of the benefits of that arrangement if the hospital were distant; and that circumstance would necessitate the establishment of a City Dispensary, and the employment of a qualified apothecary, at considerable cost, or impose a very large additional burden on the Howard Association, whose fund even now is taxed quite sufficiently. Another reason is, that the County Physician could not, as now, attend the sick at the City and County Prisons, and furnish them medicines, as a part of his duty, were he at a distance in the country; nor could he, for the same reason, perform promptly, if at all,

the numerous *post-mortem* examinations required by the Coroner, thus rendering it incumbent upon the public authorities to provide for such duties or exigencies at still further extra expense.

Other reasons might be offered in support of our position, but we will not lengthen this paper by stating them. We would respectfully suggest, in conclusion, that while providing by legislation a fund to build and furnish a suitable hospital to meet the present or future wants of the city and county—both rapidly increasing in population and importance—you, at the same time, appoint a Commission of Physicians and other citizens, to select a site for the building within the city limits, and provide for the condemnation and appraisement of the ground for public uses, thereby sweeping away all difficulty as to title or an exorbitant price for the property required. We would also suggest that the same Commission be authorized, after advertising for plans and specifications, to adopt, at their discretion, such plan as they may deem best suited to our needs, embracing all the modern and most approved features in the design and architecture of general hospitals, the entire cost not to exceed a prescribed limit.

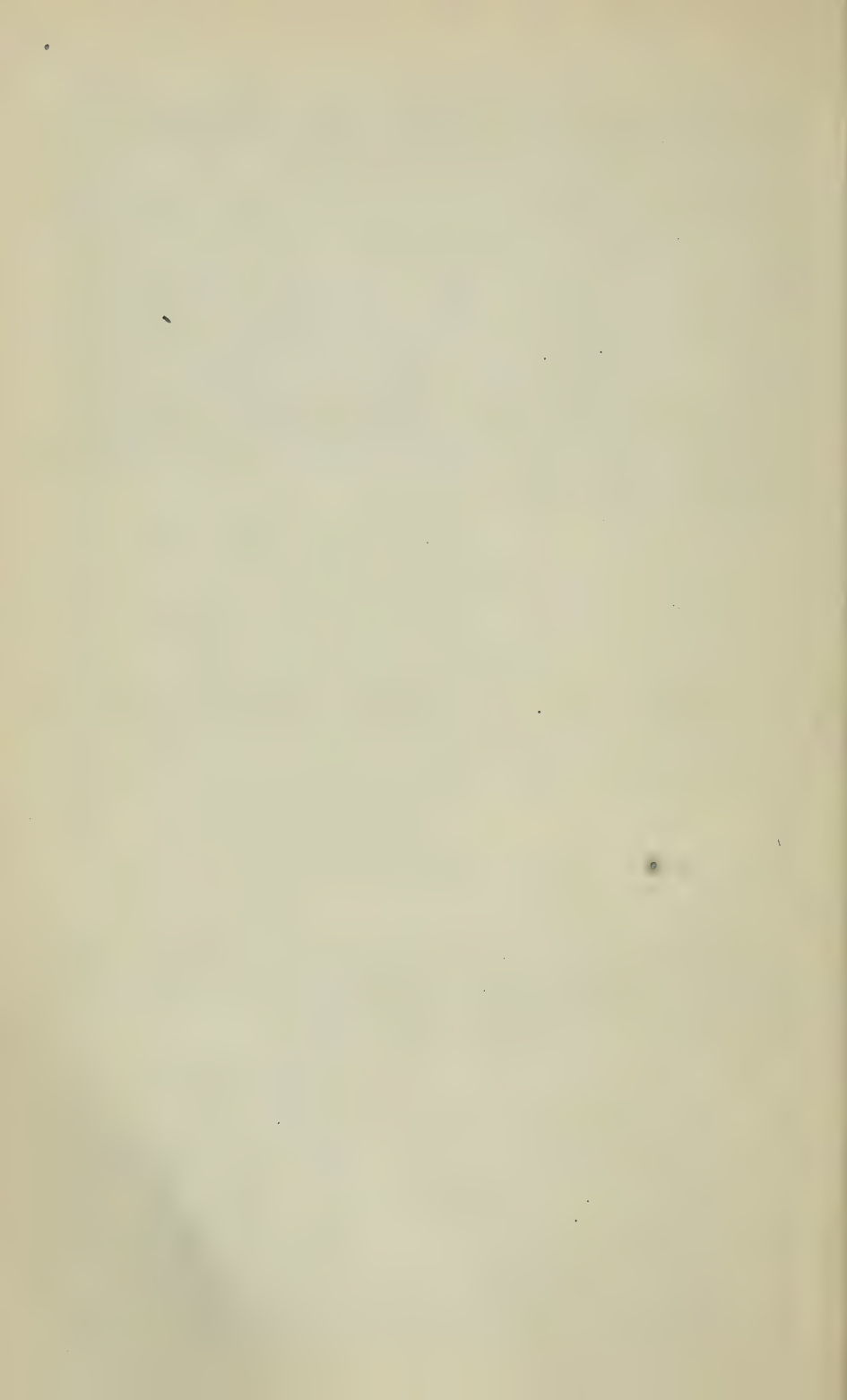
Signed :

THOMAS M. LOGAN, M. D.
 JOS. F. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
 G. J. PHELAN, M. D.
 G. L. SIMMONS, M. D.
 EDWARD R. TAYLOR, M. D.
 JOSEPH M. FREY, M. D.
 IRA E. OATMAN, M. D.
 F. W. HATCH, M. D.
 GERRARD GEO. TYRRELL, M. D.
 S. P. THOMAS, M. D.
 W. R. CLUNESS, M. D.
 H. L. NICHOLS, M. D.
 W. T. WYTHE, M. D.
 S. W. BLACKWOOD, M. D.
 A. TRAFTON, M. D.
 C. S. HASWELL, M. D.

We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the City and County of Sacramento, agreeing in the views expressed in the foregoing papers, cordially unite in the petition for such legislative and other action, as may be necessary to carry them out practically.

ROBT. C. CLARK,
 JOHN W. REEVES,
 O. SCUDDER,
 JEROME MADDEN,
 JOHN McCLINTOCK,
 B. F. CONNOLLY,
 W. P. MICHENER,
 W. H. HARRON,
 JOHN E. HARLOR,
 J. P. LOWELL,
 A. C. SWEETSER,
 E. K. ALSIP,

And many others.



PETITION

IN REFERENCE TO

ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC LAW LIBRARY

IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

P E T I T I O N .

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California :

The memorial of the undersigned, Judges and Members of the Bar of the City and County of San Francisco, respectfully shows :

That a large portion of the litigation of the State of California is confined to its metropolis, the said city and county, which has a population of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and constitutes a commercial, mercantile and mechanical centre, containing within its local limits a Circuit and District Court of the United States, three State District Courts, a County Court, a Probate Court, a Police Court, and a Court of five Justices of the Peace, all of which tribunals are continually occupied in the determination of cases and the decision of legal rights arising in and affecting that community.

That owing to the increase, accumulation and extent of the legal interests and the litigation aforesaid, and to obtain a proper adjudication by the Courts aforesaid, of contested rights, it has become an indispensable necessity, as well for the uses of the bench, as of the bar, and the municipal officers of said city and county, and the promotion of the public interests, that a law library should exist therein, to which its legal and municipal officers can have access, at all times, for the purpose of private examination of authorities, and their production, when requisite, in the said Courts.

That the private law libraries within said city and county are only serviceable to their respective owners, and for obvious reasons, are unavailable for public uses.

That there now exists in said city and county an association or society, duly incorporated under the name of the San Francisco Law Library, which has already secured, and now possesses, a collection of about two thousand volumes of legal treaties and reports, amounting in value to about ten thousand dollars, which it has long been hoped would, through its growth and increase, subserve the purposes sought to be attained by this memorial ; but, unfortunately, the result has proved that said institution (depending, as it does, for its support and development upon private enterprise), cannot be sustained from individual contributions, and its Trustees and stockholders have, therefore, determined to con-

tribute the said collection to such incorporation as your honorable body may create for the establishment of a permanent and public law library in the said city and county, framed substantially upon the principles and method set forth in the proposed Act of the Legislature, herewith presented to your honorable body, and such as is solicited by this memorial.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your honorable body will pass the Act proposed, with such modifications, if any, as to your wisdom shall seem meet, at an early day, and thus provide for a great and constantly increasing public want.

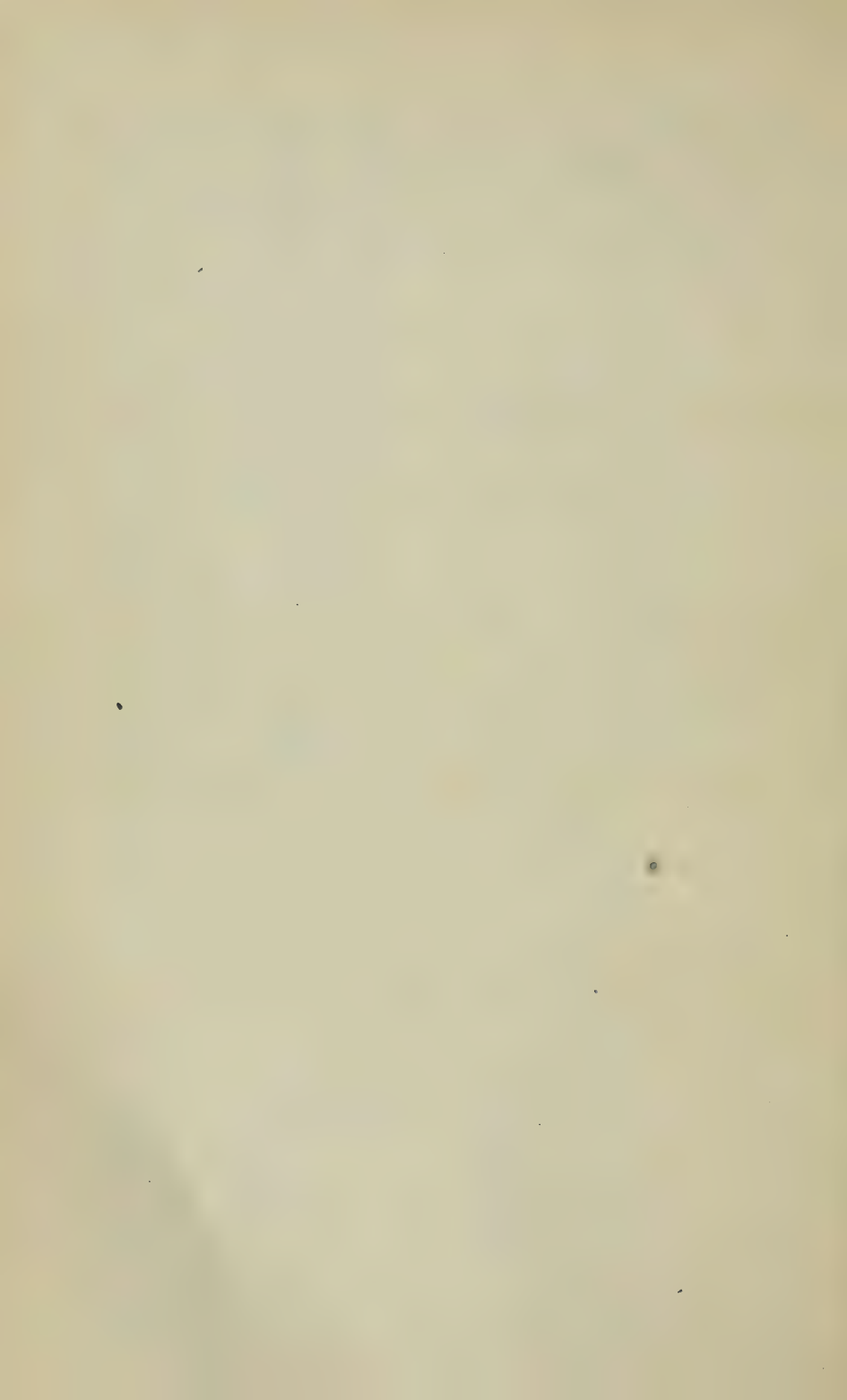
And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

Lorenzo Sawyer,
John T. Doyle,
Ogden Hoffman,
Samuel H. Dwinelle,
E. D. Sawyer,
R. R. Provines,
Selden S. Wright,
E. W. McKinstry,
O. C. Pratt,
J. McM. Shafter,
William Barber,
H. D. Scripture,
John S. Bugbee,
Wilson & Crittenden,
S. Heydenfeldt,
W. W. Cope,
Emmet & Gallagher,
Hayes, Stanly & Hayes,
Quint & Hardy,
Winans & Belknap,
Jarboe & Harrison,
Daniel Rogers,
James Roger Booth,
J. B. Crockett,
James C. Pennie,
George Leviston,
Oscar T. Shuck,
T. W. Taliaferro,
P. B. Ladd,
Thomas H. Selby,
J. N. Hoge,
McAllister & Bergin,
Campbell, Fox & Campbell,
Hambleton & Gordon,
H. S. Brown,
Henry E. Highton,
William H. L. Barnes,
Samuel J. Clarke,
Milton Andros,
S. F. & S. Reynolds,
Delos Lake,
D. P. Barstow,
Bishop & Gerald,
R. C. Rogers,

N. J. Potier,
J. W. Harding,
H. F. Crane,
E. Cook,
Edw. F. McCarthy,
Wm. W. Chipman,
Eugene Lies,
James D. Thornton,
John J. Williams,
Marcus P. Wiggin,
William Hale,
M. A. Edmonds,
Porter & Holladay,
Thomas J. Drum,
Jabish Clement,
R. P. Clement,
Gaben D. Hall,
H. Cook,
James C. Zabriskie,
H. Rix,
E. B. Drake,
Edw. C. Batchelor,
W. H. Aiken,
J. M. Seawell,
John G. Roche,
F. C. M. DuBrutz,
James McCabe,
John B. Dilley,
Charles E. Wilson,
T. K. Wilson,
Earl Bartlett,
N. B. Mulville,
J. D. Thomson,
M. C. Hassett,
J. Mee,
J. A. Woodson,
Henry B. Janes,
William Higby,
J. F. Cowdery,
H. M. Hastings,
D. O. Kelley,
Clarence F. Townsend,
G. F. & Wm. H. Sharp,
John Hunt, Jr.,

F. P. Dann,
 Grey & Brandon,
 Alexander Campbell,
 Calhoun Benham,
 John B. Felton,
 Sidney V. Smith,
 Pringle & Pringle,
 Sharp & Lloyd,
 James B. Townsend,
 George & Loughborough,
 McCullough & Boyd,
 Frederick A. Sawyer,
 James C. Cary,
 Barstow, Stetson & Houghton,
 Sharpstein & Hastings,
 Cowles & Drown,
 Robert F. Morrison,
 F. A. Fabens,
 Byrne & Freelon,
 George W. Tyler,
 Wm. I. Hyland,
 Wm. P. Daingerfield,
 M. C. Blake,
 Julius C. McCeney,
 W. D. Sawyer,
 C. Wittram,
 Wm. H. Patterson,
 A. M. Crane,
 E. O. F. Hastings,

Alfred Rising,
 S. H. Henry,
 R. A. Redman,
 J. P. Dameron,
 William M. Pierson,
 C. H. Parker,
 Presley Denny,
 M. Bergin,
 P. G. Buchan,
 R. Thompson,
 John L. Love,
 William H. McGrew,
 J. W. Carter,
 William Leviston,
 R. G. Rowley,
 Joseph Vander,
 R. S. Clyde,
 James F. Hubbard,
 C. Burbank,
 Alfred Rix,
 Theodore H. Hittell,
 M. G. Cobb,
 James M. Taylor,
 George A. Nourse,
 A. Williams,
 J. C. Bates,
 C. F. Craddock,
 W. W. Stow,
 T. J. Crowley.



REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON STATE UNIVERSITY
TO WHOM WAS REFERRED
MEMORIAL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

SENATE CHAMBER, February 10th, 1870.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on the State University, to whom was referred the memorial of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco, praying that the Colleges of Mines, Agriculture, Engineering and Mechanical Arts connected with the University of California, and now located at Berkeley, may be established in the City of San Francisco, have had the same under consideration, and now respectfully report:

That the University was located at Berkeley by a most competent and intelligent Board of Commissioners, after many months of careful examination and investigation, and such location was subsequently approved and ratified by the Legislature of the State;

That by reason of such location, and as a condition thereof, one hundred and sixty acres of land was given to the State, now worth nearly or quite two hundred thousand dollars, and the State accepted the same, and pledged its faith for the fulfilment of such conditions;

That in full reliance upon the fulfilment of the said conditions by the State, the College of California has transferred its students to the University, and prepared to, if it has not already disincorporated and gone out of existence;

That citizens of the State, acting upon the faith thus pledged, and desiring to secure the educational and other advantages that will attach to the University, have purchased homesteads in its immediate vicinity, at prices largely increased by reason thereof, and that the sums so invested are much more than half a million of dollars;

That a railroad has been completed nearly half way from Oakland to the University grounds, and that the residue will be constructed before the building can be ready for use; that the same has been undertaken solely to provide the means of speedy and easy access to the University, and but for its location there, would not have been commenced;

That nearly or quite fifty thousand dollars of the funds of the University have been expended in procuring additional and necessary land, in securing a perpetual and abundant supply of water, in planting trees, making roads, laying foundations and preparing to erect the necessary buildings for the University;

That an area of more than five thousand acres of land has been advanced in market value, more than one hundred dollars per acre, and some of it more than five hundred dollars per acre, by reason of the location of the University, and that much more than one million dollars has thus been added to the available value of property of citizens of the State;

That one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, donated by the General Government for the establishment of an Agricultural College, have been transferred to and now form a very large part of the endowment of the University; that said lands are of the value of half a million of dollars and upwards, and that the condition upon which they were given requires a large farm, as an indispensable adjunct to the University.

If the University should now be removed from Berkeley, or be so weakened by division as to greatly impair its usefulness, these large donations would either revert to the donors or be held by technical legalities, in defiance of equitable or moral right; and the large sums invested on the faith of the action of the State, or added to the value of the adjacent property by the general confidence in its integrity, would be wholly lost.

Your committee are therefore forced to the conclusion that the location of the University at Berkeley has become a matter of public faith, that cannot be altered or interfered with without dishonor; that to attempt to locate one portion of the University there and another in San Francisco would be to render each division worthless; that a much larger Faculty would be required; that the students attending one portion of the University would be deprived of the benefit of the other part; that library and cabinets must be doubled, or each be wholly incomplete; that the government of the University would be kept vibrating between the two divisions, or else give up its functions and leave each to take care of itself; that unity of system and concert of action would thus be rendered impossible, and the influence, efficacy and power of the University for good would be greatly weakened, if not entirely destroyed.

Your committee have looked in vain to the arguments of the memorial for answers to these grave objections. They have not been led by their experience in life to expect that mechanics and artisans engaged in the daily and arduous labors of their respective callings are to furnish the students of the University, nor do they suppose that it is the intention of the people of the State to found only, or chiefly, an "evening school." When the classes referred to in the memorial appreciate and seek the knowledge that the University will offer them, they will find their highest improvement in withdrawing for a time from the noise and turmoil of the great city, and giving up their whole minds to the object they have in view, in the quiet seclusion of Berkeley.

The committee are compelled to remember that mechanics and artisans are not to be the *only* students of the University. To make the change desired, on their account, would be to expose the large number of young men that are the most likely to seek education in the University to all the temptations and dangers of a great city. Prudent fathers would hesitate before they would subject their sons to such hazards, and it might well be that for every one that would make a convenience of the University for their spare hours, if the removal was made, ten who would have sought it for thorough education would be kept away. Increased expense and greater exposure would attend upon every step

of those who should be removed with it to the hurry and bustle of the great city.

In reference to the department of agriculture, the incongruity of the proposed change is too obvious to require comment.

The committee, while they disclaim all reflections upon the motives of the memorialists, cannot avoid calling attention to the injury that is done to the University by efforts to unsettle its location. More than any other interest of the State, it requires to be left to take root where it has been planted. It will need all its strength for its own growth and development, without being paralyzed or weakened by any effort to tear it up, at every suggestion of individual preference or local selfishness. Its roots must strike deep, and spread wide, if the coming generations, for whom we work, are to find in its shades the academic groves where science, in its best development, shall walk hand in hand with true art; where philosophy shall teach, even as it learns, its ever-advancing lessons; and where, for the first time on earth, a great State shall offer to each of its citizens the highest and noblest education, as free as the water they drink or the air they breathe.

Believing that the time has come when the best interests of the University and of the State require that this question should be put forever at rest, the committee have thought it their duty to thus investigate the whole matter, and to recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the location of the State University at Berkeley was made for such consideration, and under such circumstances, that the interest and the honor of the State alike forbid its removal.

GWIN, Chairman.

M E M O R I A L.

WHEREAS, In the Act creating an Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Arts College, and that creating and endowing the University of California, and establishing therein the several Colleges of Mines, Agriculture, Engineering and the Mechanical Arts, the Legislature have wisely recognized the importance to the people of this State of the special cultivation and development of those branches of learning which are particularly connected with the useful arts, and affect most closely the interests of mechanics and the industrial classes generally; and whereas, in order that the University should attain any considerable degree of usefulness to those classes, and thus realize the beneficent intentions of the Legislature in their behalf, it is indispensable that those Colleges should be located in some centre of population and industry, where the parties to be benefited by special and partial courses of instruction may have access to the library, museum and laboratory of the University, and an opportunity to attend its courses of lectures, without thereby abandoning their ordinary and necessary daily pursuits;

Resolved, That the establishment of the Colleges of applied science above referred to, at Berkeley, will operate to exclude from their benefits all persons except the very small number of youths whose parents have the means and inclination to incur the heavy expenditure incident to a residence in that immediate vicinity; and as such persons may naturally be expected to give preference to the academic, or merely literary course of studies, the Colleges of applied science, if established at Berkeley, will become practically useless to the public.

Resolved, That the City of San Francisco embraces within its population a larger body of mechanics and working people than any locality in the State, while at the same time, in its numerous workshops, factories, etc., it offers the best opportunity for students to witness the practical application of scientific instruction to the various pursuits of industry, for which reason we are of opinion that the Colleges of applied science in the University of California should be located in some central part of the city.

Resolved, That we respectfully memorialize the Legislature to pass an Act locating the Colleges of Mines, Agriculture, Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Mechanical Arts in this city, and devoting (with the consent of the city authorities) one of the public squares for the erection of the necessary buildings therefor.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

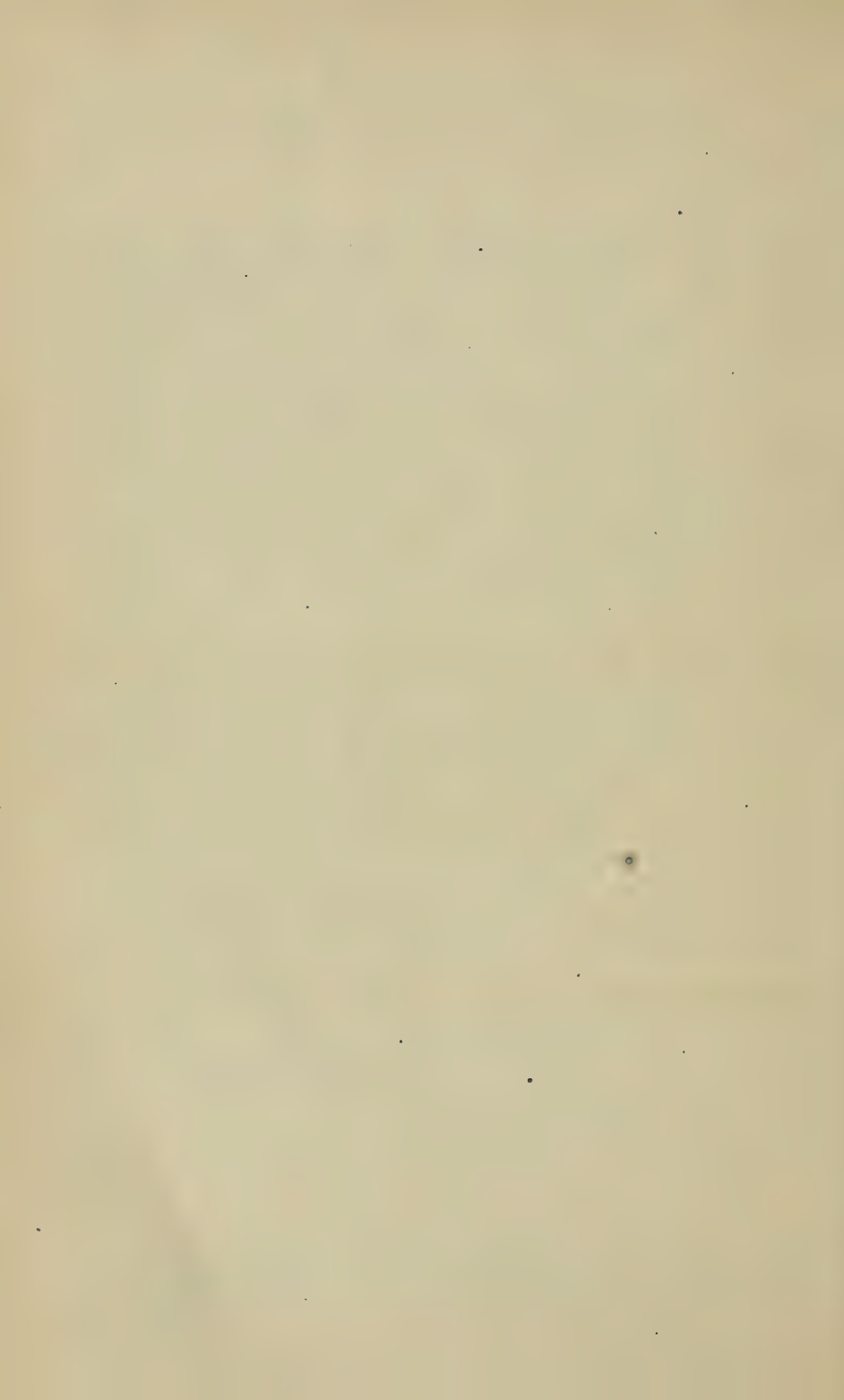
Per A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

San Francisco, January 25th, 1870.

The above memorial was unanimously adopted at the special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and referred to the President for presentation.

[SEAL.]

GEO. PARDY, Secretary.



REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE

ON

MINES AND MINING INTERESTS

RELATIVE TO

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6,

AND ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE THEREFOR.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Mines and Mining Interests, to whom was referred Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6, and Assembly substitute therefor, beg leave to report:

That, whilst your committee unanimously favor the adoption of concurrent resolutions relative to the subject matter contained in the Assembly substitute, they consider such substitute as relating to entirely a different branch of the subject contained in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6. The latter is confined solely to the subdivision of mineral lands into ten acre tracts, and the sale thereof, in the usual manner, to the parties entitled to the possession, in like manner, and at the price of agricultural lands in those portions of the State where the public lands have been surveyed, and thus opened to private sale under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States. The objects thus to be accomplished are:

First—The acquirement of title to the mineral lands within those counties, when the lands are sectionized, and where the people desire title to the mineral lands in such shape and quantity as will cover the gravel mining claims of the claimant to the extent allowed by the local rules, in total amount not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Second—To secure an easy and satisfactory segregation of the agricultural and mineral lands adjacent to each other, to the mutual satisfaction and accommodation of farmer and miner.

Third—Placing the mineral lands, as to price, upon an equal footing with agricultural lands.

Fourth—Permitting the miner to obtain title from the United States Government in a cheap and expeditious manner, by allowing him to prove his possession and occupancy, and to obtain his patent, in the same manner and upon the same terms as the pre-emptioner; and

Fifth—Lessening, in a great degree, the enormous cost and expense, as well as saving greatly in time, trouble and attention, now necessarily expended by the miner in procuring a patent to his mining claims.

The Senate resolution is thus confined solely to one branch of the subject, and relates only to a disposition of the mineral lands, as contemplated in the proposed amendment to the Act of Congress, entitled an Act granting the right of way to canal and ditch owners; etc., now pending in Congress, which amendment is commonly known as the "Sargent Bill."

The Assembly substitute relates to entirely different matters or different branches of the same general subject matter, viz: to a grant therein requested from the Government of the United States, of all the mountain lands in the State, both mineral and agricultural, in trust, for the benefit of the several counties within which they lie; and can hardly be considered a proper substitute for the resolution as adopted by the Senate.

Your committee desire that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 shall be sustained, in order that Congress may understand the views of the Legislature of this State upon the propriety of the passage of the so called "Sargent Bill," already referred to, as a proposition separate and distinct from any other, and would unanimously agree in recommending the adoption also of the Assembly substitute, as a separate and independent proposition.

Your committee therefore recommend that the Senate do not concur in the Assembly substitute, for the reason that the adoption of the latter, in the manner and form as now presented, would be the defeat of the original proposition presented in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

IN THE

PILOT SYSTEM

PROPOSED BY

SENATE BILL NO. 255.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE PILOT SYSTEM.

Senate Bill No. 255 proposes the following important changes in the pilot system :

First—It gives the appointment of Commissioners to the Governor instead of to the Board of Underwriters and the Chamber of Commerce.

Second—It reduces the rates of pilotage very materially.

Third—It licenses steam tugs to do pilot service.

FIRST.

The appointment of Commissioners it is eminently proper to give to the Governor, because he is responsible for his appointments. He may seek what sources of information he pleases, but he has no one to share the responsibility of his acts, and will be apt to find the best men and get the credit of good appointments, and escape the blame of bad ones.

If it is objected that appointments will be made from political considerations, the danger is not greater to the State than in the case of any other officers.

There is no reason why there should not be good Democratic or good Republican pilots as well as good Democratic or Republican Judges. A Governor should not, in either case, prefer politics to merit. In New Jersey the appointment of Pilot Commissioners is given to the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SECOND.

None but the pilots are blind to the necessity of a reduction of the present rates of pilotage. The enormous tax of one hundred and three thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-two cents was paid last year for entering this harbor. The whole State is interested in relieving commerce of a part of this tax, and especially as it will be found not only to be excessive in amount, but so distributed as to defeat in a great measure, the purposes for which it is levied.

It is excessive in amount because, after deducting five per cent. for the Commissioners, it gives to each one of the fifteen pilots five hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents per month for services not more hazardous, and certainly less absorbing, than those for which masters of coasting vessels receive only one hundred dollars per month.

The following letters show the rates of wages paid by four large ship owners of San Francisco :

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th, 1870.

This is to certify that we are paying to the Captains of the following vessels belonging to us, one hundred dollars per month : Bark Tidal Wave, bark North West, bark Oakland, bark Gold Hunter, bark Chas. Mitchell, bark Wm. H. Gawley, ship Coquimbo.

[Signed]

MEIGS & GAWLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th, 1870.

To whom it may concern :

This is to certify that the wages of shipmasters in our employ are one hundred dollars per month.

[Signed]

ADAMS, BLINN & CO.

Per BALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th, 1870.

Calvin Paige, Esq. :

DEAR SIR : In answer to your inquiries, we beg to say we pay all our Captains (\$100) one hundred per month wages, which is the ruling wages for masters of sailing vessels out of this port.

We remain, yours truly,

POPE & TALBOT.

Per BERT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th, 1870.

DEAR SIR : Agreeable to your request to know the going wages for masters of sailing vessels out of this port, we have to say that we pay one hundred dollars per month, and think that is the going wages for masters of sail vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Yours, respectively,

GOODALL & NELSON.

Rates of insurance are the best test of the risks of any sea service. And it appears that the service for which the pilots receive such excessive compensation, as compared with other masters, is far less hazardous.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS OF
SAN FRANCISCO, 318 CALIFORNIA STREET, }
San Francisco, January 28th, 1870. }

Calvin Paige, Esq. :

DEAR SIR : In answer to your questions of this date, I can inform you that the rate of premium charged by the insurance companies of this city on pilot boats is as follows :

If rated A 1 or A 1—.....	10 per cent. per annum.
If rated A 1½ or A 1½—.....	11 per cent. per annum.
If rated A 2.....	12 per cent. per annum.

Being the same rates that are chargeable to vessels of the largest class employed in deep sea voyages, and but little more than half as much as we would charge on the same vessels employed to outside lumber and produce ports north of San Francisco.

I remain, yours truly,

C. T. HOPKINS,

Secretary Board Marine Underwriters of San Francisco and President California Insurance Company.

It is true that the enormous disparity of compensations here developed is liable to some deduction on the part of the pilots for capital invested and labor employed. By arrangement among the pilots, twenty per cent. of the gross earnings are appropriated to what is called the Boat Fund; that is, to the support and maintenance of four small sail-boats, one of which is laid up, and three of which are manned by three hands and a cook each. These employes receive in the aggregate about four thousand five hundred dollars a year, leaving the whole balance of the Boat Fund to go to the account of the small capital invested and the expenses of the pilots themselves. With the exception of about four thousand five hundred dollars paid to the boat hands and cooks, every attempt to figure down the compensation of the pilots is only *changing the form of the account*. They make the result look less by providing for all the payment of all possible expenses, and even then they leave a snug balance for a bank account. Many less favored personages are satisfied to have receipts meet expenses.

This large compensation, and the *present manner of its distribution*, destroy the efficacy of the pilot system. The small number of the recipients of this bounty has enabled them to make themselves a close corporation, and to distribute *pro rata* all the earnings. Given a certainty of compensation, with equality of distribution, and the result is sure to be an absence of individual enterprise and exertion. Elsewhere the prizes of pilotage have been to the hardy mariner cruising in extended circles, at New York, from three hundred to four hundred miles from the port, one vieing with the other in enterprise, daring and exposure—tempting commerce to tax itself to furnish large gains for an extra hazardous service. But here our system has produced a result how different. Make their gains very safe and very large, and divide them equally among the indolent as well as the active, and, as long as there is any human nature in pilots, the active will become indolent and the indolent more so. Let every man feel, when he is in the face of danger or hardship, that he is working, not for his own wife and children alone, but for fourteen other wives and children also, and you take nerve from his arm and vigor from his brain.

Under the workings of the present pilot law, the results of this system are manifest. During the last year nineteen vessels came into the harbor without meeting a pilot. In eighteen hundred and sixty-

eight, the ship *Orion* failed to meet a pilot and came in without one. And it appears by a published letter of her Captain, that on her late voyage, when her crew was down with scurvy, before the ship was driven to San Diego, she had come within fifty miles of San Francisco. Fifty miles is beyond our pilot grounds, and it is no fault of the pilots not to have seen her, but they would have seen her under any other system than ours. This is just one of the cases which a good pilot system is calculated to meet. Large gains are held out, that pilots in seeking for them, may do more than their mere duty. We cannot compel pilots to cruise out fifty miles, but we would stimulate them to do so. During the last eight years the following vessels have been lost in and about this harbor, not having been able to get pilots:

- 1862—Ship *Noonday*, on Fanny shoal, twenty-eight miles.
- 1862—Peruvian vessel *Eliza Kniper*, at Half-Moon Bay, twenty miles.
- 1863—Ship *Bengal*, Port Reyes, twenty-eight miles.
- 1863—Russian steam corvette *Norvich*, Port Reyes.
- 1865—Bark *John Franklin*, Pigeon Point, thirty-five miles.
- 1866—Bark *Coyo*, Pigeon Point.
- 1869—Bark *Brignadello*, Cliff House.

The value of these vessels and cargoes is not far short of two million dollars. Most of these vessels were lost outside of what is strictly the pilot ground, and the pilots are not technically in fault; but is it probable that any of these losses would have happened if we had adopted a system tending to scatter its pilots abroad in search of vessels, instead of making them lie like the spider in wait for its prey? The losses of these vessels illustrate completely the evils of our respectable, easy-going pilot system, to which a distance of twenty-eight or thirty miles from the harbor is an unknown sea. The pilots' excuse to these vessels is not much better than that of the precise and technical Englishman, who excused himself for not having helped a drowning man by saying that he had never been introduced to him.

Unhappily, in the history of the pilots themselves, there is an illustration of the evils of their system. Under their present organization, only one boat is on the cruising ground at a time. After one boat has remained out a certain length of time, she comes in and is relieved by another. When it came to the turn of the *Caleb Curtis*, she was not on the ground in due season, and a vessel having signalled for a pilot, she attempted to go out after her, in heavy weather, and was lost. With her were lost two pilots, to whom, under those circumstances, we must give credit for great bravery rather than great discretion. We may say of them as was said of the charge of the six hundred—"It is magnificent, but it is not good piloting."

Remembering that a division of profits is accompanied by a division of labor, and bearing in mind the fact that the force of pilots usually on duty does not exceed six, it is easy to estimate how little labor and hardship the service thus divided involves, and how the system leads inevitably, with its plethora of profits, to a paucity of perils.

Tested by the ordinary rules of men's conduct, there is no doubt that the present system is the best that could possibly be devised to encourage inaction.

THIRD.

The bill proposes to license steam tugs to do pilot service. This is only to legislate up to the facts, because the steam tugs now actually do a great part of the pilot service. The necessities of commerce have cast upon the steam tugs in this harbor, partly from the need of quick dispatch, and partly from the difficulty of getting out of the harbor, the towage of the great mass of outgoing vessels. The statistics of the last two months of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine show that one hundred and sixteen outgoing vessels were towed out and only twenty-one vessels, exclusive of coasters, went out under sail, and not one ship failed to take steam. We must accept these facts and legislate to meet them, not to combat them. If we were legislating in the interests of the pilots we might attempt to force the steam tugs out of service, but as we are presumed to legislate in the interests of commerce, we must give heed to what commerce is doing and strive to give it due direction. Hence it is important, in view of the actual facts, to license the steam tugs, for the following reasons :

First—It will give security to commerce by ensuring a good class of steam tugs to which Captains may safely commit their vessels, just as attorneys get licenses and doctors diplomas, for the security of the public. *Require a rigid inspection of tug and master, and protect commerce from the weak and incapable ones.*

Second—It will enable vessels to keep within their policies of insurance without extra and unnecessary expense. Many of the foreign policies expressly require vessels to take a pilot while on pilot grounds, and where domestic policies do not contain such a clause it is still a dangerous responsibility for a Captain to assume, taking a tug without a pilot, for in case of disaster he must prove that he had used due precaution in the selection of his tug, which it may not be easy for him to do in a strange port, where he cannot have the official sanction of a license to guide him. The fact that masters are every day assuming these risks and taking steam tugs without pilots, is a very strong proof of the absolute necessity of tugs to do the service of the harbor.

Third—It must be more economical, because steam tugs are habitually employed to dock vessels after they have arrived, and to take them into the stream when they are loaded and ready for sea, and this bill includes this docking and taking into the stream in the pilot service, without extra charge. In fact, the bill, it will be seen, proposes to reduce three separate charges to one. A vessel now, to keep within her insurance, must pay the following charges: she takes a steam tug to dock her and haul her into the stream, at a cost of about twenty-five dollars each; then she must have a tug to tow her out, and a pilot for form's sake. *These three services are included in the present bill at a cost less, by thirty per cent., than the present pilotage alone.* As a matter of fact, the present pilot rates are so excessive that a vessel cannot pay all these charges, and the pilots, knowing it, generally agree to furnish steam to an outgoing vessel. They then employ the tugs, giving them a part of their pilotage, and the result is that the steam tugs do the work and the pilots get the lion's share of the pay, for doing nothing, merely for the protection of their license. A necessary tendency of such a system is that the pilot seeks the cheapest tug he can find, and the vessel feeling secure in the hands of a licensed pilot, submits herself without fear of forfeiting her insurance.

Fourth—It will stimulate the pilots to cruise after vessels. At present

they lie in wait for them at and around the Heads ; for with their present monopoly and division of profits there is no reason why they should do more. But let steam tugs enter into competition with them, and we shall have the best pilot system in the world, the sails stimulated to enterprise and activity, the steam ready for the exigencies of the bar and harbor.

Fifth—It will distribute into profitable channels a part of the wealth now lavished upon individuals. The present pilot fees go into the pockets of fifteen individuals, who employ three small boats and twelve men all told. The pilot fees that will be earned by the steam tugs will go to the mechanics and laborers who are making and constantly repairing machinery and hulls of costly tugs, to the coal which is dug in our mines and pays fifty cents a ton to our wharves, to the six or eight men employed on each tug boat, and to the interest on large capital invested ; so that the profit which finally reaches the pocket of the owner is almost nothing as compared with the ample fund of net profit which the pilot now delights in. Surely, if the other reasons for encouraging the steam tugs were less strong, this consideration alone ought to divert at least a part of the pilot fund to turn it from the unprofitable to the profitable quarter. Now, it caters to luxury ; then, it would feed industry.

Sixth—It will protect commerce from the salvage claims of the tugs, which, if unlicensed, are at liberty to take advantage of the necessities of the vessels in the harbor, and demand their own terms for assistance rendered in emergency. One of the most important provisions of the bill is that which prohibits any licensed steam tug from libelling for salvage in the harbor, unless in cases of actual stranding, allowing to the tug such compensation only as may be determined on by arbitration. This most wholesome and salutary provision can only be made effectual and legal by the expedient of licensing the tugs. Ordinarily a person is entitled to demand such compensation for the services of his tug as he pleases, and he cannot be deprived of his remedy in the Courts. But if a tug accepts a license to do pilot service in the harbor, the law may affix to the service rendered under such license such compensation as it deems just, and it may prescribe what duties shall be included within the compensated service. If a tug prefers not to accept a license, it may prey upon commerce unrestrained of law. But it is probable that the regular pilotage compensation will be more remunerative than the occasional salvage.

Seventh—It will stimulate steam tugs to be constantly ready at the calls of commerce, will give them an interest in preventing rather than assisting disaster, and by encouraging a more frequent use of them by vessels, will save many unnecessary risks. And this, indeed, will be a great source of security to commerce, for in dangerous weather on a bar the steam tug pilotage service is by far the most safe and reliable.

The following letter of a Captain of great experience indicates the true value of a tug on this bar :

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31st, 1870.

To Calvin Paige, Esq. :

SIR : Having had over ten years experience in this and other barred harbors, I am decidedly of opinion that steam tug boats are safer on the San Francisco bar for pilotage than sail pilot boats, chiefly for two reasons :

First—Because there are frequently rollers and a heavy swell on the

bar when there is no wind for a sail boat to avoid danger or to make headway by ; and

Second—Because in all weathers a steamboat can keep her head to the sea, and can slow off when seas are heavy, or take advantage of the best moments of calm to make headway.

Your obedient servant,
[Signed]

JACOB COUSINS,
Master of Ship W. Libbey.

These are some of the considerations which had induced our leading authorities in these matters in San Francisco to indorse fully the project of licensing the steam tugs. Mr. Fletcher, agent of the New York Board of Underwriters, Mr. Bacon, agent of the Boston Board, and Mr. Jonathan Hunt, President of the Pacific Insurance Company, are indorsement enough for the project. Their opinions follow :

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19th, 1870.

Hon. J. S. Hager :

DEAR SIR : I thoroughly approve the policy of licensing steam tugs to do pilot service for the harbor of San Francisco, which I see you desire to inaugurate. I believe that such a measure would prove a most valuable and efficient aid to the commerce of our port.

ARTEMUS T. FLETCHER,
Agent New York Board of Underwriters.

The letter of Mr. Bacon, agent of the Boston Underwriters, addressed to Judge Hager, is precisely to the same effect.

Other well known merchants and citizens of San Francisco have signed the following :

We, the undersigned, taxpayers, merchants, shipowners, shipmasters and underwriters, hereby recommend the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate by the Hon. John S. Hager, licensing tug boats to do pilot service for the port of San Francisco :

S. L. Mastick & Co.,
Samuel Blair,
Dolleus & Carson,
Knapp & Grant,
H. B. Tichnor & Co.,
Nicholas Bichard,
Hanson, Ackerman & Co.,
Adams, Blum & Co.,
J. Everding & Co.,
Jno. H. Campbell,
A. B. Richardson,
James Ritchie,
B. & J. S. Doe,
S. E. & F. Smith,
E. Freeman,
G. M. Josselyn,

John C. Hacke & Co.,
Charles B. Johnson,
S. B. Peterson,
Moss & Beadle,
C. R. Humphrey,
Wm. Blanding,
Main & Winchester,
Thomas W. Badger,
Z. W. Sparks,
Irvine & Co.,
Goldstein & Seller,
Moses Ellis & Co.,
Wilmerding & Kellogg,
A. R. Baldwin & Co.,
M. C. Fassett,
Geo. Clifford,

Coghill, Lyons & Co.,
 Meigs & Gawley,
 Wm. Norris,
 Holladay & Brenham
 A. Hayward,
 C. L. Taylor & Co.,
 Robert Sheehy,
 John Benson,
 Jerome Lincoln,
 Geo. F. Bragg & Co.,
 J. Dowy & Co.,
 Schultz & Van Bargaen,
 Wormser Bros.,
 McCain, Flood & McClure,
 Williams, Blanchard & Co.,
 D. M. Lennan,
 Goodall & Nelson,
 Geo. Johnson,
 Wright & Browne,
 Wm. McColl,
 Anthony Milton,
 Wailes Hare,

Jones & Co.,
 Kruse & Euler,
 J. M. French,
 L. & E. Wortheimer,
 T. L. Barker,
 W. W. Dodge & Co.,
 J. M. Goewey & Co.,
 S. F. Butterworth,
 Maurice Dore,
 Tallant & Co.,
 Alpheus Bull,
 Wm. Burling,
 J. P. Raymand & Co.,
 J. C. Merrill & Co.,
 Castle Brothers,
 Whittier, Fuller & Co.,
 The Russell & Irwin Man'g Co.,
 Per J. W. Stow, Att'y,
 H. F. Williams,
 Treadwell & Co.,
 Rogers, Meyer & Co.,
 R. & J. Morton,

Dickson, DeWolf & Co.

We, the undersigned, merchants, underwriters, shipowners and shipmasters, hereby recommend the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate by the Hon. John S. Hager, licensing tug boats to do pilot service for the port of San Francisco :

Jno. J. McKinnan,
 T. P. & J. A. Hooper,
 Pope & Talbot,

A. N. Simpson,
 J. Hunt,
 Pres. Pacific Ins. Co.

Against this project of licensing the steam tugs the great argument used is the old, old one, as old as error itself—that it has never been done before. If this were true, it would not be an argument, but a mere excuse. For if the reasons for making a reform are good, the appeal to the past is not sound. The true appeal is to the future, not to the past. But in this instance the principle contended for has already been established, by our own legislation, at Humboldt, and by the State of Oregon. And, in illustration of the necessity of the system, these bars are confessedly the worst on the coast. No vessel ventures to cross Humboldt bar without a steam tug. No pilot is licensed, unless attached to a steam tug. What is exclusive in Oregon and Humboldt we propose to introduce as an element of variety and competition here, giving to our bar the benefit of both systems.

One more argument urged against licensing the steam tugs is, that they will destroy the efficiency of the pilot system, by monopolizing the business. Was there ever any institution bolstered up by privilege, which did not in precisely the same way threaten the world with ruin if harm came to its privilege? What if the steam tugs do supersede the pilots? It will be the best proof of the wisdom of this bill, which inaugurates the better service. If these pilots should prove not to be necessary to commerce, let them go to the superstitions and crossbows, the wooden ploughs and flintlocks, the handlooms and rusty armor that

have gone before them. But it is not so. The southwest summer winds that prevail at San Francisco for eight months in the year give a monopoly to sail over steam that nothing can remove. Those winds bear vessels before them with a speed and power that laughs at the steam tugs. All the summer, and most of the winter, inward pilotage will be done by the sail boats. The outward pilotage will be done, as now, chiefly by the tugs. And while the number of vessels may be equally divided between the two services, the great preponderance of profit will be with the pilots of sail boats; for one small boat may furnish five or six of them, while it requires all the outlay and expense of a tug to earn one pilotage. There will be ample room for both arms of the service. The commerce of San Francisco has steadily increased, and will go on increasing, unless it is checked and stifled by oppressive legislation.

